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HISTORY
OF
TAMA COUNTY,
IOWA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF THEIR TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL
CIVIL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROM-
INENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF IOWA,
EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, AND A BRIEF REVIEW
OF ITS CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1883.

F627

T3H6

TO THE PIONEERS
OF
TAMA COUNTY,

THIS VOLUME IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
WITH THE HOPE THAT YOUR VIRTUES MAY BE EMULATED
AND YOUR TOILS AND SACRIFICES DULY APPRECIATED
BY COMING GENERATIONS.

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P R E F A C E .

The importance of local history cannot be overestimated. Many of the most noted men of the country have given the best part of their lives to the preservation of the many incidents that form a part of the early settlement of the county in which they live. Hon. E. B. Washburn, Ex-Minister to France, devotes much time to this work; Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, has done more to preserve the early records of that city than any other person, and spares neither time or money to secure every little incident that serves to render interesting the history of that remarkable place. Hon. Lyman C. Draper, Corresponding Secretary, and Hon. Daniel S. Durkee, Librarian of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, do everything in their power to encourage the compilation and preservation of local history. In the vast library of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, no works are more referred to than the local histories of the various counties of the States of the Union.

Believing that Tama county afforded material for a good history, the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Illinois, sent a corps of experienced historians into the field with instructions to spare no pains in compiling a complete and reliable work. As preliminary to the work, and in order to insure correctness and a work in which every citizen of the county might feel a just pride, the co-operation of the Old Settlers' Society was secured. That society appointed a committee to read and revise the general history of the county, and a like committee in each township to examine and correct the history of their respective townships. With but one or two exceptions, every man thus appointed served to the best of his ability, and the wisdom of the

choice of the committees is shown in the work performed. We feel confident that we here present to our patrons a history that is as correct as possible for human beings to make it. That errors will be discovered, we have no doubt. Man is a fallible being, but every statement herein published is honestly believed in by the parties furnishing the information, and by the members of the committee examining it. All desire the truth, and nothing but the truth. They gave much time to the work and deserve the thanks of the citizens of the county for the faithful manner in which they discharged the trust reposed in them. Our thanks they certainly have. The thanks of the publishers are also tendered to all who have assisted in the compilation of this work. We cannot name them all, for their name is legion, but we must not forget to mention Hons. G. R. Struble, Leander Clark, L. G. Kinne, J. C. Vermilya, J. H. Hollen, Thomas Murray, D. D. Appelgate and J. B. Hedge. The historians of the company also deserve to be remembered—George A. Ogle, J. B. Ogle, J. J. Rising, C. H. Shaler, G. W. Davy, C. W. Demmon, E. F. Graves, W. M. Shumaker, H. O. Brown and F. H. Schlutsmeier. They tried to do their work well and to please our patrons.

In conclusion, we would say that our work is done; the History of Tama County is placed in your hands. We hope you will be pleased with it.

UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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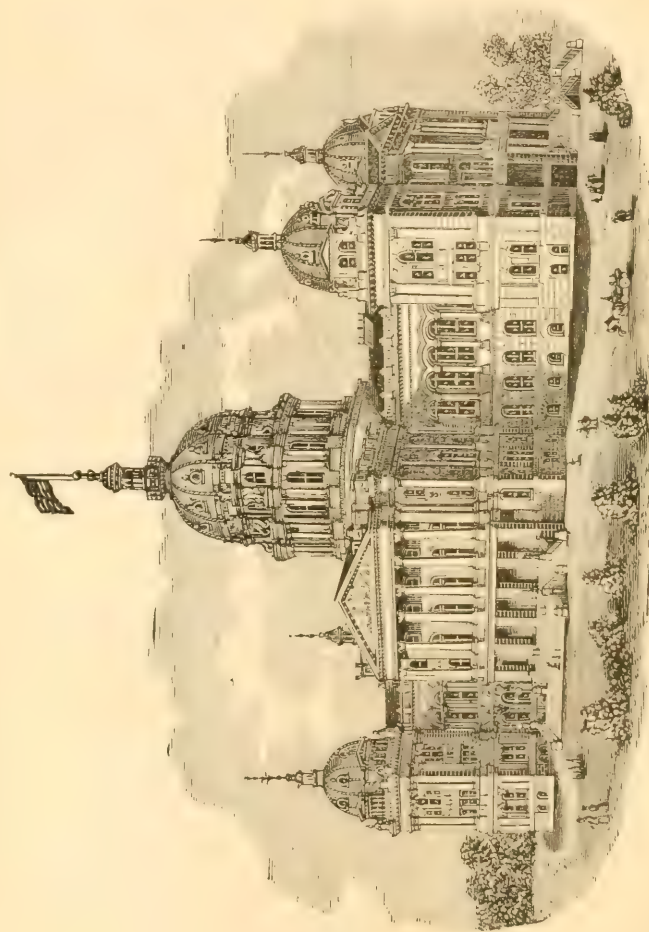
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STATE CAPITOL, DES MOINES, IOWA.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

THE traveler, in wending his way across the fair State of Iowa, with its evidences of civilization upon every hand; its magnificent churches with spires pointing heavenward; its school-houses almost upon every hill; palatial residences evincing wealth and refinement, cannot realize that, less than a half century ago, this "beautiful land" was the home only of the red man, who roamed at will over the fair and fertile prairies, hunting in the woods and fishing in its streams. The change would seem too great for him to realize. But it is in 'eed true. These churches, these school-houses, these palatial residences, these railroads, these telegraph and telephone wires, all have been erected or placed here within the space of a half century.

Before the advent of the Red Men, who were found in possession by the Europeans, who inhabited this country, is a subject yet unsolved, and is shrouded in mystery. That there were human beings of a distinct race from the red men of later days, is gen-

erally conceded, but scientists fail as yet to agree as to their nature and origin. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation instituted under the auspices of modern civilization confirms this fact. It is thought by many that the first inhabitants came from Asia, by way of Behring's Strait, and in large numbers. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of tribal leaders, and populous settlements centered with thriving villages sprang up everywhere in manifestation of the progress of the people. For the last four hundred years the colonizing Caucasian has trodden on the ruins of a civilization whose greatness he could on'y surmise. Among these ruins are pyramids similar to those which have rendered Egypt famous. The pyramid of Chalula is square, each side of its base being 1,335 feet, and its height 172 feet. Another pyramid north of Vera Cruz is formed of large blocks of highly polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hiero-

glyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. It is 82 feet square, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet high. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the Gila, are spread over more than a square league. The principal feature of the Aztec civilization which has come down to us was its religion, which we are told was of a dark and gloomy character. Each new god created by their priesthood, instead of arousing new life in the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness. In fact, fear was the great animating principal, the motive power which sustained this terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshipped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the bodies. It is said that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210, while they themselves contributed large numbers of voluntary victims to the terrible belief.

The race known as the Mound-Builders next attracts the attention of the ethnologists. Throughout the Mississippi Valley, including many portions of Iowa, are found mounds and walls of earth or stone, which

can only have a human origin. These mounds vary in size from a few feet to hundreds of feet in diameter. In them are often found stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, pieces of flint, and other articles. Pottery of various designs is very common in them, and from the material of which they are made geologists have attempted to assign their age.

Some have thought that the Mound-Builders were a race quite distinct from the modern Indians, and that they were in an advanced state of civilization. The best authorities now agree that while the comparatively civilized people called the Aztecs built the cities whose ruins are occasionally found, the Mound-Builders were the immediate ancestors of the Indians De Soto first saw, and little different from the Indians of to-day.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite topic with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians, treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference in opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races, is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the three-fold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidae. Other writers on races

regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and isolated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his 'Races of Mankind,' an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and tradition. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchukteis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern anthropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical feature than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and au-

thority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the present stock."

If the conclusions arrived at by the reviewer is correct, how can one account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532? The subject is worthy of investigation.

In the year 1541, Ferdinand DeSoto, a Spaniard, discovered the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Washita. He, however, penetrated no further north than the 35th parallel of latitude, his death terminating the expedition. It was thus left for a later discoverer to first view the "beautiful land."

In a grand council of Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "great river" and the countries near it. Marquette, a Jesuit father, became inspired with the idea of discovering this noble river. He was delayed in this great undertaking, however, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel. In 1673 he completed his preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Joliet, an agent of

the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and blood-thirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men. But Marquette was not diverted from his purpose by these reports, and set out on his adventurous trip May 13; he reached, first, an Indian village where once had been a mission, and where he was treated hospitably; thence, with the aid of two Miami guides, he proceeded to the Wisconsin, down which he sailed to the great Mississippi, which had so long been anxiously looked for; floating down its unknown waters, the explorer discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the river now known as the Des Moines. For the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Marquette remained here a short time, becoming acquainted with the Indians, and then proceeded on his explorations. He descended the Mississippi to the Illinois, by which and Lake Michigan he returned to French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the name of the king of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," in honor of the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column

and a cross bearing the inscription, in French:

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRÉ,
REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682."

France then claimed by right of discovery and occupancy the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas. Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the native Indians, especially the great Miami Confederacy, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe.

Spain having failed to make any settlement in the newly-discovered country, it was left for France to occupy the land, and that government, soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations, extending through the west from Canada to Louisiana.

In 1762, France, in a time of extreme weakness, ceded all the territory west of the Mississippi, including what is now Iowa, to Spain, which power retained possession until October 1, 1800, when it retroceded it to France. This latter power ceded it to the United States in 1803, for the sum of \$15,000,000.

On assuming control, the United States organized all that region west of the Mississippi and north of the Territory of Orleans as the District of Louisiana. In 1805 the District of Louisiana was organized into the Territory of Louisiana.

This Territory was subsequently divided, and now forms seven great States—Louis-

iana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS AND INDIAN WARS.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted, nor even a trading post established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who often poured out their life blood in obstinate contest for supremacy. That this State, so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theatre of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between the rival nations for possession of the favored region long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from its ancient hunting grounds.

When Marquette visited this country in 1673, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the

Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illini were nearly destroyed, and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State, for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and in "The Beautiful Land" these natives met their equally warlike foes, the northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire State of Iowa, and the two former tribes, also, occupied most of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock river, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson river; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose; and the fourth was near the mouth of the upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock river; another was about twelve miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was on Turkey river.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock river, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines river, in Van Buren county, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

“Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day-time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide

near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willow. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

“Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

“At the foot of the mound above mentioned the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the

excitement of horse-racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired that is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men, women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the

grass, and sprang, tiger-like, upon the unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms in the hands of their victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines river, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek hills."

Previous to the settlement of their village on Rock river, the Sacs and Foxes had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagos, subdued them and took possession of their lands. At one time this village contained upward of 60 lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. The number of Sacs and Foxes in 1825 was estimated by the Secretary of War to

be 4,600. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The extensive prairies dotted over with groves, the beautiful scenery, the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables with little labor, the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

The Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Sacs and Foxes. They were a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri river. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes, and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unrelenting became these contests, that, in 1830, the Government purchased of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles

wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating a "neutral ground," and commanded them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish and hunt on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new Territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel boat, with four months' rations, August 9th, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs, fifteen Sacs and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows:

"Your great father, the President of the United States, wishes to be more intimately

acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of Red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required."

At the close of the council he presented the Red Men with some knives, tobacco and whisky. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 40 deg. 21 min. north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about 60 feet perpendicular, and nearly level at the top. About 400 yards in the rear is a small prairie, fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi "Flint Hills." In company with one of his men, Pike went on

shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted, and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. He had an old field piece, and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the Territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

Upon leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that, on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a

council with the Sioux, Sept. 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. Jan. 8, 1806, he arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. This company at that time carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river, on both sides along the great lakes, to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the North, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations what was subsequently the State of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission and performing a valuable service to the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there April 30, 1806.

Before the Territory of Iowa could be open to settlement by the whites, it was necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The Territory had been purchased by the United States, but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, besides the frontier being disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites, or some violation of treaty stipulation.

When the United States assumed control of the country, by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachment of the pale faces. Among the most noted

chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac Village, on Rock river, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors; but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 till his death.

In early manhood he attained distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans.

Upon the cession of Spain to France, in 1801, it did not give up possession of the country, but retained it, and by the authority of France transferred it to the United States in 1804. At that time Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis, and were invited to be present and witness the transfer; but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came I took my band and went to take leave of my Spanish

father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any better than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin river, embracing an area of over 51,000,000 of acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected, and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied, and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely: to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United

States. Lieut. Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with, and he seemed very much prepossessed in his favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island: "A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after we passed Salt river. Some of our young braves watched them every day to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock river, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented him with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief; he gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, also Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander, after which they returned home and were apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock river. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader, who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming

to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid it getting their lands away from them. It is claimed, by good authority, that the building of Fort Madison was a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the 11th article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and by article 6 they had bound themselves “that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed.” Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term “settlement” as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant.

Very soon after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of the attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the attack several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows;

but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock river.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were forced into war by being deceived. He narrates the circumstances as follows: “Several of the head men and chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done.” Black Hawk seems to have accepted the proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter’s hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies; but after waiting some time, they were told by the trader

that he would not trust them. In vain they pleaded the promise of their Great Father at Washington; the trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crest fallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us slept that night. All was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats filled with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him, and styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, whom Black Hawk, with all his skill and cunning, could not lead into hostilities to the United States. With Keokuk ("The Watchful Fox") at their head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. So, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized with Keokuk for their chief. Thus, the nation was divided into

the "War and Peace party." Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and, having all the old men, women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British, on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (The Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American Chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri river.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief; and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village, and cross over to the other side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge when the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak to the council, which Wa-co-me obtained for him. He then addressed the chiefs. He remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes, and the

graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village.

The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the leading trail to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk. Like Black Hawk, he was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight when occasion required with cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

In person, Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing. In his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature, and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for his reputation as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame he was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter

broke down by dissipation and died. Keokuk was thus compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell far below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction.

Keokuk had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witnessed the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his council. He seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but disaster and defeat, and he used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council together to pre-

pare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance.

‘I am your chief,’ said he, “and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if after fully considering the matter you are determined to go; but before you decide to take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success.”

He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, and thought their chances of success was utterly hopeless. “But,” said he, “if you do determine to go upon the warpath, I will agree to lead you on one condition—that before we go we kill our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi.” This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. From this time there was no serious trouble with the Indians until the Black Hawk war.

The treaty of 1804, between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations was never acknowledged by Black Hawk, and, in 1831, he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds, of Illi-

nois, dispatched General Gaines with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their village, and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the west side of the river.

Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and, having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as “Prophet’s Town,” proceeded several miles up Rock river, to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They formed, at Dixon, two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced, under command of Major Stillman, to a creek afterwards called “Stillman’s run,” and, while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman’s party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body, under Black Hawk, they were routed, and, by their precipitate flight, spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that there had been eleven killed. The

party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a Colonel of the militia, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle:

"Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and, what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by other columns fifteen deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army, bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwaukee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to outflank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burning spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest

and boldest heart; and, accordingly, our men soon began to break, in small squads, for tall timber.

"In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks, and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen, which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between my eye and the horizon, I discovered, by the light of the moon, that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement, and recovered my position, where I remained some time, in thinking what further I could do for my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear, and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger, you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this, I followed the example of my companions-in-arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation through-

out the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island, was surprised by a party of seventy Indians, and was on the point of being thrown into disorder, when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who turned his back on the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of one hundred and fifty warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by twenty-five men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but, knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of eleven Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterward overtaken by a company of twenty men, and every one of them killed.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois, in the latter part of June. Major Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the movements of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him

to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen. Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle Village, and marched up along Rock river. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians, save two, who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock River, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy, but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen. Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched, on the 15th of July, in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock river after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19 the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made 50 miles, they

were overtaken by a terrible thunder storm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again 50 miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops, on the morning of the 2^d, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with ket-tles and articles of baggage, which, in the haste of retreat, the Indians were obliged to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed them selves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely in order to out-flank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians sixty-eight of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and eight wounded.

Soon after this battle, Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river,

they were suddenly fired upon, and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force; the battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took the others prisoners, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing three hundred, besides fifty prisoners; the whites, but seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagos, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were, the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk, were taken to

Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return, too."

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833.

After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him

a dwelling near Des Moines, this State, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee county, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received marked tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a severe attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life Oct 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterwards stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa, and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN TREATIES.

As has already been stated, all Iowa was in actual possession of the Indians when purchased by the United States Government, and for purposes of settlement by the whites, could only be obtained by forcible ejection or re-purchase from those inhabiting the country. This was effected in a series of treaties and purchases, of which a synopsis is given:

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., Sept. 21, 1832. This was just after the "Black Hawk War," and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the Government was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashapaho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors were present. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa, fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of

Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about 6,000,000 acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, \$20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for seventeen years, and amounted to \$50,000, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk War, 35 beef cattle, 12 bushels of salt, 30 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flour, and 6,000 bushels of corn.

The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land, situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as Keokuk's reserve, and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by

a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was the leading spirit of the occasion, and their principal speaker.

By the terms of this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines river, where an agency was established at what is now the town of Agency City. The Government also gave out of the Black Hawk purchase to Antoine LeClare, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Gen. Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagos for this purpose. A farm was selected, upon which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected—one on Soap creek, and the other on Sugar creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The

latter was interpreter for Hard Fishes' band. Three of the Indian chiefs—Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose—had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co, from Illinois, and also J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville. The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of delirium tremens after his removal with his tribe to Kansas. On May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines river, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States, Sept. 21, 1837, and Oct. 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the autumn of 1845, when most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

Before any permanent settlement was made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and

excellent people among them, children of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburg, Scotland, a Surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

August 4, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, by which that portion of Lee county was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as the "half-breed tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and the Des Moines rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi river at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle, as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi river, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the half-breed tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city

of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But January 30th, 1843, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This no sooner done than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides. Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claim, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners by the Wisconsin Legislature, clothed with power to settle their difficulties, and to decide upon the validity of claims, or sell them for the benefit of the real owners. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties, and continued until the next session of the Legislature,

when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done, and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the half-breed tract, to receive pay for their services in the District of Lee county. Two judgements were obtained, and on execution the whole tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties; but his own title was questioned, and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts; but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and judgement titles failed.

About nine years before the judgement titles were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and, in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, May 8, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of the same year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the documents in

which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to the land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

We subjoin a synopsis of the different treaties made with the Indians of Iowa:

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 15, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa, and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treatise of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Root river, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein

the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3d, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good-will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River.*—Made at St. Louis, on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock river, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified Dec. 30, 1816. In this treaty that of 1804 was re-established and enforced by the chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock river, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose-quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824.*—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nations relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified Jan. 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825.*—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, be-

tween the United States and the Chipewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagoes, and a portion of the Ottawas and Potawatomes. In this treaty, in order make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river, and down that fork to its junction with the Missouri river.

8. *Treaty of 1830.*—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clarke and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. This territory was then known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested until it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the bank of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs \$3,000; to the Foxes, \$3,000; to the Sioux, \$3,000; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, \$3,000;

to the Omahas, \$1,500; and to the Ottos and Missouris, \$2,500—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of \$200, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart \$3,000 annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground in 1849-51.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagos.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15th, 1832, by General Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagos ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagos, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Grounds. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Grounds, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagos, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, \$10,000 in specie, and establish a school among them with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost \$3,000 a year, and to con-

tinue the same twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen, and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States, for which the Government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows:

"A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned

line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was about twenty-five miles in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back to the Black Hawk purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs, Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title. By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement made by whites within the limits of Iowa, was by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. What was known as the Girard settlement, in Clayton county, was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century. It consisted of three cabins, in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at various points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians sometime before the United States purchased Louisiana. In 1820, LeMoliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee county. The same year, a cabin was built where the city of Keokuk now stands, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army. His marriage and subsequent life were very romantic. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave

unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river, and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was indeed prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after awhile the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband: "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always

presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin, as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people, on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831 at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena since 1824, resolved

to visit the Dubuque mines. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines, and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot known as the Jones Street Levee. Before him was spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills; but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks, and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as the circumstances would permit. In the following year, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

Although these lands had been purchased from France, they were not in the actual possession of the United States. The Indian titles had not been ex-

tinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation in Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. C. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

"We, a committee, having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws), by which we, as miners, will be governed, and, having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi river, with the following exceptions, to-wit:

Article I. That each and every man shall hold two hundred yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six."

"Article II. We further agree that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying."

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr Jarote in accordance with article second. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor. And the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed as any have been since.

After this, the miners, who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi river, continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian Territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was intrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove, within ten days, to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity.

In due time Colonel Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the

river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1st, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and, in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque, for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms, for the purchase had been made, and the In-

dians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labors to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque, by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June, 1833; the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines, by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that

which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured, to the Government.

The rule in the United States mines, on Fever river, in Illinois, had been, until 1830, that the miners must pay a ten per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side, as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became very unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

About five hundred people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom one hundred and fifty were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants; the small school-house which he aided in con-

structing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained; churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness, which he first explored, with all the eastern world. He died suddenly, on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death, and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name "Dubuque" was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, Gen. John H. Knapp and Col. Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and, in the summer of 1835, they laid out the town of "Fort Madison," and lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832, Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, 79 miles below Rock Island. During the war, parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the

river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie, about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and, in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and re-built his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills, which were covered with luxuriant forests, and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry goods stores, by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which, in less than four years, became the seat of government for the territory of Wisconsin, and, in three years more, contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi.

In 1833 Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of

the town of Buffalo, in Scott county, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major Wm. Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alex. W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May, and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton county in the spring of 1832, on Turkey river, by Robert Hatfield and Wm. W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine county were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, Wm. St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff."

In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guitar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846, when they re-

linquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people, on their way westward, halted for the winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri river, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie county. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion, numbering 500 men, for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper, called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville.

In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young, at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and, in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie county. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Capt. James Allen, with a small detachment of troops, on board the steamer "Ione," arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines river to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford, to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders, named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The immigration to Iowa after the Black Hawk purchase was so rapid and steady that some provision for civil government became necessary. Accordingly, in 1834, all the territory comprising the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was made subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed, and a postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi river—Dubuque and DesMoines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque county, and Isaac Lefler (of Burlington) of DesMoines county. Two associate justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

In October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, of the same year. Iowa was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed

Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

Sept. 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered a census of the new Territory to be taken. This census showed a population of 10,531, of which DesMoines county contained 6,257, and Dubuque 4,274. Under the apportionment, the two above named counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

DUBUQUE—*Council*: John Fally, Thos. McKnight, Thos. McCraney. *House*: Loring Wheeler, Haldin Whelan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigly, Hosea F. Camp.

DESMOINES—*Council*: Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House*: Isaac Leffler, Thos. Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, October 25th, 1836, and organized by electing Henry Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle (of Dubuque) Speaker of the House.

At this session the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook. This last is now called Scott county. The first Legislature adjourned December 9th, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 9, 1837. It divided Dubuque into the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar, and adjourned January 20th, 1838.

A third session was held at Burlington, commencing June 1st, and ending June 12th, 1838. Most of the new counties were not organized until several years afterward.

The question of the organization of the Territory of Iowa now began to be agitated, and the desires of the people found expression in a convention held Nov. 1st, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Linsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly that the act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin, and providing for the territorial government of Iowa. This was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838.

The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due north from the headwaters or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line." The organic act pro-

vided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years; and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of 26 members, and a council, to consist of 13 members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Wm. B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thos. McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham soon after his appointment, and Col. Chas. Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Governor Lucas, immediately after his arrival, issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of Sep-

tember, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected at Burlington. The members were elected in accordance with this proclamation, and assembled at the appointed time and place. The following are their names :

Council—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Although a large majority of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, Gen. Jesse B. Brown (Whig), of Lee county, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. Wm. H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry county, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the same time with this Legislature, a Congressional delegate was also elected.

Out of four candidates, William W. Chapman was elected.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawk-eyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments; Congress, however, by act approved March 3d, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates. Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government, and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Gov. Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners with a view to selecting a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi river, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase.

The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The Southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and, on January 21st, 1839, an act

was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines county, Commissioners to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson county.

The first settlement within the limits of Johnson county was made in 1837. The county was created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington, in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa river, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the temporary county seat.

All things considered, the location of the capital in Johnson county was a wise act. The Territory was bounded on the north by the British possessions; east, by the Mississippi river to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west by the Missouri and White Earth rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson county was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians established by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

After selecting the site, the Commissioners were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to pro-

ceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson county, May 1, 1839, selected for a site section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the center of the section, where a square of 10 acres, on the elevated grounds overlooking the river, was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost, when complete, should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure, they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ills., and July 4, 1840, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was marshal of the day, and Governor Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

On July 13, 1840, Governor Lucas announced to the Legislature then assembled in special session, that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed,) estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and of completing rooms for the use of the Legislature at \$15,600.

During the following year the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and is thought to contain an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed that, on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new Capitol. At this session the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the Congressional appropriation of \$20,000, and the loan of \$5,500 obtained from the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for

such lots when they were sold. At one time the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the agent sold some lots for a draft payable at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for which he was compelled to pay 25 per cent. exchange. This draft amounted to \$507, which that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000. With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that the estimate could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

In 1841, John Chambers succeeded Robert Lucas as Territorial Governor. The office was held by him until 1845, when it was filled by James Clarke.

The first Legislative Assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man, before the law, by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who marries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted in all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal rights with man, excepting only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties

against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court and justices of the peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus, under the Territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

The Territorial Legislature held its eighth and last session at Iowa City, commencing December 1, 1845. James Clark was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers, and was the third and last Territorial Governor. In 1843 the Territorial Legislature compiled and published a code of general statutes, making a volume of 800 pages, that continued in force until July, 1851.

THE MISSOURI WAR.

In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line which has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of Des Moines river. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines river had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the "rapids of the Des Moines river." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or

geography), insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines river, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren counties and confined in jail. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Governor Lucas called out the militia of Iowa. About 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren county, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, General Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the

truth of history," and that she knew where the rapids of Des Moines river were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did, we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners, and surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle.

The population being sufficient to justify the formation of a State government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, which was approved February 12th, 1844, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City October 7th, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work, and adopted the first State constitution.

Hon. Shepherd Lefler, the president of this convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the People of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, provided the following boundaries for the State: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned, to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters river, where the Watonwan river—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were considerably more extended than other Western States, and Congress therefore amended the Constitution, by act approved March 3, 1845, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of

the Des Moines river, at the middle of the Mississippi; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude, passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth river; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line $17^{\circ} 30'$ west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines river; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

Had these boundaries been accepted, they would have placed the northern boundary of the State about 30 miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth county. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress, and rejected the Constitution, at the election held Aug. 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

May 4, 1846, a second Convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, Dec. 28, 1846.

The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an

election for State officers October 28, which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also, 72 sections of land for the purpose of a university; also, five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also, the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding 12 in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa commenced house-keeping on her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party of that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

The government was started on an economical basis. The members of the General Assembly received, each, two dollars per day for the first fifty days of the session, and one dollar per day thereafter. The sessions were to be biennial. The salaries of the State officers were limited the first ten years as follows: Governor, \$1,000 per annum; Secretary of State, \$500; Treasurer of State, \$400; Auditor of State, \$600; and Judges of the Supreme Court, \$1,000 each. And it may be said here that

these prices did not discourage the best talent of the State from seeking these positions, and that during these ten years none of these officers were ever known to receive bribes, or to steal one dollar of the public money. At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were being rapidly pushed toward the Missouri river.

CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled in Iowa City, November 30th, 1846, about one month before Congress passed the act of admission. The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention. The election of United States Senators was called up at this session, and was the occasion of much excitement and no little hard feeling. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House and the Democrats a majority of one in

the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees, and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A public school law was passed at this session, for the organization of public schools in the State. In pursuance of its provisions, an election for superintendent of public instruction was held the following spring, and James Harlan received a majority of the votes cast. After the election the Democratic Secretary of State discovered that the law contained no provision for its publication in the newspapers, and he claimed it had

not gone into effect. He, therefore, and the Governor, refused Harlan a certificate of election. The Supreme Court sustained their action.

At this first session of the General Assembly, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session, also, arose the question of the relocation of the capitol. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion, and parliamentary maneuvering almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical centre of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress, to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a

report of their proceeding to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved Feb. 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of lands on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper county. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines township, and the others in Fairview township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. The number of 415 lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a

select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed, and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the general Government and partly by the State, but principally by the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and Geo. Green and John F. Kinney Judges, of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place. Hall was one of the earliest and ablest lawyers of the State, and his memory will long be cherished by the early members of the profession. Some changes having occurred by death and removal, the Governor was induced to call an extra session of the General Assembly in January, 1848,

with the hope of an election of United States Senators. The attempt, however, was again unsuccessful. At this session, Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed Commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850, and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained, among other provisions, a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admissible for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines county.

The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate, Augustus Caesar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administration till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass, in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1848 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,043, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 176 less than a majority for Cass.

In 1852, Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale (Free-Soil) 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for its removal to Fort DesMoines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was again introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort DesMoines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15th, 1855, a bill relocating the Capital within two miles of the Racoon Fork of the DesMoines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act; the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of DesMoines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

In the summer of 1854 there was a tacit coalition or union of the Whig and Free-Soil elements of the State. Alarmed at

the aggressive spirit manifested by the adherents of the peculiar institution, the Free-Soilers, who almost held the balance of power in the State, readily adopted as their candidate the Whig nominee for Governor. Many of the old-line Whigs abandoned their party because of this coalition, but many strong and able men among the Democrats co-operated with it. James W. Grimes was the nominee of the Whigs, and Curtis Bates, of Polk county, was the nominee of the Democratic party. Grimes was then in the vigor of his manhood, and all the energies of his being appeared to be aroused by what he denominated the aggressions of the slave power. He was thoroughly in earnest, and canvassed most of the organized counties of the State. The people flocked by the thousands to hear him, and were electrified by his eloquence. No one of the opposition attempted to meet him in debate. The result was his election by a majority of 1,404 in a vote of 21,794. A majority was also secured in the General Assembly on joint ballot of the two Houses in opposition to the Democratic party. The opposition party in 1854-'5 were known as anti-Nebraska Whigs. A caucus of this opposing element nominated James Harlan as their candidate for United States Senator, Geo. G. Wright for Chief Justice, and Norman W. Isbell and Wm. G. Woodward for Judges of the Supreme Court.

A portion of the opposition, however, refused to go into this caucus, or to abide by its decision as to the United States Senator. They were the personal friends of Ebenezer Cook, of Scott county.

A joint convention was secured, and the Judges of the Supreme Court were elected.

After frequent balloting and adjournments, it was at last understood that Cook's friends had yielded, and would support Mr. Harlan. When the hour arrived to which the joint convention had adjourned, messengers were sent to the Senate by the House, to inform that body that the House was ready to meet them in joint convention. Before this message could be delivered, the Senate had adjourned over until the next day. The anti-Nebraska Senators, however, entered the hall of the House and took their seats in joint convention. Much confusion prevailed, but finally a President *pro tem* of the convention was chosen, and Mr. Harlan was elected. His seat was contested, and his election declared invalid by the United States Senate.

At the next session of the General Assembly, held in 1857, Mr. Harlan was re-elected, and was permitted to take his seat.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. In the same year the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies, at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1st, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite

Burlington and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State, from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15th, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on each side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these mu-

municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts, by mandamus, compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and, accordingly, the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the Republican party of the State was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free States, and at the ensuing presidential election the electoral vote of the State was cast for John C. Fremont. The popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,396 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

In June, 1854, a Board of State Commissioners contracted with the Des Moines Navigation Railroad Company, an organization composed principally of New York capitalists, to undertake the work, agreeing to convey to the company lands at \$1.25 an acre for all moneys advanced and expended. In the meantime difficulties arose in regard to the extent of the grant. The State claimed lands throughout the whole extent of the river to the

north line of the State. The Department of the Interior changed its rulings under the several administrations. The Commissioner of the General Land Office certified to the State about 320,000 acres of land below the Racoon Fork of the river, and about 270,000 acres above it prior to 1857, when he refused to certify any more. This led to a settlement and compromise with the Navigation Company in 1858, whereby the company took all the land certified to the State at that date, and paid the State \$20,000 in addition to what they had already expended, cancelled their contract and abandoned the work.

The General Assembly granted to the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company the remainder of the grant to the State line, to aid in building a railroad up and along the Des Moines Valley; and Congress, in 1862, extended the grant, by express enactment, to the north line of the State.

The most injurious result to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation, and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years.

From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to

profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency. Our circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this, we had paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. Our currency was also well assorted with the bills from other States, generally such as had the best reputation

where they were least known. This paper was all at 2, and some of it from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. Every man who was not an expert in detecting counterfeit bills, and who was not posted in the history of all manner of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution made ample provisions for house banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of our State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties were also limited to five per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote.

The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Gov. Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties, and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large “bob-sleds,” drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there.

In 1856 and 1858 large appropriations were made for the erection of public buildings and the support of the unfortunate classes, and a loan of \$200,000 was authorized.

During the years 1858-60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the north-western part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought, the Indians fleeing as soon as they ascertained systematical measures had been adopted for their punishment.

In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work of building a new cap-

itol. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies November 23, 1871.

The building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa, was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population.
1838.....	22,589
1840.....	43,115
1844.....	75,152
1846.....	97,588
1847.....	116,651
1849.....	152,988
1850.....	191,982
1851.....	204,774
1852.....	230,713
1854.....	326,013
1856.....	519,055
1859.....	638,775
1860.....	674,913
1863.....	701,732
1865.....	750,699
1867.....	902,040
1869.....	1,040,819
1870.....	1,191,727
1873.....	1,251,333
1875.....	1,366,000
1880.....	1,624,463

The most populous county is Dubuque, 42,997. Polk county has 41,395, and Scott 41,270. Not only in population, but in

everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1861. The completion of three others soon followed.

In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for State institutions, including the estimated cost of the capitol, is as follows:

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000
State University.....	400,000
Agricultural College and Farm.	300,000
Institution for the Blind.....	150,000
Institution for the Deaf and	
Dumb.....	225,000
Institutions for the Insane.....	1,149,000
Orphans' Home.....	62,000
Penitentiaries.....	408,000
Normal School.....	50,000
R form School.....	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit. The State has no debt.

No other influence has contributed so much to the progress and development of Iowa as the newspapers of the State. No class of men have labored more assiduously and disinterestedly for the development of the State and the advancement of her material interests, than her editors. There

are now published in Iowa 25 daily papers, 364 weekly papers, and 13 monthly publications. These are as a rule well supported by the people.

Such is briefly a summary of the history and resources of Iowa. There is perhaps no other country on earth where so few people are either rich or poor as in Iowa; where there is such an equality of condition, and where so many enjoy a competence. The law exempts from execution a homestead to every head of a family. Every sober, industrious man can in a short time acquire a home. Iowa is the home for the immigrant. The children of the laboring man have no prejudice of caste to overcome in the effort they may choose to make for the improvement of their condition in life. Here all men enjoy the alienable blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," not only unfettered by legal disabilities, but also untrammelled by those fixed conditions of social and business life that elsewhere result from accumulated wealth in the possession of the few. As education is free, so also the avenues of success are open in every pursuit and calling. The highest incentives exist to exertion. Labor and effort, whether manual or mental, are held alike honorable; and idleness and crime are alone considered disreputable.

Thriving cities and towns dot the land; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; 10,000 school-houses, in which more than 500,000 children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities, are generously endowed by the State; manufactories are

busy on all her water-courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

We quote from Judge Nourse: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious, than her new States—young empires,

born of her own enterprise, and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the old world, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state: 'Behold, these are my jewels!' And may she never blush to add: 'This one in the center of the diadem is called Iowa!'"

The following is the census of Iowa by counties, as taken by the National Government at each decade:

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....			984	3,082	11,199
Adams.....			1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee.....		777	12,237	17,808	19,791
Appanoose.....		3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon.....			454	1,212	7,448
Benton.....		672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk.....		135	8,244	21,776	23,913
Boone.....		745	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer.....			4,915	12,528	14,011
Buchanan.....		517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista.....			57	1,585	7,537
Butler.....			3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun.....			147	1,603	5,595
Carroll.....			281	2,451	12,351
Cass.....			1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar.....	1,253	3,941	12,949	19,731	16,937
Cerro Gordo.....			940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee.....			58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw.....			4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke.....		709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay.....			52	1,523	4,248
Clayton.....	1,101	3,873	20,738	27,771	28,829
Clinton.....	821	2,222	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford.....			383	2,530	12,413
Dallas.....		814	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis.....		7,364	13,764	15,565	16,468
DeCATUR.....		965	8,577	12,018	15,336
Delaware.....	168	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,912
Des Moines.....	5,577	12,988	19,611	27,266	33,099
Dickinson.....			190	1,389	1,901
Dubuque.....	3,659	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,937
Emmett.....			105	1,392	1,550
Fayette.....		825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd.....			3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin.....			1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont.....		1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene.....			1,374	4,827	12,725
Grundy.....			793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie.....			3,058	7,061	14,863

HISTORY OF IOWA.

CENSUS OF IOWA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Hamilton			1,609	6,055	11,392
Hancock			179	999	3,456
Hardin			5,440	13,444	17,808
Harrison			3,621	8,941	16,640
Henry	3,772	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,846
Howard			3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt			332	2,506	6,341
Ia			43	236	4,382
Iowa			822	8,029	19,291
Jackson	1,411	7,910	18,493	22,619	23,774
Jasper		1,360	9,883	2,116	25,992
Jefferson	2,773	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson	1,491	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,199
Jones	471	3,607	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk		4,822	13,271	19,444	21,299
Kossuth			416	3,351	6,179
Lee	6,093	18,761	29,332	37,210	34,599
Linn	1,373	5,444	18,947	28,862	37,273
Louisa	1,927	4,969	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas		471	5,768	10,358	14,000
Lyon			221	1,968	1,968
Mason		1,170	7,339	13,844	17,225
Madaska		5,949	14,216	25,548	25,391
Marion		5,482	16,814	24,196	25,111
Marshall		338	6,015	17,576	23,742
Mills			4,851	8,718	14,165
Mitchell			3,403	9,582	14,361
Monona			822	3,654	9,055
Monroe		2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery			1,256	5,944	15,895
Muscatine	1,912	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,188
O'Brien			8	715	4,135
Osceola					2,219
Page		551	4,419	9,675	19,667
Palo Alto			132	1,336	4,351
Plymouth			144	2,149	8,567
Pocahontas			163	1,446	3,713
Polk		4,513	11,625	27,857	42,366
Pottawattamie		7,828	4,065	16,893	39,816
Poweshiek		615	5,668	15,881	18,936
Ringgold			2,923	5,691	12,055
Sac			216	1,411	8,714
Scott	2,140	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby			818	2,549	12,696
Sioux			10	570	5,426
Story			4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama		8	5,285	16,131	21,545
Taylor		201	3,580	6,989	15,415
Union			2,012	5,846	14,940
Va. Buren	6,146	12,370	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello		8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warton		961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington	1,594	4,877	14,235	18,932	20,375
Wasson		340	6,419	11,287	16,127
Webster			2,504	10,484	13,940
Winnebago			168	1,528	4,917
Winneshek		746	13,942	23,570	23,375
Woodbury			1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth			758	2,892	7,953
Wright			653	2,392	5,062
Total	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

CHAPTER .VII.

GEOLOGY—TOPOGRAPHY—WATER COURSES.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions—drift, bluff and alluvial. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least. All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In northern and northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the

State, and adjacent to the Missouri river. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	{ Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	10 to 200
		Inoceramona Bed.....	50
	{ Lower Cretaceous.....	Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.....	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	{ Coal Measures.....	Middle Coal Measures.....	30
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	{ Subcarboniferous.....	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	186
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Kendallhook Beds.....	175
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
	Cincinnati.....	Niagara Limestone.....	330
		Maquoketa Shales.....	80
Lower Silurian.....	{ Trenton.....	Galena Limestone.....	250
		Trenton Limestone.....	220
	{ Primordial.....	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
Azoic.....	{ Huronian.....	Potsdam Sandstone.....	360
		Sioux Quartzite.....	80

AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation, that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes. The only fossils found in this formation in the State are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

The St. Peters sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness through-

out its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee county, immediately beneath the drift.

Trenton Group.—With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window-caps and sills. Fossils are so abundant in this formation that in some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long, and seldom exceeds 12 miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of siliceous matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about 15 miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small

quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

Cincinnati Group.—The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county, while the most southerly is in Jackson county, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati Group are found in the Maquoketa shales, but they contain a larger number than have been found anywhere else in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from others in the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is 40 and 50 miles in width, and nearly 160 miles long, from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesium limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and

shales is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from 40 to 50. A large part of the material of this is quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer county; the heavier piers and other material requiring strength and durability. All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopodes, corals and mullusks. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City marble" and "Bird's Eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz: the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

Subcarboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago county, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington county. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas county it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point 3 or 4 miles north-

east of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk county, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson county, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. Its arc is about 250 miles long, and from 20 to 50 miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is in Des Moines county, near the mouth of Skunk river. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas county, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines county; along English river, in Washington county; along the Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines river in Humboldt county. This formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall county all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama county the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crum-

bles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom Vertebrata; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order Selachians. Of Articulatulates, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *Phillipsia*. The sub-kingdom Mollusca is also largely represented. The Radiata are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals. The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan. It overshadowed all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: Lamellibranchiates, in the more arenaceous portions; and Brachropods in the more calcareous portions. No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington limestone formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, separated by a series of siliceous beds; both divisions are crinoidal. The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in the State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county, which is the most northerly point that it has been found, but it probably exists as far north as Marshall county. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines. Bones of bony fish, on Buffington creek, Louisa county, is an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of Articulatcs are rare in this formation; so far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *Phillipsia*. Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom Radiata are represented in the genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Syringaposa*, while the highest class, Echinoderms, are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties—Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper siliceous portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about 80 miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo. The only vertebrate fossils in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order Selachians,

some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of 25 or 30 feet. Of the Articulatcs, only two species of the genus *Phillipsia* have been found in this formation. Of the Mollusks no Cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in Iowa. Gasteropods are rare; Brachiopods and Polyzoans are quite abundant. Of Radiates, corals of genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Aulopora* are found, but erinoids are most abundant. Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the sub-carboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone river, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the north-western part of Van Buren county, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of

which are found on Lick creek, in Van Buren county, and on Long creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *Phillipsia*; and two ostracoid genera, *Cythra* and *Beyricia*. The Mollusks distinguished this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The Coal Measure Group is properly divided into three formations, viz: the Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures; each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

The Lower Coal Measures exists eastward and northward of the Des Moines river, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river; but their southerly dip passes below the Middle Coal Measure at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal, furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit for use; but in some places, as in Red Rock, in Marion county, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the Lower Coal Measures, but such animal remains as have been

found are, without exception, of marine origin. All fossil plants found in these measures, probably belong to the class Acrogens. Specimens of Calamites and several species of ferns are found in all the Coal Measures, but the genus *Lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the Middle Coal Measures. The latter formation occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern-central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about 1,400 square miles. The counties underlaid by this formation are, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

Few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants, three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appears to have been seaweed. Radiates are represented by corals. The Mollusks are most numerous represented. Trilobites and ostracoids are the only remains known of Articulates. Vertebrates are only known by the remains of Selachians, or sharks and ganoids.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures. This formation contains a considerable portion of shales and sandstone, but the prominent lithological features are its limestones. Although it is known by the name of Upper Coal Measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about 20 inches in

maximum thickness. The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good building material, as in Madison and Fremont counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay, for potters' use, are found in the whole formation. The fossils are more numerous than in either the Middle or Lower Coal Measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Lamellibranchiata, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa. Radiates are more numerous than in the Middle and Lower Coal Measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long Tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the Glacial epoch. The second period

was during the Glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas. All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri river, and, in reality, form their eastern boundary.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie county and the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the Inoceramus, or chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes. The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves. The strata of Woodbury sandstones and shales rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury county; hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City. This rock has no value, except for purposes of common masonry. Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains of vegetation, leaves of *Salix Meekii* and *Sassfras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

The *Inoceramus* beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux river in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess,

except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region. The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the *Inoceramus* beds are two species of squaloid Selachians, or certracients, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo county, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized, but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields, and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be fully realized.

GYPSUM.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earth of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the De Moines river running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The

most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Liza d creek, a tributary of the Des Moines river and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines river, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two-Mile creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit—No trace of fossil remains has been found in the gypsum or associated clays; neither has any other indication of its geologic age been observed except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value. No Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa, to suggest that it might be of that age, nor are any of the Palaeozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other

as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age; perhaps older than the cretaceous.

The lithological origin of this deposit is as uncertain as its geological age. It seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one,—an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it, nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and by many are regarded as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. From these facts it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that this gypsum originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical character of this gypsum; but as it is so different in some respects from other deposits, there are still other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete analysis of Prof. Emery,

the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity, and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other. As plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that this is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts.

Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcimining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. The only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact it is found to be comparatively unaffected by frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which can, at most, reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years. Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, built a fine residence of it in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. Several other houses in Fort Dodge have been constructed of it, including the depot buildings of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. Many of the sidewalks in the

town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays. Associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron, gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the Dead Caves of Dubuque.

SULPHATE OF STRONITA.

This mineral is found at Fort Dodge, which is, perhaps, the only place in Iowa or in the valley of the Mississippi where it has as yet been discovered. There, it occurs in very small quantities in both the shales of the Lower Coal Measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which is regarded as of the same age with it. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer; it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum, before mentioned. Its color is of light blue, is transparent, and shows crystalline facets upon both the

upper and under surfaces of the layer, of the upper surface being smaller and more numerous. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction, and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it. The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry, in the valley of Soldiers' creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral in this clay is nearly colorless, and somewhat resembles masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all other cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no practical value, and is only interesting as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In Iowa this mineral has been found only in minute quantities. It has been detected in the Coal Measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion counties, Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer counties, and, also, in the lead caves of Dubuque. It is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa; all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity. The Epsomite mentioned

was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone near Starr's Mill. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones, and in similar small fragile masses among the pine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath, amounts to near 20 feet at the point where Epsomite was found. The rock upon which it accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites, in a finely divided condition. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of Epsom salts was produced, but the quantity obtained there is very small, and would be of no practical value on account of the cheapness in the market.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as it is west. The air is pure and generally bracing,—the northern part particularly so during the winter. The prevailing direction of the wind during the whole year is easterly. Correspondingly, thunder-storms are somewhat more violent in this State than east or south, but not near so much so as toward the mountains. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly wind-bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the

mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of the State, and is not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

TOPOGRAPHY.

All the knowledge we have at present of the topography of the State of Iowa is that derived from incidental observations of geological corps, from the surveys made by railroad engineers, and from barometrical observations made by authority of the Federal Government. No complete topographical survey has yet been made, but this will doubtless be attended to in a few years.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders; for the highest point is but 1,200 feet above the lowest point; these two points are nearly 300 miles apart, and the whole State is traversed by gently flowing rivers. A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it.

Per Mile.

From N. E. corner to S. E. corner of State.....	1 ft. 1 in.
From N. E. corner to Spirit Lake, 5 ft. 5 in	
From N. W. corner to Spirit Lake, 5 ft	
From N. W. corner to S. W. corner of the State.....	2 ft.

From S. W. corner to highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold county) . . 4 ft. 1 in.
 From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines river) 4 ft.

Per Mile.

We thus find that there is good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its border, the southeastern corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from 800 feet, although it is a thousand miles from the nearest ocean.

These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the State as a whole. On examining its surface in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the actions of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the State, and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

The greater part of Iowa was formerly one vast prairie. It has, indeed, been estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. By prairie it must not be inferred that a level surface is meant, for they are found in hilly countries as well. Nor are they confined to any particular variety of soil, for they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azotic to those of the Creta-

ceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their origin, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, of the soil, or of any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State. The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little unutilized land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is capable of a high state of cultivation.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

Lakes—The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvial* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium. By "alluvium" is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and

upon that deposit are some of the best productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which forms the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys. The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. They are consequently found in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson county, Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo county, and Storm Lake in Buena Vista county.

SPIRIT LAKE.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about 12 square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great water-shed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

OKOBOJI LAKE.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and it then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places 100 feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant; fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water-fowl.

CLEAR LAKE.—This lake is situated upon the water-shed between the Iowa and Cedar rivers. It is about 5 miles long, 2 or 3 miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only 15 feet. Its shores and the country around are like that of Spirit Lake.

STORM LAKE.—This lake rests upon the great water-shed in Buena Vista county. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between 4 and 5 square miles. The outlets of all these drift lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

WALLED LAKES.—Along the water-sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright county, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from 2 to 10 feet in height, and from 5 to 30 feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the action of the waves.

These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything on the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore. This has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

Springs issue from all the geological formations, and form the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa river, owing to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream. No mineral springs, properly so-called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

Rivers.—The two great rivers, the Mississippi and Missouri, from the eastern and the western boundaries, respectively, of the State, receive the eastern and western drainage of it. The Mississippi with its tributaries in Eastern Iowa drain two-thirds of the State, and the Missouri with its tributaries drain the western third. The great water-shed which divides these two systems is a land running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State, near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair county. From the last named point this highest ridge of land between the two great rivers continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold county, into the State of Missouri; but it is no longer the great water-shed. From that point another ridge bears off southward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, which is now the water-shed.

All streams that rise in Iowa occupy, at first, only slight depressions of the land,

and are scarcely perceptible. These uniting into larger streams, though still flowing over drift and bluff deposits, reach considerable depth into these deposits, in some cases to a depth of nearly 200 feet from the general prairie level.

The greater part of the streams in Western Iowa run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. The banks even of the small streams are often five to ten feet in height and quite perpendicular, so that they render the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

This deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; but not a stone or a pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the Government, and he attributes its origin to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, and the sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; but the term, "lacustrine" would have been more appropriate. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front 200 feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water-line. Yet, com-

pact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on it does not remain at the surface, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within it at any point, as it does upon and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The thickest deposit yet known in Iowa is in Fremont county, where it reaches 200 feet. It is found throughout a region more than 200 miles in length, and nearly 100 miles in width, and through which the Missouri runs almost centrally.

This fine sediment is the same which the Missouri once deposited in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. The extent of the deposit shows this lake to have been 100 miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

Chariton and Grand rivers rise and run for twenty-five miles of their course

upon the drift deposits alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the Upper Coal Measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State, (the former in Appanoose county, the latter in Ringgold county,) near the boundary of which they passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the Middle Coal Measures. Their valleys deepen gradually, and 15 or 20 miles from the river they are nearly 150 feet below the general level of the adjacent highland. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys, and make broad flood plains or "bottoms," the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings. These streams are prairie streams in their upper branches and tributaries, but flow through woodland farther down. The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all the wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes, and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

Platte river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold county. Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of 200 feet, apparently, through this deposit alone. The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part

of the State, and in it alone many wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

One Hundred and Two river is represented in Taylor county, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway river is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair county, the latter in Cass county. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaway drains one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood-plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson county, the latter in Shelby county. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence, and also the main stream from there to the point where it enters the great flood-plain of the Missouri, run through a region, the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit.

The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill-sites. In the western part of Cass county, the East

Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill-sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable, exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery county. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer river, until it enters the flood-plain of the Missouri, runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison county. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood-plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac county.

Soldier river.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford county, and the west branch in Ida county. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux river.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier river that they need no separate description. The main stream has

its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee county. The two principal upper branches near their source in Dickinson and Osceola counties are small prairie creeks within distinct valleys. On entering Clay county the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of 200 feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee county it turns to the southward, and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd river.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien county, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the centre of Plymouth county. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill-site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock river.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux counties. It was, evidently, so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of the State boundary. Within the

State the main stream and its branches are drift streams and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasionally boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the streams meet with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about 60 feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first 25 miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood-plain, with gentle slopes, occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from 100 to nearly 200 feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about 15 miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill-sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon county, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the locations for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood-plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood-plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continues from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million of acres of land within the State, upward of 400,000 of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches, known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt county. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites.

The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster county the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion county, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower Coal Measure strata. Along this part of the course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the Coal Measure strata into its bed; they rise from it in the extreme northwestern part of VanBuren county, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river.

From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee county the strata of the Lower Coal Measures are present in the valley. Its flood-plain is frequently sandy from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the Coal Measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Racoon and the three rivers, viz: South, Middle and North rivers. The three latter have their sources in the region occupied by the Upper Coal Measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the Middle Coal Measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the Lower Coal Measures. These streams, especially South and Middle rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Racoon

river has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out of those deposits and the Middle Coal Measure alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures, in consequence of the numerous mill-sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk river.—This has its source in Hamilton county, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the Lower Coal Measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the Coal Measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry county, up as far as Story county, the broad, flat flood-plain is covered with a rich, deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk river a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill-sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa river.—This river rises in Hancock county, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin county. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton county, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar

in Louisa county. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well-marked flood-plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill-sites.

Cedar river.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation. The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood-plain is more distinctly marked, and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill-sites.

Wapsipinnicon river.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the north-eastern part of Linn county it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is 100 miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from 12 to 20 miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill-sites are unusually secure.

Turkey river.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth to which they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have worked. Turkey river rises in Howard county, and in Winneshiek county, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than 200 feet, and in Fayette and Clayton counties its depth is increased to 300 and 400 feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between 200 and 300 feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood-plain. Water-power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa river.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard county before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone, and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are almost everywhere high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a

wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley the flood-plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, and consequently it furnishes immense water-power. In some places where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town of Decorah, in Winneshiek county, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi river.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood-plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood-plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are con-

tinued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Subcarboniferous rocks which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the State, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date

back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or, perhaps, by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

CHAPTER VIII.

IOWA AND THE REBELLION.

By her record in the war of the rebellion Iowa proved herself a truly loyal State. The Presidential campaign of 1860 was an exciting one, and the fact that civil war might be inaugurated in case Abraham Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no hatred or ill-will toward any section of the country, but were determined to hold such opinions upon questions of public interests, and vote for such men as to them seemed for the general good, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block

of marble for the Washington Monument at the national capitol, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

Certainly the people of no State in the nation could be more vitally interested in the question of our national unity than the people of Iowa. The older States of the Union, both North and South, were represented in its population. Iowans were nearly all immigrants, bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood, and most endearing recollections of early days. In addition to these consider-

ations of a personal character, there were others of the gravest political importance.

Iowa's geographical position as a State made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. The Mississippi had been for years its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass under the control of a foreign government. But more than this was to be feared the consequence of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principal of secession or disintegration.

If this should be recognized as a right, what security had the States of the interior against their entire isolation from the commerce of the world, by the future secession of the Atlantic and Pacific States? And the fact also remained, that secession or separation removed none of the causes of war. Whatever there was in the peculiar institution that created differences of sentiment or feeling, or caused irritation, still existed after the separation, with no court or constitution as the arbiter of rights, and with the one resort, only, of the sword to settle differences. In secession and its logical and necessary results, we saw nothing but dire confusion and anarchy, and the utter destruction of that nationality through which alone we felt that our civil liberties as a people could be preserved, and the hopes of our civilization perpetuated.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by the great majority of our citizens with humiliation

and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the Republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," they were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the people of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man as executive of the State. Thoroughly honest and thoroughly earnest, wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, fully aroused to the importance of the crises, and the magnitude of the struggle upon which were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was, indeed, a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people. Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the First Iowa Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolu-

tion solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

So urgent were the offers of companies, that the Governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two additional regiments. These were soon accepted by the Secretary of War. Near the close of May, the Adjutant General of the State reported that 170 companies had been tendered the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period, and would send the larger part of the 75,000 wanted from the whole North.

There were much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized, principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Gov Merrell, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor

so elect, his pay therefor in the State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, at his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the National troops. Other States had also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the Confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying, if not fatal, mistakes were liable to be made.

While engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders from threatened invasions on the south by the secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the Nation at its very heart.

The Governor of the State, in order to provide for the adequate defense of Iowa's

borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

June 13th, Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri, issued the first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats and proceeded to Hannibal. Two weeks later the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November the Seventh Iowa, as a part of the force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi river, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of the journals of a neighboring State: "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

In the veteran re-enlistment that distinguished the closing month of 1863, above all other periods in the history of re-enlistment for the National armies, the Iowa three-years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State), were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who

gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

In all the important movements of 1864 and '65, by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field, and endurance on the march.

Two Iowa 3-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the Western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the rivers of the West.

The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the

field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

Charitable enterprises also found a ready support in Iowa. Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a home was opened at Farmington, VanBuren county, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property, by act of Congress, was soon afterward donated to the institution. In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about 450 inmates), became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills county. Convenient tracks were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In every way the provision made for these wards

of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than 2,000.

No bounty was paid by the State on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty, to a comparatively small amount, was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion, that of the call of July 18, 1864, was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where sub-districts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.

Not satisfied with merely doing her duty under the law, Iowa, of her patriotic generosity, did more than was required. The 17th, 18th and 37th regiments of infantry, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of cavalry were all enrolled, not to meet any call from the General Government, but to enable citizens of the State to enlist under the banners of the Union, in excess of all demands which could lawfully be made.

The State also contributed a large number of men and many officers to regiments in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and out of a

population of less than 2,000 arms-bearing colored citizens, raised nearly a whole regiment of African troops. But besides the troops thus regularly enrolled within the State, and those who formed part of regiments in neighboring States, there were not a few of Iowa's citizens in the regular army, in the different staff departments of the volunteer army, and in commands to far distant States.

Those, also, should be noticed who were called upon to protect the State and adjoining States from raids, to preserve the internal peace of the State, etc., in 1861, when Northern Missouri was overrun by predatory bands, and the loyal citizens were being driven from their homes by hundreds, and suffering in life, person and estate, the border Iowa yeomanry, unskilled in anything pertaining to war, responded to the Macedonian cry of their neighbors and speeded across the line to help them to the number of 1,500; they were armed with old fowling pieces and antiquated militia gear, but they proved effective, nevertheless, their hearts being in the right place. In the same year three expeditions were sent out to beat back the Jackson bushwhackers who were advancing on Iowa, driving out the Union people on their way. These expeditions numbered about 1,300 men, and performed valuable service in Missouri.

On the northern border, during the same year, the Sioux City cavalry, ninety-three men, and Captain Tripp's company, about fifty men, were employed to protect the borders against the Indians.

In 1862, under authority of the General Assembly, the Northern and Southern Border Brigades were organized—the one

for the protection of the State against guerilla bands on the south along the entire border, the other to keep in check the disaffected Indians intent on mischief in the northwest. There were five companies of the Northern Border Brigade, two hundred and fifty men, and ten companies of the Southern Border Brigade, seven hundred and ninety-four men, judiciously stationed at exposed points. For two years the State, at her own expense, supported these organizations. There can be no doubt that this was a wise expenditure, considering the service done—that of staying murder, rapine and arson, which were threatening to stalk through the State.

Subsequently eight hundred militia in eleven companies were called out to suppress the celebrated Talley treason in Keokuk county, and five hundred on account of the disturbances in Poweshiek and Davies counties.

At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised for general service thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men, and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000.

The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as 5,000.

As an inevitable result of war, many became prisoners, and suffered the cruelties of Libby, Andersonville and other "pens" in the South, which have become famous the world over, solely because of the incredible barbarities practiced in them. Considerable portions of the 8th, 12th and 14th Regiments were captured, after hard fighting, at Shiloh; the 16th was nearly all surrendered at Atlanta; the 17th at Tilton; the 19th at Sterling farm; the 36th at Mark's Mill. Many escaped heroically from rebel imprisonment, and the narratives of their sufferings would make many interesting volumes.

Every loyal State of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery, but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the North. Mrs. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator, was the first woman of our country among those moving in high circles of society who personally visited the army and ministered to the wants of the suffering soldiery. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first State Auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print.

Every county, every town, every neighborhood in the State had these true heroines, whose praise can never be fully known, till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions of the State to "sanitary fairs" during the war were enormous, amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. Highly successful fairs were held at Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington and Marshalltown, while all the towns contributed most generously to fairs of a less general nature. All this must be added to the work of the many "Florence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation.

It is said, to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material additions to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bond issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

It was in view of these facts that Iowa had done more than her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every

battle-field of the war, that the Newark *Advertiser* and other prominent Eastern journals called Iowa the "Model State of the Republic."

In the following pages a brief account is given of each regiment, which was credited to Iowa during the war.

THE FIRST REGIMENT was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 14th, 1861, at Keokuk. The different companies were independent military organizations before the war; and tendered their service before the breaking out of hostilities. The regiment was in quarters in Keokuk for two weeks. During this time they became proficient in the use of arms, and they learned something of practical camp life. June 13th, the regiment received orders to join General Lyon in Missouri. They immediately embarked on board a steamer, and by midnight were at Hannibal, Mo., where they slept on the floor of a large warehouse. They proceeded without delay to the interior of the State, where Gen. Lyon had just defeated Gov. Jackson with his so-called State troops. Joining Lyon, they were soon given a taste of active service. For two months they were almost constantly on the march, and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. August 10th, a sharp battle was fought with the enemy at Wilson's Creek, when the gallant and

noble Gen. Lyon was killed, and the regiment lost 10 killed and 50 wounded. After the battle the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and their three months having expired, were mustered out August 25th, 1861. The number of officers and men in this regiment were 959. Of these 13 were killed, 13 died, 141 were wounded, and three were missing.

THE SECOND INFANTRY was organized soon after the commencement of the war, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; James M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, in May, 1861. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala., Resaca, Ga., Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, Lynch's Creek and Bentonville; went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. This regiment was one of Iowa's most distinguished commands in the war. It was the first three years' regiment, and it left for the theatre of war even before the First Regiment, by a few hours.

Its companies were enrolled during that first splendid enthusiasm which followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they contained many men of talent and reputation. The regiment especially distinguished itself in the capture of Fort Donelson, in entering which it was awarded the post of honor. It was then

that the unenthusiastic Gen. Halleck pronounced the Iowa Second the "bravest of the brave." The Second Veteran Infantry was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The total number of officers and men who enlisted in this regiment was 1,247. Of this number during the war 65 were killed, 134 died, 330 were discharged, 268 were wounded, 14 were missing and 24 were captured.

THE THIRD INFANTRY was organized at about the same time as the Second, with Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque county, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story county, Lieutenant-Colonel; William N. Stone, of Marian county, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service in June, 1861, at Keokuk. The regiment was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo., Shiloh, Hatchie river, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., in the Meridian expedition at Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The regiment was veteranized and organized as a battalion in 1864, but before the officers received their commissions the battalion bravely fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta.

The remnant was consolidated with the veterans of the Second, and the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,074. Of this number, during the war, 57 were killed, 133 died, 231 were discharged, 269 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 19 were transferred.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm R. English, of Glenwood, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Look-out Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca and Taylor's Ridge. It came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864; returned in April; was in the campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington, and home; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865. The total number of officers and men in this regiment was 1,184, of whom 61 were killed, 205 died, 299 were discharged, 338 were wounded, 5 were missing, 44 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Mathias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant-Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga. Went home on veteran furlough in April, 1864, the non-veterans went home in July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans, who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. The regiment had done brave service, and amply deserves the high encomium passed upon it by the generals of the army. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,037, of whom 65 were killed,

126 died, 244 were discharged, 288 were wounded, 103 were captured, and 50 were transferred.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States July 6, 1861, at Burlington. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, in Sherman's march, then returned through the Carolinas. The regiment served with distinction at the siege of Jackson, winning high praise from General Smith, commanding. It marched through most of the Southern States, thousands of miles, and bore its share of fatigue with unflinching devotion to duty. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,013, of whom 109 were killed, 157 died, 265 were discharged, 355 were wounded, 3 were missing, and 8 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. M. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, siege of Atlanta, July 22d in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered

out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The battle in which the Seventh did the most service was that of Belmont, in which it lost 227 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment, by four years of faithful service, earned an honorable name as can be found anywhere in the annals of our volunteer soldiery. The Seventh contained altogether 1,138 officers and men, and of these, during the war, 98 were killed, 178 died, 291 discharged, 354 were wounded, and 29 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized with Frederick Steel, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States September 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1866. The Eighth fought nobly at Shiloh for ten hours, but was finally forced to surrender. Most of the command then suffered in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were paroled or released. A portion of the regiment was not surrendered, and it went into the famous "Union Brigade." The regiment was re-organized in 1863, and performed faithful service until mustered out in 1866. It was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion, and by the "Campaign of Mobile" earned as warm a reception as Iowa gave to any of her returning heroes. Of 1,027 officers and men, 53 were killed, 187 died, 314 were discharged, 288 were wounded,

8 were missing, 394 were captured, and 38 were transferred.

THE NINTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, as Major. The regiment was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas and Lookout Mountain. It also participated in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and the return home through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865. The Ninth Iowa was recruited and organized by its first colonel, Wm. Vandever, who was, in 1862, made a Brigadier-General. The regiment performed most brilliant service during the whole war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Pea Ridge. It had marched more than 4,000 miles, been transported by rail and steamer more than 6,000, and traversed every State by the Confederacy except Florida and Texas. The regiment brought home four flags, of which two were deposited with the Adjutant-General, one given to the State Historical Society, and one was kept by the regimental association, formed by them on being mustered out. Of 1,090 men and officers, 84 were killed, 275 died, 274 were discharged, 385 were wounded, 1 was missing, 32 were captured, and 30 were transferred.

THE TENTH INFANTRY was organized with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Bennett, of

Polk county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Iowa City, September 6, 1861. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Was mustered out August 15, 1865.

The bloodiest battle in which the Tenth took a prominent part was that of Champion Hills, in which it lost half its number in killed, wounded and missing. Many regiments, on coming home, gave to the State banners with the names on them of the principal battles in which they had been engaged. The Tenth gave up its colors with the simple inscription, "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers;" and when a visitor to the State Department looks at this banner, torn and bloody with four years of hard service, he will think that "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers" is as proud an inscription as flag ever unfurled to the breeze of heaven. Of 1,027 officers and men, 63 were killed, 170 died, 256 were discharged, 277 were wounded, 17 were captured, and 49 were transferred.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; John C. Abercrombie as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, in September and October, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and battle of Atlanta. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. No regiment did better service in the war, and no

regiment met with heartier welcome on its return home. Of 1,022 men, 58 were killed, 178 died, 158 were discharged, 234 were wounded, 4 were missing, 63 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY was recruited soon after the disaster at Bull Run, under a proclamation by President Lincoln calling for more volunteers. It was organized with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States in October and November, 1861, the last company November 25. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866. In the battle of Shiloh the Twelfth fought gallantly all day in company with the Eighth and Fourteenth, and at sunset surrendered. They endured a loathsome captivity in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were exchanged, and the regiment was re-organized. A few who were not captured at Shiloh performed active service in the "Union Brigade," during these eight months. The newly equipped regiment immediately joined the army before Vicksburg, and served actively the rest of the war. When the regiment was re-organized, January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of men re-enlisted than in any other regiment from Iowa. The following spring the regiment was home for a few weeks on veteran furlough. After Lee's surrender the regiment was continued in the service in Alabama, on guard and gar-

rison duty for several months. Of 981 officers and men, 33 were killed, 285 died, 258 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 404 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY was organized with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John Shane, of Vinton, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, November 1, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865. This regiment was especially fortunate in having such a commander as Col. Crocker. The men at first objected to drilling five or six hours every day, and other severe discipline; but afterward, in the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, they had ample reason to be grateful for their drill under Col. Crocker. The Thirteenth did noble service in many important affairs of the war, and had the honor of being the first Union troops to enter Columbia, S. C., where the secession movement first began. Of a total of 989 officers and men, 68 were killed, 224 died, 270 were discharged, 313 were wounded, 6 were missing, 88 were captured, and 34 were transferred.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1861, under the call of October 3. Before the regiment was organized, the first three companies raised, A, B and C, were ordered on garrison duty at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and re-

mained ever afterward detached from the regiment. So that, although in form they were a part of the Fourteenth Iowa for some time, they were never under its commanding officer. Afterward, these companies for a time were called the First Battalion of the 41st Infantry; but this regiment never being organized, they finally were attached to a cavalry regiment. The Fourteenth, therefore, had at first but seven companies. In June, 1863, the number of companies was raised to 10, and thus constituted for the first time a full regiment. The regiment was first organized with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, in October, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Fort De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, and others. Was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, November 16, 1864. The regiment was nearly all captured at the battle of Shiloh, but was after a few months exchanged and reorganized. The Fourteenth did some of the hardest fighting that was done in the war. Of 840 officers and men, 31 were killed, 148 died, 191 were discharged, 186 were wounded, 1 was missing, 269 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the winter of 1861-2, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; William Dewey, of Freemont county, as Lieutenant-

Colonel; W. W. Belnap, of Keokuk, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, March 19, 1862.

The regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out August 1, 1864. The regiment was most actively engaged at the siege of Atlanta, where it was under fire from the rebels for 81 days. The gallant Fifteenth will long be honored by the grateful people of Iowa for its faithful service of three years and a half in the heart of the rebellion. Of 1,196 men, 58 were killed, 277 died, 306 were discharged, 416 were wounded, 7 were missing, 83 were captured, and 27 were transferred.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY was organized under the first call of 1861, and was at that time supposed to be the last Iowa would be called upon to furnish. But the war was only begun, and Iowa was destined to furnish more troops after the Sixteenth than before. As organized, the Sixteenth had Alexander Chambers for Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, for Lieutenant-Colonel; and William Purcell, of Muscatine, for Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, December 10, 1861.

The Sixteenth was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, and the various battles around Atlanta; in Sherman's campaigns, and those in the

Carolinas. Its first battle was the bloodiest of the war—Shiloh; and that they behaved so well under their first fire, showed that they were good men. After the battle of Shiloh, the "Iowa Brigade" was formed, of which the Sixteenth ever after formed a part. This "Iowa Brigade" was most highly praised by the Inspector-General of the Seventeenth Army Corp., who declared in his official report that he had never seen a finer looking body of men, in any respect. In the battle before Atlanta, the greater part of the regiment was captured, and remained in captivity two months. The Sixteenth was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Louisville. Of its 819 officers and men, 62 were killed, 255 died, 211 were discharged, 311 were wounded, 14 were missing, 257 were captured, and 29 were transferred.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY was raised during the spring of 1862, and organized with John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, as Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, April 16, 1862.

The Seventeenth was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and Tilton, Ga., where most of the regiment were made prisoners of war, October 13, 1864. The regiment won special commendation at the battle of Corinth. Of its 956 members, 45 were killed, 121 died, 222 were discharged, 245 were wounded, 8 were missing, 278 were captured, and 28 were transferred.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, as well as the Seventeenth, was not recruited in response to any call of the President, but was a free gift from the people of Iowa. It was raised in the early summer of 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Clinton, August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, with John Edwards, of Chariton, as Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. It was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and others. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty, west of the Mississippi, and therefore it did not share in the brilliant honors of the great battles east of that river. Had opportunity offered, no doubt they would have assaulted Vicksburg, or fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, as bravely as any troops in the Union. It was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Of 875 officers and men, 28 were killed, 122 died, 233 were discharged, 79 were wounded, 63 were captured, and 15 were transferred.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY was the first regiment organized under President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1862, made when the cause of the Union looked most gloomy. It was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, as Major.

The regiment served faithfully at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, in the Yazoo river expedition, at Sterling Farm, and at Spanish Fort. At Sterling Farm, September

29, 1863, most of the regiment surrendered, after a hard fight. They were exchanged July 22d of the following year, when they rejoined their regiment at New Orleans. The Nineteenth was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 18, 1865. Of 935 men and officers, 58 were killed, 133 died, 191 were discharged, 198 were wounded, 216 were captured, and 43 were transferred.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY was the second of the twenty-two regiments raised in Iowa under the call of July 2, 1862. The regiment was raised within two counties, Linn and Scott, each of which contributed five companies, and which vied with each other in patriotism. Wm. McE Dye, of Marion, Linn county, was commissioned Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Major. The muster-in took place at Clinton, August 25, 1862. The Twentieth fought at Prairie Grove and at Ft. Blakely. Though not engaged in prominent battles, it performed valuable garrison duties on the southern coast. It was on Mustang Island, off the coast of Texas, seven months. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865, and on its return home received a royal welcome from Iowa's citizens. Of 925 officers and men in the Twentieth, 9 were killed, 144 died, 166 were discharged, 52 were wounded, 13 were captured and 39 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY was raised in August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (ex-Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; S. F. Van Ande, of Delhi, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the

United States August 18, 20, 22 and 23, except one company, which had been mustered in June. The Twenty-first was engaged at Hartsville, Mo., Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. For nearly a year the regiment served in Missouri, where it distinguished itself by the well-fought battle of Hartsville. Then it fought in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Texas, in Louisiana again, in Arkansas, in Tennessee, in Louisiana once more, and in Alabama. In the battle of Fort Gib on, this and several other Iowa regiments were prominent. The Twenty-first was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865. Of its 980 officers and men, 39 were killed, 192 died, 159 were discharged, 161 were wounded, 2 were missing, 21 were captured, and 56 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in August, 1862, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (formerly Major of the Third Infantry, and since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Lieut. Colonel; Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City, September 10, 1862.

The Twenty-second served in many of the Southern States, and was engaged at Vicksburg, Tompson's Hills, in Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. The regiment particularly distinguished itself in an assault upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and in the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it lost 109 men. In the Vicksburg assault, the regi-

ment lost 164 men. General Grant says in that assault, only Sergeant Griffith and 11 privates (of the Twenty-second,) succeeded in entering the fort. Of these, only the Sergeant and one man returned. Altogether, there were 30 Iowa regiments concerned in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865. Of 1,008 members, 58 were killed, 183 died, 161 were discharged, 267 were wounded, 84 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized with William Dewey, of Fremont county, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieut. Colonel; S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Des Moines, September 19, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, and Ft. Blakely. The Twenty-third are the acknowledged heroes of the battle of Black River Bridge, and the equal sharers with other troops of the honors of many battle-fields. At Black River but a few minutes were used in assaulting and carrying the rebel works, but those few were fought with fearful loss to the Twenty-third Iowa. After the successful fight, in which the Twenty-first also took part, Gen. Lawler passed down the line and shook every man's hand, so great was his emotion. Gen. Grant called it a brilliant and daring movement. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865. Of its 961 officers and men, 41 were killed, 233 died, 181 were discharged, 135 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 42 transferred.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, called "The Iowa Temperance regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byarn, of Linn county, and consisted of men who were pledged to abstain from the use of liquor in any shape. Eber C. Byarn, of Mt. Vernon, was Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mt. Vernon, Lieutenant-Colonel; Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, September 18, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, General Banks' Red river expedition, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The battles in which the Twenty-fourth took the most prominent part were those of Sabine Cross Roads (in the Red river expedition) and Fisher's Hill. Of 979 men and officers, 56 were killed, 259 died, 205 were discharged, 260 were wounded, 2 were missing, 76 were captured and 55 were transferred.

THE TWENTY FIFTH INFANTRY was organized near the beautiful little city of Mt. Pleasant, with George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolph as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major. Was mustered into the United States service, at Mt. Pleasant, September 27, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ships Gap, Bentonville and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the chief disloyal State, was effected by Iowa troops,

among which were those of the Twenty-fifth. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 995 men and officers, 39 were killed, 223 died, 140 were discharged, 183 were wounded, 4 were missing, 18 were captured and 71 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized near the city of Clinton. Milo Smith, of Clinton, was Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, was Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel Clark, of De Witt, was Major; and the regiment was mustered in at Clinton, in August of 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, in Sherman's campaign to Savannah and home through the Carolinas. The regiment took part in many great battles, and did faithful service all through the war, after winning commendations from its Generals. On the return home, the regimental flag was deposited with the State archives, inscribed in golden colors with the names of the battles and victories in which they had shared. It was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 919 men and officers, 44 were killed, 244 died, 147 were discharged, 165 were wounded, 27 were captured and 70 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was recruited in the northern part of Iowa, and was organized with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed. Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. It

was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 3, 1862. The Twenty-seventh was engaged at Little Rock, Ark., the battles of the Red river expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. This regiment had varied experience in the matter of climate; for their first active service was in Minnesota, while before the war was over they made a voyage on the gulf, from the Balize to Mobile Bay. After faithful service through the rest of the war, the regiment was mustered out August 8, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. Of 940 officers and men, 9 were killed, 183 died, 207 were discharged, 142 wounded, 6 were missing, 32 were captured and 47 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized during the autumn of 1862, with the following officers: Wm. E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, Lieutenant-Colonel; and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was in Bank's Red river expedition, and fought at Sabine Cross Roads, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In this last the regiment was most prominently engaged. During its service it fought a dozen battles, and traveled well-nigh the entire circuit of the Confederacy. The Twenty-eighth was mustered out of the service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865. Of its 956 officers and men, 56 were killed, 111 died, 187 were discharged, 262 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 44 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the service of the United States, December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major.

The Twenty-ninth was engaged at Helena, Arkansas Post, Terre Noir, and Spanish Fort. Though it was one of the best disciplined and bravest regiments in the war, it was long kept from participation in active service by being stationed in Arkansas. The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865. Of a total of 1,005 officers and men, 21 were killed, 268 died, 132 were discharged, 107 were wounded, 1 was missing, 55 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa county, as Colonel; William M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major; was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, September 23, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Chattanooga, Ringgold, Resacka, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, and Taylor's Ridge; accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was in the grand review at Washington, D. C. The Thirtieth was in the thickest of the war, and came home loaded with honors, leaving its honored dead on a score of battlefields. It was mustered out June 5, 1865.

Of 978 officers and men in this regiment, 44 were killed, 264 died, 145 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 2 were missing, 19 were captured, and 48 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, October 13, 1862.

The Thirty-first was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865. The regiment always did its part nobly. It was received home with speeches, feasting, etc., but the people's joy was tempered with sadness, as the regiment had gone forth 1,000 strong, and returned with 370. But had not so many regiments returned with thinned ranks, the Rebellion had not been conquered—the Union had not been saved. Of 977 officers and men, 13 were killed, 279 died, 176 were discharged, 85 were wounded, 13 were captured, and 72 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and

G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 5, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Tower Creek, Nashville and other battles. For some time the regiment was separated, and the detachments in different fields, but at last they were all united, and the regiment served as a unit. It was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 24, 1865. Of 925 officers and men, 59 were killed, 242 died, 174 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 98 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Oskaloosa, October 1, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. The regiment worked to best advantage at the brilliant victory of Helena. It remained in Arkansas till the early part of 1865, when it moved south to take part in the closing scenes in Alabama. The Thirty-third was mustered out of service at New Orleans, July 17, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 26 were killed, 241 died, 145 were discharged, 177 were wounded, 7 were missing, 74 were captured, and 32 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with George W. Clarke, of Indianola, as Colonel; W.

S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, October 15, 1862.

The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Fort Gaines and other places in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. January 1, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth. Recruits from the Twenty-first and Twenty-third had been, on the muster-out of those regiments, transferred to the Thirty-fourth, and this regiment had a total of 1,131 officers and men at its muster-out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865. Of 953 properly belonging to this regiment, 4 were killed, 234 died, 314 were discharged, 16 were wounded, 4 were captured and 22 were transferred. The regiment traveled over 15,000 miles in its service.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was recruited in the summer of 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States, at Muscatine, September 18, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James S. Rothrock, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major.

The regiment participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville and the Mobile campaign. The Thirty-fifth served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles. On its return home, it was greeted with a most hearty reception, and a reunion of old soldiers. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865, and paid and disbanded

at Muscatine six days later. Of 984 officers and men, 38 were killed, 208 died, 192 were discharged, 95 were wounded, 3 were missing, 15 were captured and 65 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose county, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, October 4, 1862.

The Thirty-sixth was engaged at Mark's Mills Ark., Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and other places during the "Little Rock expedition." The regiment suffered greatly from sickness. Before it was fully organized, even, small-pox and measles attacked the men, and the command lost 100 men. Then it was obliged to encounter the malarial fluences of Yazoo river and Helena. Before they recovered their vigor fully, more of them were forced to surrender to the rebels. The regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865. Of 986 officers and men, 35 were killed, 258 died, 191 were discharged, 166 were wounded, 460 were captured and 24 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was generally known as the "Gray-beard Regiment." It was composed of men over 45 years of age, and hence not subject to military service, but their patriotism induced them to enlist, and the services of the regiment were accepted by the Secretary of War, for post and garrison service.

It was organized with George W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major. The muster-in took place at Muscatine, December 15, 1862.

The regiment served at St. Louis in guard of military prisons, then on the line of the Pacific railway, then at Alton, Ill. Here they remained guarding the rebel prisoners till January, 1864, when they moved to Rock Island to perform similar duties until June 5. They served the next three months, in very hot weather, at Memphis. Thence the command moved to Indianapolis. From here five companies went to Cincinnati, three to Columbus and two to Gallipolis, Ohio. At these posts they remained till May, 1865. This "Gray-beard Regiment" was the only one of its kind in the war, and it received many favorable expressions from commanding officers under whom it served. It was mustered out May 24, 1865, the day of the grand review at Washington. The Thirty-seventh was the first Iowa three-years' regiment to come home, and was mustered out thus early by special request of General Willich, in whose brigade they were, in order that they might save their crops, most of them being farmers. Of 914 officers and men, 3 were killed, 145 died, 359 were discharged, 2 were wounded, none were missing and none captured.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was recruited in August, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, November 4, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudmitt, of Waverly, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Charles

Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Banks' Red River expedition, and was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry, January 1, 1865. Of all Iowa's regiments, the Thirty-eighth was most unfortunate in regard to sickness. It had not been in the service two years when more than 300 enlisted men and a number of officers had died of disease. During the same period 100 had been discharged for inability. There were long weary weeks when there were not enough well men to take care of the sick—not even enough to bury the dead. It was at last obliged to give up its own existence. Though the regiment had not had an opportunity to achieve brilliant renown in the field, it did fulfill a no less honored destiny than many whose banners were covered with the names of battles. It did all that men could do—it gave itself up for the good of the service. Of its 910 men, 1 was killed, 314 died, 120 were discharged, 2 were wounded and 14 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas county, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major.

The regiment was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Corinth, Allatoona, Ga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and was in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond. The regiment was one of the most distinguished in the field, and met with a royal welcome from the warm-hearted people

of Iowa, on its return home. It had previously taken part in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865, and was disbanded at Clinton, Iowa. Of its 933 officers and men, 41 were killed, 143 died, 123 were discharged, 113 were wounded, 206 were captured and 16 were transferred.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY was the highest in numerical order of Iowa's three-year's regiments, but not the last to leave the State. Three or four other regimental organizations, too, were commenced, but not completed. Some 300 men were enlisted for the Forty-first, who united with the three companies of the Fourteenth, stationed at Fort Raudall, Dakota Territory; another regiment, to be called the Forth-second, was attempted, with camp at Dubuque; and still another, at Ottumwa, was to be called the Forty-third. These attempts were unsuccessful in so far as the complete formation of an infantry regiment after the Fortieth was concerned. The Fortieth was organized at Iowa City, November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major.

The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Bank's Red River expedition, and the battle of Jenkins' Ferry. It was called the "Copperhead Regiment," by political partisans, but it bore its share of the fatigues of war in a patriotic way that might have been emulated by some of their political enemies. The fact is, moreover, the regiment always gave a small Republican majority,

though the contrary was believed for a time. The Fortieth was mustered out at Fort Gibson, August 2, 1865. Of 900 officers and men, 5 were killed, 196 died, 134 were discharged, 43 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 26 were transferred.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY was never completed as an infantry regiment. It contained three companies. Its infantry organization was under the command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Under authority from the War Department, these three companies became K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was raised in the summer of 1864. Generals Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with large armies against the enemy, the Governors of the Northwestern States proposed to the authorities of the War Department to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, and thus be the means of adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition was, after a time, accepted, and the term of service was established at 100 days. Gov. Stone accordingly issued his proclamation calling for such troops, and the citizens responded with four regiments and one battalion. Because commissions had been issued to persons designated as officers of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments, which were never organized, however, although considerable was done in the way of their formation, the number of the regiments of 100 days' men commenced

with Forty-four. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Stephen H. Henderson, and was mustered in at Davenport, June 1, 1864.

The regiment did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., and was mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864. Of 867 officers and men in the Forty-fourth, 1 was killed and 18 died. There were no other casualties.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. J. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. This was the first of the regiments of 100 days' men organized; it even preceded the Forty-fourth. It performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864. Of 912 officers and men, 2 were killed, 19 died, 1 wounded, and 2 were transferred.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. L. Tarbet as Major. It was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864.

The Forty-sixth performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864. Of its 892 officers and men, 2 were killed, 24 died, 1 was wounded, and 3 were captured.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, June 1, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colo-

nel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major.

This regiment was stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas, where many succumbed to disease. Of 884 officers and men, 1 was killed, 46 died, and 1 was transferred.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (BATTALION) was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant-Colonel. The battalion served its time guarding rebel prisoners on Rock Island, in the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. It was mustered out at Rock Island barracks, October 21, 1864. Of 346 officers and men, 4 died and 4 were transferred. The services of these 100-days' men were of great value to the national cause. They were acknowledged by the President of the United States, in a special executive order, returning his hearty thanks to officers and men.

THE FIRST CAVALRY was organized in the spring of 1861, with Fritz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Charles E. Moss of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors.

The regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Rolla, New Lexington, Elkin's Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, and Clear Creek. The regiment veteranized in the spring of 1864. It did not take the usual 30 days' furlough until May, for their services were needed in the field, and they

gallantly volunteered to remain. After the war was closed the First served in Texas, with Gen. Custer, until its muster-out, February 15, 1866. Of 1,478 officers and men, 43 were killed, 215 died, 207 were discharged, 88 were wounded, 2 were missing, 22 were captured, and 39 were transferred.

THE SECOND CAVALRY was organized with W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the third cavalry of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors. The regiment was mustered in at Davenport, September 1, 1861.

The Second participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford and Nashville. The regiment performed active and arduous service all through the war, and so often distinguished itself as to become well known throughout the nation. It was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865. Of its 1,394 officers and men, 41 were killed, 224 died, 147 were discharged, 173 were wounded, 10 were missing, 74 were captured and 42 were transferred.

THE THIRD CAVALRY was mustered in at Keokuk, August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Cory-

don, as Majors. The Third was engaged at Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Bott's Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo and Village Creek. The regiment was raised by Hon. Cyrus Bussey, who, in his call for volunteers, requested each man to bring with him a good cavalry horse to sell to the Government. In two weeks he had a thousand men well mounted, in the rendezvous at Keokuk. In order to still further hasten matters, Colonel Bussey personally contracted in Chicago for equipments. In this way the delay experienced by other regiments in preparing for the field was entirely avoided. The regiment took an active part in many battles and raids, and always behaved with distinguished gallantry. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865. Of 1,360 officers and men, 65 were killed, 251 died, 311 were discharged, 166 were wounded, 1 was missing, 146 were captured and 34 were transferred.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mt. Pleasant, November 21, 1861, with Asbury B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. D. Swan, of Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Majors. The Fourth fought bravely, and lost men at every one of the following engagements: Gun Town, Miss., Helena, Bear Creek, Memphis, Town Creek, Columbus, Mechanicsburg, Little

Blue river, Brownsville, Ripley, Black River Bridge, Grenada, Tupelo, Yazoo River, White River, Osage, Lock Creek, Okalona, and St. Francis River. The Fourth was one of the bravest and most successful regiments in the field, and its services were of the utmost value to the Union arms. It was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865. Of 1,227 officers and men, 44 were killed, 207 died, 241 were discharged, 119 were wounded, 3 were missing, 94 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY was but in part an Iowa regiment. The States of Minnesota and Missouri and the Territory of Nebraska were largely represented; but as Iowa had the most, it was designated as an Iowa regiment. It was organized and mustered into the service at Omaha, with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Carl Schaeffer de Bernstein, a German baron, Wm. Kelsay and Alfred B. Brackett as Majors. This regiment was engaged at the second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newman, Camp Creek, Cumberland works, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski and Cheraw. The gallant Fifth was in many situations requiring the greatest coolness and courage, and always acquitted itself with high honor. At one time the regiment was surrounded by rebels, and the Colonel in charge of the brigade had escaped with two other regiments to the Union lines, reporting the Fifth all killed or captured. But the result was far from that. At the critical time the brave Major

Young, afterward the Colonel of the regiment, thundered out in the still night air, "The Fifth Iowa is going straight through; let the brave follow!" Then came the single word of command, "Forward!" and when they reached the rebel lines, "Charge!" Fifteen hundred troopers dashed at full speed over the bodies of the surprised rebels, and escaped to the Union lines with the loss of but 15 men. The regiment was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. Of its 1,245 officers and men, 47 were killed, 141 died, 224 were discharged, 56 were wounded, 217 were captured and 17 were transferred.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863, with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. H. Shepherd, of Iowa City, E. P. TenBroeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors.

This regiment was employed on the frontier against the Indians, and did excellent service. Their principal engagement was the battle of White Stone Hill, in which they severely punished a band of hostiles. The Sixth was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865. Of 1,125 officers and men, 19 were killed, 72 died, 89 were discharged, 19 were wounded and 7 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service at Davenport, April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque, and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors.

This regiment also served against the Indians in the West. It fought bravely in many battles and won the lasting gratitude of the people of the West. It was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866, except Companies K, L and M, which were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866. Of its 562 officers and men, 47 were killed, 101 died, 252 were discharged, 8 were wounded and 9 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY was recruited by Lieutenant Dorr, of the Twelfth Infantry. As the result of his energy, 2,000 were soon enlisted for the Eighth. Some 300 were rejected, 450 were turned over to the Ninth Cavalry and about 75 to the Fourth Battery. The Eighth was organized with Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton; J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenberg, as Majors; and was mustered into the United States service, at Davenport, September 30, 1863.

This regiment served gallantly in guarding Sherman's communications, and at the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newman and Nashville. It participated in Stoneman's cavalry raid round Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. After the close of hostilities and before the muster-out, Col. Dorr died of disease. He was much beloved by his command, and highly respected at home, where he had been an able editor. The Eighth was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865. Of its 1,234 officers and men, 30 were killed, 106 died, 67 were dis-

charged, 87 were wounded, 2 were missing, 259 were captured and 22 were transferred.

THE NINTH CAVALRY was the last three years' regiment recruited in Iowa. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors.

The regiment performed heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas, for the small part of the war after it was organized. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866. Of its 1,178 officers and men, 6 were killed, 178 died, 64 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured and 11 were transferred.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk and others, and was mustered into the service at Burlington, August 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in the Atlanta campaign, at Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc.; was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865. Of 149 members, 7 were killed, 55 died, 35 were discharged, 31 were wounded and 3 transferred.

THE SECOND BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawatomie, and mustered in at Council Bluffs, and at St. Louis, Aug-

ust 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, and other places. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 7, 1865. Of a total of 123 officers and men, 1 was killed, 30 died, 16 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 6 were transferred.

THE THIRD BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and was mustered into the service at Dubuque, in September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Pea Ridge and other important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, October 23, 1865. Of 142 officers and men, 3 were killed, 34 died, 28 were discharged, and 18 were wounded.

THE FOURTH BATTERY was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, November 23, 1863. This battery was on duty most of the time in Louisiana, but did not serve in any important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865. Of 162 officers and men, 6 died, 11 were discharged, and 1 was transferred.

THE IOWA REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, October 23, 1863. John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, was Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, was Lieut.-Colonel; and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, was Major. This regiment was afterward the Sixtieth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. It was not called upon to fight, but it per-

formed valuable guard and garrison duties at St. Louis and elsewhere South.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier. James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It consisted of five companies, all enlisted from the northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the southern border of the State, and was organized in the counties on the border of Missouri. It consisted of seven companies in three battalions.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments :

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier-General, from March 21, 1862.

Frederick Steele, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.

Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.

Jacob G. Lanman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.

James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.

Washington I. Elliot, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.

Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Lieut.-Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.

Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1863.

Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.

John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.

Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.

Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.

Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 5th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.

John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.

James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.

James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Thomas J. McKean, from November 21, 1861.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier-General, from October 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Brigadier-General, from December 15, 1864.

William W. Belknap, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.

W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.

Wm. Vandever, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.

Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.

S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Samuel S. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.

Clark R. Weaver, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Geo. A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Francis M. Drake, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 23, 1865.

Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.

George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The people of Iowa have ever taken a deep interest in education, and in this direction no State in the Union can show a better record. The system of free public schools was planted by the early settlers, and it has expanded and improved until now it is one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. In the lead-mining regions of the State, the first to be settled by the whites, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for themselves. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body, and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses. To-day the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in this great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and

villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted by a generous people for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first school house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy, and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington, a commodious log school house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-5.

In Scott county, in the winter of 1835-6, Simon Crazin taught a four-months term of school in the house of J. B. Chamberlin.

In Muscatine county, the first school was taught by George Bungardier, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson county was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe county, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school house was built by Gray, Wm. V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-7, in one of

the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie county was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford county the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties in this Territory; which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form school districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever

additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars, out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there was 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An

institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time, although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the superintendent.

The expense of this would be trifling, and all recognized the benefits to be derived; and yet no legislation was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than 30 teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute might direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in 20 counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the

appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865, the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes had never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By an act approved March 19, 1874 normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendents. This was regarded a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The present public school system is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with educational interests of the commonwealth continue faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

Funds for the support of public schools are derived in several ways. The 16th section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands in the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at

one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of these lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals, for long terms, at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money

arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year.

The burden of direct taxation is thus lightened, and the efficiency of the schools increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of a district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been built sometimes at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors, under certain legal instructions. These Boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the Board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one.

In 1881 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was

\$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40. In each county a teachers' institute is held annually, under the direction of the county superintendent, the State contributing annually \$50 to each of these institutes.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to "set apart and reserve from sale out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a University within said Territory when it becomes a State." The first General Assembly, therefore, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa," at Iowa City, then the Capital of the State. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City, were appropriated to the University, but the legislative sessions and State offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a Capital was made.

The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, and five were to be chosen every two years. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. The organic act provided that the University should never be under the control of any religious denomination whatever; and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annu-

ally. Of course the organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University at Iowa City. At Fairfield, the Board of Directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and, January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

The normal schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt Pleasant. Each was to be governed by a Board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common-school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized November 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as Principal. A building was commenced, and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the court house, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473

The school at Mt. Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 for each of the two schools, and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the University fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of 16 weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Griffin.

The faculty was then re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were 124 students (83 males and 41 females) in attendance during the years 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the University.

The new constitution, adopted in 1857, definitely fixed the Capital at Des Moines, the State University at Iowa City, and provided that it should have no branches. In December of that year, the old capitol building was turned over to the Trustees of the University. In 1858, \$10,000 were

appropriated for the erection of a boarding hall. The Board closed the University April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds, and dismissed all the faculty except Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the General Assembly.

The University was re-opened September 19, 1860, and from this date the real existence of the University dates. Mr. Dean had resigned before this, and Silas Totten, D D, LL D, was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000. August 19, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for fifteen months to visit Europe. Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*. President Spencer resigning, James Black, D D, Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, soon after, the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department.

The Medical Department was established in 1869. Since April 11, 1870, the government of the University has been in the hands of a Board of Regents.

Dr. Black resigned in 1870, to take effect December 1; and March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thatcher was elected President.

In June, 1874, the chair of military instruction was established, and Lieutenant A. D. Schenk, Second Artillery, U. S.

A., was detailed by the President of the United States as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thatcher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. S'agle was elected President. He was succeeded in 1878 by J. L. Pickard, LL D., who is the present incumbent.

The University has gained a reputation as one of the leading institutions of the West, and this position will doubtless be maintained. The present educational corps consists of the following, besides President Pickard: in the Collegiate Department, nine professors and six instructors, including the Professor of Military Science; in the Law Department, a chancellor, two professors and four lecturers; in the Medical Department, eight professors and ten assistant professors and lecturers.

No preparatory work is done in the University, but different high schools in the State, with approved courses of study, are admitted as preparatory departments of the University, whose graduates are admitted without examination. Common schools, high schools and university are thus made one connected system.

The present number of students in the Collegiate Department is: males, 163; females, 69; total, 232; in Law Department, 140; in Medical Department, 195.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This is located at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, and was opened in 1876. The institution trains teachers for our schools, and is doing excellent, though limited, work. What is wanted is more

room and increased facilities of every kind. Other institutions of a similar kind should also be established throughout the State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The State Agricultural College and Farm were established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 23, 1858. The farm was located in Story county, at Ames. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864 the Assembly voted \$20,000 for the erection of the college building. In 1866 \$91,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868, and the institution was opened in the following year. The college is modeled to some extent after Michigan Agricultural College.

Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. Students are required to work on the model farm two and a half hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character, and the institution one of the best of its kind. Sale of spirits, wine and beer as a beverage is forbidden by law within three miles of the college. The current expenses of this institution are paid by the income from the permanent endowment. A. S. Welch, LL. D., is President, and is assisted by twelve professors and eight instructors. Whole number of students admitted, 2,600; present number, 240. The college farm consists of 860 acres, of which 400 are under cultivation.

Besides the State University, State Agricultural College and State Normal

School, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual munificence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, 23 universities and colleges, 111 academies and other private schools. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high. A list of the universities and colleges, and a brief notice of each, is herewith given:

Amity College is located at College Springs, Page county. S. C. Marshall is President. There are 6 instructors and 225 students.

Burlington University is located at Burlington, Des Moines county. E. F. Stearns is President of the faculty. There are 5 instructors and 63 students.

Callanan College is located at Des Moines, Polk county. There are 14 in the faculty, of which C. R. Pomeroy is President, and 185 students are enrolled.

Central University is located at Pella, Marian county. It is an institution of the Baptist denomination. Rev. G. W. Gardner is President of the faculty, which numbers 7. There are 196 students.

Coe College is located at Cedar Rapids, Linn county. S. Phelps is President. There are 10 in the faculty and 100 students.

Cornell College is located at Mt. Vernon, Linn county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. W. F. King is President. There are 20 instructors and 400

students. This college is one of the highest in character, and has a large attendance.

Drake University is located at Des Moines, Polk county. G. T. Carpenter is President, and is ably assisted by 25 instructors. There are 125 students.

Griswold College is located at Davenport, Scott County, and is under the control of the Episcopal Church. W. S. Perry is President. There are 7 instructors and 80 students.

Iowa College is located at Grinnell, Potoshi county. G. F. Magoun is President. There are 14 instructors and 359 students. The institution is one of the leading colleges in Iowa, and is permanently endowed.

Iowa Wesleyan University is located at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county. W. J. Spaulding is President. There are 6 in the faculty, and over 160 students in attendance. The University is under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

Luther College is situated in Decorah, Winneshiek county. L. Larson is President of the faculty, which numbers 10. There are 165 students in attendance.

Clin College is located at Olin, Jones county. C. L. Porter is President.

Oskaloosa College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. G. H. McLaughlin is President. The faculty numbers 5,

and the students 190. The college stands very high.

Penn College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. B. Trueblood is President of the faculty, which numbers 5. There are 175 students in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College is located at Indianola, Warren county. E. L. Parks is President. There are 9 instructors and 150 students.

Tabor College is located at Tabor, Fremont county. Wm. M. Brooks is President. The college was modeled after Oberlin college, in Ohio. The faculty consists of 6, and there are 109 students.

Upper Iowa University is located at Fayette, Fayette county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. Rev. J. W. Bissell is President. There are 11 instructors and 350 students. This University stands very high among the educational institutions of the State.

University of Des Moines, at Des Moines, has 5 instructors and 80 students.

Whittier College was established at Salem, Henry county, by the Friends. J. W. Coltrane is President. There are 4 instructors and 105 students.

Riverside Institute.—This school is located at Lyons, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Mississippi river. Rev. W. T. Currie is the Principal of this Academy.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, the Iowa Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City.

In 1866 a great effort was made to remove the Institute to Des Moines; but it was finally permanently located at Council Bluffs, and the school opened in a rented building. In 1868 Commissioners were to locate a site, and superintend the erection of new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000. The Commissioners selected 90 acres of land two miles south of the city.

In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado blew off the roof of the new west wing and the walls were partially demolished. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. After that, half of the class were dismissed, and the number of pupils reduced to 70.

The present officers are: B. F. Clayton, President, Macedonia, term expires in 1886; A. Rogers, Secretary, term expires 1884; John H. Stubenranch, term expires in 1884. The county superintendent of schools annually reports all persons of school age that are deaf and dumb; also those too deaf to acquire learning in the common schools. The cost per pupil is \$28 per quarter, and is paid by the parents or guardian; but when unable to do so, the expense is borne by the respective county. The regular appropriation is \$11,000 per annum, drawn quarterly. Parents and

guardians are allowed to clothe their children.

The whole number admitted to the Institution is 621. Present number, 221. Last biennial appropriation, \$27,839.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The first person to agitate the subject of an Institute for the Blind was Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, who, in 1852, established a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the Institute was adopted by the State, and moved to Iowa City, by act of the Legislature, approved January 18, 1853, and opened for the reception of pupils, April 4, 1853. During the first term 23 pupils were admitted. Prof. Bacon, the Principal, made his first report in 1854, and suggested that the name be changed from "Asylum for the Blind" (which was the name first adopted) to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This change was made in 1855, and the Legislature made an annual appropriation of \$55 per quarter for each pupil; afterward this appropriation was changed to \$3,000 per annum.

Prof. Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager, and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the institution was, in a great measure, self-supporting by the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil. Prof. Bacon founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1858 the citizens of Vinton, Benton county, donated a quarter section of land and \$5,000 for the establishment of the asylum at that place. On the 8th of May,

that same year, the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation, and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860 the contract for enclosing was let to Messrs. Finkbine and Lovelace, for \$10,420. In August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with 24 pupils.

The institution has been built at a vast expenditure of money, much greater than it seemed to require for the number of occupants. The Legislative Committee, who visited the college in 1878, expressed their astonishment at this utter disregard of the fitness of things. They could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building for the accommodation of only 130 people, costing the State over \$5,000 a year to heat it, and about \$500 a year for each pupil.

The present officers are: Robert Carothers, Superintendent; T. F. McCune, Assistant Superintendent; Trustees: Jacob Springer, President; M. H. Westbrook, J. F. White, C. O. Harrington, W. H. Leavitt, S. H. Watson. Whole number of occupants, 436. Present number, males, 36; females, 50. Salary of superintendent, \$1,200; assistant, \$700; trustees, \$4.00 per day and mileage. Annual appropriation, \$8,000, and \$128 per year allowed for each pupil. Annual meeting of trustees in June. Biennial appropriation in 1880, \$3,000.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

The Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature, approved January 24, 1855. Gov. Grimes,

Edward Johnson, of Lee county, and Chas. S. Blake, of Henry county, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building; \$4,425 were appropriated by the Legislature for the site, and \$500,000 for the building. The commissioners located the institution at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, and a plan of the building was drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts. The building was designed to accommodate 300 patients, and in October work commenced, superintended by Henry Winslow. The Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 before it was completed. One hundred patients were admitted within three months. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, there were admitted 3,684 patients. Of these, 1,141 recovered, 505 were improved, 589 were discharged unimproved, and 1 died. During this period 1,384 of the patients were females.

The trustees are elected by the Legislature, and all officers are chosen by the trustees. Superintendents are chosen for six years. Dr. Ranney was first chosen in 1865; salary, \$2,000 annual. Whole number of patients admitted, 4,598; present number males, 298; present number females, 235. Trustees paid \$5 per day and mileage, not to exceed 30 days each year. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October; quarterly, January, April and September.

Present officers are: Mark Ranney, M. D., Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., J. P. Brubaker, M. D., and Max Witte, M. D., assistant physicians.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT INDEPENDENCE.

The Legislature of 1867-8 adopted measures providing for an additional hospital for the insane, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county, E. G. Morgan, of Webster county, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan county, were appointed commissioners to locate and superintend the erection of a building. These commissioners commenced their labors June 8, 1868, at Independence. They were authorized to select the most desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge. They finally selected a site on the west side of the Wapsipicon river, about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence. The contract for building was awarded to David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. It was signed November 7, 1868, and work was immediately commenced. George Josselyn was appointed superintendent of the work. The first meeting of the trustees was called in July, 1872. At the September meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent of the Hospital; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron.

The Hospital opened May 1, 1873. Whole number of patients admitted, 2,000; present number (1882), 533; males, 290; females, 243. Biennial appropriation (1880), \$35,300.

The present officers are: G. H. Hill, Superintendent; term expires in 1882; salary, \$1,600. H. G. Brainard, M. D.,

Assistant Superintendent; salary, \$1,000. Nojes Appelman, Steward; salary, \$900. Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron; salary, \$600.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution is located at Davenport, Scott county, and was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late rebellion. This noble woman called a convention at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, for the purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa, whose fathers lost their lives in defending their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the State were largely represented, and an association was organized, called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held February 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum, and arrangements were made for raising funds. At the next meeting, in Davenport, the following month, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was chairman, to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, VanBuren county, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mount Pleasant, as Steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13, following, the executive committee announced that they were ready to receive children. Within three weeks 21 were admitted, and in a little more than six months the soldiers' orphans admitted numbered 70.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed the first Matron, but she resigned the following February, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont county.

The Home was sustained by voluntary contributions, until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the State. The Legislature appropriated \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported, and provided for the establishment of three homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865; an old hotel building was fitted up for it, and by the following January there were 96 inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School. The same year the Legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, Mills county, to an Institution for the Support of Feeble-Minded Children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls Homes to the institution located at Davenport.

The present officers are: S. W. Pierce, Superintendent; Mrs F.W. Pierce, Matron. Whole number admitted, 1,525; present number, males, 79; females, 90. The 18th Grand Army Corps appropriated \$2,000 to build eight cottages, school house and other buildings; these have been completed, and the home will, when finished, accommodate 200 children. Superintendent's salary, \$1,200 per annum. Trustees are elected for two years.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

An act of the General Assembly, approved March 17, 1878, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, Mills county; and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were taken for this purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills County.

The grounds to be used were found to be in a very dilapidated condition, and thorough changes were deemed necessary. The institution was opened September 1, 1876, and the first pupil admitted September 4. By November, 1877, the number of pupils had increased to 87. The whole number admitted has been 257. Present inmates number 200.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first penal institution was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 25, 1859. This act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000, appropriated by an act of Congress in 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors, consisting of three persons, to be elected by the Legislature, who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be located within a mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, county of Lee, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary.

The first directors were John S. David and John Claypole. They were given the power of appointing the warden, the latter

to appoint his own assistants. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of 10 acres of land for the building, and Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent June 5, 1839. The work was soon entered upon, and the main building and warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the design of the directors. The estimated cost of the building was \$55,933.90, and was designed of sufficient capacity to accommodate 138 convicts.

Iowa has adopted the enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners, and utilizes their labor for their own support. Their labor is let out to contractors, who pay the State a stipulated sum therefor, the latter furnishing shops, tools, machinery, etc., and the supervision of the convicts.

The present officers of the prison are: E. C. McMillen, Warden, elected 1878 and 1880; Hiel Hale, Deputy Warden; W. C. Gunn, Chaplain; A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician; M. T. Butterfield, Clerk.

The whole number of convicts admitted up to the present time (1882) is 3,387. Number of males in 1881, 350; females, 3; number of guards, 33. The Warden is chosen biennially by the Legislature, and receives a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

In 1872 the first steps toward the erection of a prison at Anamosa, Jones county, were taken, and by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, this year, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were appointed commissioners

to construct and control prison buildings. They met on the 4th of June, following, and selected a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. The plan, drawings and specifications were furnished by L. W. Foster & Co., of Des Moines, and work on the building was commenced September 28, 1872. In 1873, 20 convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa.

The officers of the Anamosa prison are: A. E. Martin, Warden; L. B. Peet, Deputy Warden; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Chaplain; L. J. Adair, Physician; T. P. Parsons, Clerk. The whole number admitted since it was opened is 816. Number of males in 1882, 133; females, 2. Salaries of officers the same as those of the Fort Madison penitentiary.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.

By act approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry county, and provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and October 7 following, the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls.

In 1872 the school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin county, and \$45,000 were appropriated for the necessary buildings.

In 1876 the law was so amended that only children over 7 and under 16 years of age were admitted.

The children are taught the elements of education, in particular the useful branches, and are also trained in some regular course of labor, as is best suited to their age, disposition and capacity. They are kept until they arrive at majority, unless bound out to some responsible party, which relieves the State of their care. Occasionally they are discharged before the age of 21, for good conduct.

The institution is managed by five trustees, elected by the Legislature. Whole number of boys admitted, 818. There are 104 inmates at present, and also 63 in the girls' department, at Michellville. The biennial appropriation for 1880 was \$6,900.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated the sum of \$500 per annum to maintain this Society. The management consists of a board of 18 curators, nine appointed by the Governor and nine elected by vote of the Society.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people under the management of the State government. It should receive more pecuniary assistance than it does. The Society holds an annual fair, which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects are discussed of the highest interest and value, and these proceedings are published at the expense of the State.

The officers are a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer and five Directors. The last hold office for two years, and the other officers one year.

FISH HATCHING-HOUSE.

This was established in 1874, and has for its object the supplying of rivers and lakes with valuable fish. The General Assembly first appropriated the sum of \$3,000. Three fish commissioners were appointed, and the State is divided into three districts, one for each commissioner. The Hatching-House was erected near Anamosa, Jones county, and is conducted in the same manner as similar houses in other States. Since 1876 there has been but one commissioner, B. F. Shaw. Mr. Shaw is enthusiastic in his work, and has distributed hundreds of thousands of small fish of various kinds in the rivers and lakes of Iowa. The 16th General Assembly passed an act in 1878 prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except brook trout from March until June of each year.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

The Territory of Iowa was organized in 1838, and the following Territorial officers were appointed by President Van Buren: Governor, Robert Lucas, of Ohio; Secretary of the Territory, William B. Conway; Chief Justice, Charles Mason, of Burlington; Associate Justices, Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General, M. Van Allen, of New York; Marshal, Francis Gehon, of Dubuque.

The first election was for members of the Territorial Legislature and a delegate to Congress. The Democracy controlled the Legislature by a large majority. The vote on Delegate was as follows :

Wm. W. Chapman, Dem.	1,490
Peter H. Engle, Dem.	1,454
B. F. Wallace, Whig.	913
David Rorer, Dem.	605
Mr. Talliaferro.	30

The election of 1839 was for members of the Second Territorial Legislature, and created little interest.

In 1840, the year of the "hard cider campaign," the interest was awakened, and both parties put in nomination candidates for Delegate to Congress. There was also an election for Constitutional Convention, which was defeated. The vote on Delegate was as follows:

A. C. Dodge, Dem.	4,000—515
Alfred Rich, Whig.	3,494
Mr. Churchman.	92

The Whigs held a convention in 1841, at Davenport, on the 5th day of May, and adopted the following platform :

WHEREAS It has pleased the Governor of the Universe, by one of those inscrutable acts the righteousness of which no man may question, to take from the American people their beloved Chief Magistrate, William Henry Harrison, and transfer him from this to another, and, we trust, to a better world; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn over and deplore the loss of one whose services in every department of society have been so pre-eminently useful. As a citizen, he was beloved for his rectitude and benevolence; as a soldier, distinguished for his bravery and success; as a statesman, his ability, purity and patriotism were remarkable; as a Christian, he was humble and pious. In short, his whole character was made up of traits seldom to be found in men occupying the place in society he filled, and is worthy of imitation by all those who love their country.

Resolved, As a token of our sorrow on this providential bereavement, we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days; and that we concur with President Tyler on recommending to the people of the United States that the 14th of May be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and current political sentiments of John

Tyler, who, by the voice of the people and the Providence of God, now fills the Executive Chair of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize in John Chambers, the gentleman lately appointed to the Executive Chair of Iowa, a sterling Democratic Whig; one whose early life is honorably identified with the history of our late war with Great Britain; and whose uniform devotion to the best interests of our country affords us a sure guaranty of his usefulness in this Territory.

Alfred Rich was again nominated for Delegate to Congress.

The Democrats held their convention June 7, at Iowa City, and passed the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, The Federalists, or self-styled Whigs of Iowa, flushed with their recent victory in the Presidential contest, and secure in the enjoyment of power, are laboring zealously and perseveringly to effect a revolution in the political character of the Territory, to accomplish which all their united energies will be brought into action at the next general election; and,

WHEREAS, The Democracy here, as well as elsewhere, believing the principles of their party to be based upon the immutable and eternal doctrines of right and justice, feel it to be their duty to maintain and assert them upon all proper occasions—in the hour of defeat as when triumphant; and,

WHEREAS, By union and harmony, exertion and activity, we can administer a rebuke to the arrogant spirit of Federalism, at our next general election, which, while it will exhibit Iowa to the Democracy of the Union in the most enviable light, will also demonstrate to the enemies of our principles the futility and hopelessness of their efforts to obtain the ascendancy; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat of Iowa, no matter what may be his station in life, to be watchful, vigilant and active in maintaining the ascendancy of his party in the Territory; and it is earnestly urged upon all that

they lay aside local questions and sectional feelings, and unite heart and hand in exterminating their common enemy, Federalism, from the Territory.

Resolved, That Iowa, in defiance of the efforts of the National administration to throw around her the shackles of Federalism, is, and will continue to be, Democratic to the core; and she spurns, with a proper indignation, the attempt of those in power to enslave her, by sending her rulers from abroad, whose chief recommendation is, that they have not only been noisy, but brawling, clamorous politicians.

Resolved, That in the appointment of David Webster to be Secretary of the State, we see the destinies of our beloved country committed to the hands of a man who, during the late war with Great Britain, pursued a course to which the epithet of "moral treason" was justly applied at the time. In the gloomiest period of the war, Mr. Webster was found acting, upon all occasions, in opposition to every war measure brought forward by the friends of the country; and the journals of Congress and speeches of Mr. Webster clearly established the fact that, though not a member, he connived at and leagued in with the traitorous Hartford Convention.

Resolved, That the recent astounding and extraordinary disclosures made by the stockholders of the United States Bank, with regard to the mismanagement, fraud and corruption of that wholesale swindling institution, prove the correctness of the course of the Democracy of the Nation in refusing to grant it a new charter, and redounds greatly to the sagacity, honesty and Roman firmness of our late venerable and iron-nerved President, Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That the distribution of the public lands is a measure not only fraught with evil, on the grounds of its illegality, but that, were it carried into effect, would greatly prejudice the rights and interests of the new States and Territories.

Resolved, That a permanent prospective pre-emption law is the only effectual means of securing to the hardy pioneer his home,—the

result of his enterprise and toil, which alone has brought our lovely and cultivated plains from the rude hand of nature to their present high state of cultivation.

Resolved, That in Thomas H. Benton, the bold and fearless leader of the Democracy of our country, on this as well as all the matters of western policy, we behold the poor man's true and firmest friend, in whom, as the advocate of their interests and rights, they have the highest confidence, and on whom they can rely for support and protection in the enjoyment of rights and privileges which it has ever been the policy of the Federalists to divest them of.

Resolved, That Democracy is based upon the principles of equal rights and justice to all men; that to deprive man of the privileges bestowed upon him by the laws of nature and his country, without yielding him a just equivalent, is to take from him all that renders life worthy his possession—independence of action; such we believe to be the effect of the recent order of the present Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That we respect all, of whatever station, who boldly and fearlessly advocate our rights and secure us in the free enjoyment of the same, while we heartily despise and condemn those, come from whence they may, who are leagued with our enemies in their efforts to wrest from us our homes and sacred altars.

Resolved, That it is the characteristic doctrine of Democracy to secure to all the enjoyment of rights and privileges inalienable to freemen, and that the proscription of foreigners by the Federalists is a contracted effort to secure to themselves the inestimable privileges of freedom and free government, and thus cut off a large portion of the human family from rights which the charter of our liberties declare are granted to all.

Gen. A. C. Dodge was placed in nomination, and elected by the following vote:

A. C. Dodge, Dem	4,828—513
Alfred Rich, Whig	4,315

No platforms were adopted by the parties in 1842; neither was there in 1843.

William H. Wallace was nominated by the Whigs and A. C. Dodge by the Democrats for Delegate to Congress. The vote stood:

A. C. Dodge, Dem	6,084—1,272
William Wallace, Whig	4,812

On the 9th day of January, 1844, the Whigs met in convention, at Iowa City, and without making nominations adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That public meetings for the free interchange of feelings and opinions on the part of the American people, in regard to important measures, are interwoven with our political institutions, and necessary to the perpetuity of our national liberty.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all patriots to keep a watchful eye upon their rulers, and to resist at the threshold every inroad to corruption; that we deprecate the prostitution of the patronage of the President and of the different officers of the Government to the services of a party and the practice of offering the offices of honor and profit as a reward for political treachery; that we believe this exercise of power to be eminently dangerous to the political integrity and patriotism of the country, and that a limitation to one Presidential term would, in a great degree, arrest the progress of corruption and political profligacy.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the States, in the formation of the constitution, surrendered to the General Government exclusive control of all the sources of incidental revenue and reserved to themselves the right of taxation alone as a source of revenue to meet their individual wants; justice, reason, and common honesty require that the General Government should provide an incidental revenue equal to all the wants of the Government, without resorting to the proceeds of the public lands or the odious and oppressive measure of direct taxation as contended for by the so-called Democratic party.

Resolved, That we regard the proceeds of the sales of public lands as the legitimate property of the States, and as only a trust fund in the hands of the General Government, and that the trust should be executed without further delay by a distribution of the same among the States and Territories; that this measure is especially a debt of justice at this time, when many of the States are groaning with taxation and almost driven to bankruptcy by an accumulation of debts, which have resulted in a great measure from the ruinous policy of the so-called Democratic party.

Resolved, That we deprecate experiments in legislation where the result is uncertain and unascertainable, and that while we should avoid the errors of the past, we should cling with unflinching tenacity to those institutions which have successfully stood the test of experiment, and have received the sanction and support of the framers of the constitution.

Resolved, That we deem the establishment of a national currency of certain value and everywhere received, as indispensably necessary to the greatest degree of national prosperity; that the international commerce of this widely extended country is greatly retarded and heavily burdened with taxation by the want of a common medium of exchange, and that it is the constitutional duty of the General Government to remove all impediments to its successful prosecution, and to foster and encourage the internal commerce and enterprise, the interchange of commodities among the States, not only by a reasonable system of internal improvements of a general character, but also by furnishing to the nation a currency of equal value in all parts of its wide-spread domain, and that the experience of the past fully proves that this end has been accomplished by a national bank, can be again accomplished by a national bank, and in no way so safely and so certainly as by the agency of a well regulated national bank.

Resolved, That a tariff which will afford a revenue adequate to all the wants of the General Government, and at the same time protect the agricultural and mechanical industry of the American people, is a measure necessary to secure the prosperity of the country, and

warmly advocated by the Whig party of this Territory.

Resolved, That although we have no right to vote at the approaching Presidential election, yet we look forward to the exertions of our friends of the States for the elevation of Henry Clay to the Chief Magistracy of the Union with intense interest and assurance of our most ardent wishes for their success.

Resolved, That governments should be administered so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number, and that this is true *Democracy*; that the self-styled Democratic party, by the policy they have pursued for the last ten years in their efforts to destroy the prosperity of our farmers and mechanics by rejecting a tariff for revenue and protection, by destroying the best currency ever possessed in any nation, by seeking to deprive us of all currency except gold and silver, in refusing to the indebted States relief by paying to them their proportion of the proceeds of the public lands, in their continued uniform and violent opposition to all measures calculated to advance the national and individual prosperity, by means of the encouragement of commerce and internal improvements, by a narrow and selfish policy in converting the executive power into an engine of party, by their federal and aristocratic exertions to maintain the veto power, and consolidate all the powers of Government in one leader, thereby rendering the administration of the Government a mere machine of party, in their repeated efforts to undermine and destroy the constitution and laws of Congress, by openly disregarding the rights secured by those laws, in their demoralizing efforts to induce the States to disregard their honor and repudiate their debts, in their open violation of private rights, by repealing charters and violating the obligation of contract; in short, by their whole policy and principles which, in a time of peace, and abundant crops, and with the smiles of heaven, have reduced this wealthy, proud and prosperous nation to actual bankruptcy, rational and individual, they have forfeited the name of Democrats, and as a party are no longer to be trusted with the reins of power.

The Democrats adopted no platform in 1844.

The Legislature on the 12th of February, 1844, passed another act submitting the question of a constitutional convention to the people, which was carried. A constitution was framed by this convention, and Congress passed an act providing for the admission of Iowa as a State; but curtailing the northern and western boundaries. At an election held in April, 1845, the people rejected the constitution. The August election, 1845, was for Delegate to Congress. Ralph P. Lowe secured the Whig nomination, while A. C. Dodge was nominated for re-election by the Democrats. The vote stood:

A. C. Dodge, Dem.....7,512—831
R. P. Lowe, Whig.....6,651

In April, 1876, delegates were chosen to a second constitutional convention, which met at Iowa City, May 4, 1846. The constitution framed by this body was accepted by the people in August, Congress having repealed the obnoxious features respecting boundaries, giving Iowa the territory to which it was justly entitled.

After the adoption of this constitution, the Whigs met in convention at Iowa City, September 25, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Thos. McKnight; Secretary of State, James H. Cowles; Auditor of State, Eastin Morris; Treasurer of State, Egbert T. Smith. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That, considering it our duty, as Whigs, to effect a thorough organization of our party, and, by use of all honorable means, faithfully and diligently strive to ensure the success of our political principles in the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we, as Whigs, do proudly and unhesitatingly proclaim to the world the following distinctive and leading principles, that we, as a party, avow and advocate, and which, if carried out, we honestly believe will restore our beloved country to its prosperity, and its institutions to their pristine purity:

1. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the people.
2. A tariff that shall afford sufficient revenue to the national treasury and just protection to American labor.
3. More perfect restraints upon executive power, especially upon the exercise of the veto.
4. An equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States.
5. One Presidential term.
6. Expenditure of the surplus revenue in national improvements that will embrace the great rivers, lakes, and main arteries of communication throughout our country, thus securing the most efficient means of defense in war and commercial intercourse in peace.

Resolved, That the re-enactment of the thrice condemned sub-treasury, which will have the effect of drawing all coin from circulation and locking it up in the vaults and safes of the General Government, the passage of McKay's British tariff bill discriminating in favor of foreign and against American labor, and striking a blow, intended to be fatal, to home market for American agricultural productions, and the executive veto of the river and harbor bill which paralyzes the western farmer's hope of just facilities for transporting his surplus products to a market, and cripples the energies of commerce in every division of the Union, should consign the present administration to a condemnation so deep that the hand of political resurrection could never reach it.

Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that the forty-ninth degree of north latitude is not fifty-four degrees, forty minutes; that James K. Polk's late letter was a deception and falsehood of a character so base as none but the most dishonorable mind would have resorted to; that McKay's tariff is not a judicious revenue

tariff affording incidental protect to American industry; that the annexation of Texas is not a peaceful acquisition; that lamp-black and rags, though called treasury notes and drawn on a bankrupt treasury, are not the constitutional currency, and that locofocoism is not Democracy.

Resolved, That we believe the American system of Henry Clay, as exemplified in the tariff of 1842, is essential to the independence and happiness of the producing classes of the United States; that in its protection of home protections it nerves the arm of the farmer and makes glad the hearts of the mechanic and manufacturer by ensuring them a constant and satisfactory remuneration for their toils, and that it is found by the test of experience to be the only permanent check on the excessive importations of former years, which have been the principal cause of hard times, repudiation, bankruptcy, and dishonor.

Resolved, That we regard the adoption of the constitution at the recent election, by reason of the highly illiberal character of some of its provisions, as an event not calculated to promote the future welfare and prosperity of the State of Iowa, and that it is our imperative duty to procure its speedy amendment.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to keep up a thorough organization of the Whig party in Iowa; and although our opponents claim erroneously, as we believe, to possess an advantage in numbers and depend upon ignorance, prejudice and credulity for success, yet, having a superiority in the principles we profess, we have implicit confidence in the dawning of a brighter day, when the clouds and darkness of locofocoism will be dispelled by the cheering rays and invigorating influence of truth and knowledge.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we recommend to the support of the people of Iowa, at the coming election, the ticket nominated by this convention; that we believe the candidates to be good men, and that the members of this convention, in behalf of those for whom they act, pledge to them a cordial and zealous support.

The Democratic Convention was held September 24, which nominated the following ticket: Governor, Ansel Briggs; Secretary of State, E. Cutler, Jr.; Auditor of State, J. T. Fales; Treasurer, Morgan Reno.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of James K. Polk, since he has been President of the United States, and particularly during the last session of Congress, has been that of an unwavering and unflinching Democrat; that Young Hickory has proved himself to be a true scion of Old Hickory; and we tender to him and his coadjutors in the executive department the gratitude of the people of the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That the recent session of Congress has been one of the greatest importance to the people of these United States, since the time of Mr. Jefferson, and we confidently regard the acts passed by it, particularly the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, the settlement of the Oregon question (though the people of Iowa would have preferred 54, 40), and the repeal of the odious tariff act of 1842, as destined to advance the welfare, promote the interest, and add to the peace and harmony not only of our people, but of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the repeal of the unjust, unequal and fraudulent tariff act of 1842, at the recent session of Congress, deserves the highest praise from the people of Iowa, and entitles those members of Congress who voted for it to the lasting gratitude of all good citizens; that by its minimum and specific duties—by its unequal and unjust protection of the capitalists and moneyed institutions, and by its casting the burden of taxation upon the laboring masses, and exempting the upper ten thousand, it was absolutely a federal tariff, based on the doctrines of the great God-like Belshazzar of Massachusetts, viz: "Let the Government take care of the rich, and the rich take care of the poor"; that the conduct of the Vice-President of the United States, upon that great question of the age, entitles him to the highest place in the confidence of the Democracy of the United States.

Resolved, That all modes of raising revenue for the support of Government are taxes upon the capital, labor and industry of the country; and that it is the duty of a good government to impose its taxes in such a manner as to bear equally on all classes of society; and that any government which, in levying duties for raising revenue, impresses burdens on any one class of society, to build up others, though republican in form, is tyrannical in deed, ceases to be a just government, and is unworthy of the confidence or support of a free people.

Resolved, That the separation of the public moneys from the banking institutions of the country, in the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, meets the approbation of this Convention, and the recent vote of the people of this State, adopting the Constitution, is a decisive indication of public sentiment against all banking institutions of whatever name, nature or description.

Resolved, That the repeated unjust aggression of the Mexican people and Mexican Government have long since called for redress, and the spirit which has discouraged, opposed and denounced the war which our Government is now carrying on against Mexico, is the same spirit which opposed the formation of a Republican Government, opposed Jefferson and denounced the last war with Great Britain, and now, as they did then, from a federal fountain.

Resolved, That General Taylor and our little army have won for themselves the everlasting gratitude of the country, for which they will never, like Scott, be exposed to a shot in their rear from Washington or any other part of the country.

Resolved, That we repudiate the idea of party without principles; that Democracy has certain fixed and unalterable principles, among which are equal rights and equal protection to all, unlimited rights of suffrage to every freeman, no property qualifications or religious tests, sovereignty of the people, subjection of the Legislature to the will of the people, obedience to the instructions of constituents, or resignation, and restriction of all exclusive privileges to corporations to a level with individual rights.

Resolved, That henceforth, as a political party, we are determined to know nothing but Democracy, and that we will support men only for their principles. Our motto will be: Less legislation, few laws, strict obedience, short sessions, light taxes, and no State debt.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

Ansel Briggs, Dem.....7,626—247
Thomas M. Knight, Whig.....7,379

The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction having been vacated, it was provided in the act that an election should be held the first Monday in April, 1847, for the purpose of filling the office. The Whigs placed James Harlan in nomination, and the Democrats, Charles Mason. Harlan was elected by a majority of 413 out of a total vote of 15,663.

By act approved February 24, 1847, the Legislature created a Board of Public Works for the improvement of Des Moines river, and provided for the election of a President, Secretary and Treasurer of such on the first Monday in August. The Democrats in State convention at Iowa City, June 11, placed the following ticket in the field: President of Board, H. W. Sample; Secretary, Charles Corkery; Treasurer, Paul Bratton. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, Our country is at present engaged in an expensive and sanguinary war, forced upon her against her will, and carried on to repel aggravated and repeated instances of insult and injustice; and,

WHEREAS, There are those among us, native-born Americans, who maintain that Mexico is in the right and the United States in the wrong in this war; and,

WHEREAS, The public mind is, at the present time, agitated by other great questions of national policy, in relation to which it is proper that the Democracy of Iowa should speak out

through their representatives here assembled; therefore,

Resolved, That we indignantly repel the charge made by the Whig press and the Whig leaders, that the war is one of aggression and conquest. The United States, we fearlessly assert, have for years submitted to treatment at the hands of Mexico which, by any European government, would have been regarded as a good cause of war, and which our own government would have made cause of quarrel with any transatlantic power.

Resolved, That we triumphantly point to the repeated efforts made by our government, since the commencement of the war, to re-open negotiations with Mexico with a view of putting an end to hostilities as evidence of the pacific motives by which it is actuated, and we rely upon this testimony for the justification of our government in the eyes of the civilized world. We also point, with the highest satisfaction, to the humane and Christian-like manner in which the war has been conducted on our part, showing, as it does, that the United States have throughout acted upon principle in every respect worthy of the enlightened and civilized age in which we live.

Resolved, That we have the most unlimited confidence in the ability and statesman-like qualities of President Polk; that the measures of his administration, standing, as they have done, the test of time, have our most cordial approbation; that in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, he and the several members of his cabinet have evinced the most signal energy and capacity; that the brilliant success of our arms at every point, and the fact that in the short space of one year more than one-half of Mexico has been overcome by our troops, and is now in our possession, furnishes a refutation of the assertion sometimes heard from the Whigs, that the war has been inefficiently conducted, and that the country has the amplest cause to congratulate itself that, great and important as the crisis is, it has men at the head of affairs fully equal to the emergency.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to Major-Generals Scott and

Taylor, their officers and men, for their courage, bravery and endurance; that in the victories they have achieved, they have shed imperishable honor upon their country's flag at the same time that they have won for themselves, one and all, chaplets of imperishable renown.

Resolved, That in the demand which now exists in the countries of the old world for American provisions, we have an illustration of the incalculable benefits which are sure to result to the United States, and particularly to the great West, from reciprocal interchange of commodities; that the agriculturists of Iowa have sensibly partaken of the benefits resulting from this liberal system of policy, and in the name of the Democratic party of Iowa, we tender to President Polk and the Democratic members of Congress our thanks for the enactment of a tariff, which is likely to have the effect of causing foreign countries to still further abolish their restrictions upon American grain and American provisions.

Resolved, That the evidence to be found in the fact that, within the last three months, the enormous sum of fifty-five millions of dollars has been offered to be loaned to the Government at a premium, is a proud vindication of the financial ability of the Government, at the same time that it rebukes with merited severity the croaking of those who, at the commencement of the war, predicted that the treasury would be beggared in less than a year, with no means of replenishing it.

Resolved, That we approve of the conduct of the Democratic members of our first State Legislature. Under the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded, their conduct was such as became them, and is sustained by the entire Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That the Democratic party have ever regarded education as the only means of preserving and perpetuating our republican institutions; that it is now and ever has been solicitous for its extension throughout the whole length and breadth of our land; and that it is one of the chief objects of the Democratic party of this State to establish such a system of free schools as will enable every child within its borders to

qualify himself to perform all the duties devolving upon a citizen of this favored country.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves collectively to support the nominees of this convention; that in our respective counties we will spare no efforts to promote their success; that we will permit no selfish consideration, no sectional feelings, to influence us, but, rallying under the banner of the good old cause, the cause of Democracy, we will march on to victory, triumphant victory!

The Whigs nominated for President of the Board, Geo. Wilson; Secretary, Madison Dagger; Treasurer, Pierre B Fagan. Sample was elected over Wilson by 510 majority, out of a total vote of 16,250.

The Whigs of Iowa were first in the field in 1848, meeting in convention May 11th, at Iowa City. They nominated for Secretary of State J. M. Coleman; Auditor, M. Morley; Treasurer, Robert Holmes. The following platform was adopted:

The Government of the United States is based upon and exists only by the consent of the people; and,

WHEREAS, It is the duty as well as the rights of the citizens of the United States to meet in their primary capacity, whenever their judgment may dictate, to examine into the affairs of the Government; and,

WHEREAS, This right carries with it the power to approve the conduct of their public servants, whenever approval is merited by faithfulness and integrity, so it equally confers the duty of exposing imbecility, selfishness and corruption, when they exist in the administration of the Republic, and of denouncing those who, disregarding the example and admonitions of the Fathers of the Republic, are abandoning the true principles on which our civil institutions are founded, and proclaiming and carrying out measures that cannot but prove detrimental to the harmony and best interests of the Union, and may eventuate in the overthrow of our present Republican form of government; therefore,

Resolved, By the Whigs of Iowa, through their Representatives in State Convention assembled, that the Government of the United States is a limited Government, divided into three departments, each having its appropriate sphere, and separate and well-defined duties to perform; that it is necessary to the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, that the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments should be kept distinct, and confined to their legitimate duties; and that any encroachment, by one department, upon either of the others, is a violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution, and should call down the severest reprehension of the American people.

Resolved, That the admonition of a late President of the United States, "Keep your eye upon the President," should especially recommend itself to all the people in times like the present; that the Government can only be kept pure by the constant watchfulness of the people and the expression of their loudest censure, when speculation and corruption is detected.

Resolved, That entertaining these opinions, we have no hesitation in declaring that the elevation of James K. Polk to the Presidential office was a sad mishap to the American Government; and that his administration, by its total abandonment of the principles of true Republicanism, as taught by Washington, Jefferson and Madison; by its encroachments on the national constitution, and its entire disregard of the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress; by its denunciations of its own constituents, its futile attempt to misrepresent facts and conceal the truth, its endeavors to prostrate the industrial energies of the people and discriminate in favor of the manufactures and machinery of Europe, its violation of its own much lauded system of finance, the sub-treasury, thereby furnishing the people with promise to pay its officers with gold and silver; by its war, commenced without the assent of the war-making power, against a weak and distracted sister Republic, while at the same time, it ignobly and cowardly crouched before the lion of England, and took back its own assertions; its public debt of one hundred millions

and its sacrifice of human life; its veto of measures that met the approval of every former President; and, worse than all, by its infamous attempt to rob of their well-earned laurels, won on the tented field, in the heart of the enemy's country, those who commanded the armies of the Republic, and bring them into unmerited disgrace before the American people,—by this aggregation of misdeeds, has signalized itself as the worst, most selfish and corrupt administration the United States ever had.

Resolved, That, while we concede that it is the duty of every citizen to support his country when engaged in a conflict with a foreign power, yet we equally insist that it is the duty of the people to hold their public servants to a strict accountability, and honestly to condemn whatever their judgment cannot approve; that we indignantly hurl back the imputation of James K. Polk and his parasites, that the Whig party of the Union are wanting in love of country, and deficient in its defense, and in evidence of the patriotism of the Whig party, we proudly point to the commanding generals, the distinguished officers and the brave soldiers who, in our army in Mexico, have shed luster upon themselves and renown upon the flag of their country.

Resolved, That, believing the war terminated, our convictions require us to declare that the war with Mexico was a war brought on by the Executive, without the approbation of the war-making power, that had the same prudence which governed the administration in its intercourse with Great Britain, relative to the settlement of the Oregon question, exercised toward Mexico, a nation whose internal dissensions and weakness demanded our forbearance, the war would have been averted, and the boundaries between the two nations amicably and satisfactorily settled.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the application of the principle contained in the Wilmot proviso (so called), to all territory to be incorporated into this Union, and are utterly opposed to the further extension of slave territory.

Resolved, That our opposition to the sub-treasury and the tariff of 1845 has not been dimin-

ished by the evidence furnished us of their operations; that they are twin measures, calculated and designed to depress the free labor of the country, for the benefit of a minority of the people—the one operating to lessen the price of labor, and bring down the wages of freemen, and the other throwing open our ports for the introduction of the productions of the pauper labor of Europe, thereby crippling our own manufacturers and compelling them either to sacrifice their laborers or close their business; that the one has failed as a disturbing system of the Government, the administration having been compelled to resort to banks and paper in making their payments, and the other, as a revenue measure, has proved entirely inadequate to the support of the ordinary expenses of the Government; that the one, by withdrawing from circulation, and shutting up in its vaults a large amount of specie, and the other, by overstocking the market with foreign goods, have largely contributed towards, if they have not entirely produced, the present financial difficulties; and that we cannot but foresee that the country will soon be visited, if these measures are continued, with a commercial revulsion as great and disastrous as that of 1837.

Resolved, That the profession of the administration of James K. Polk, that it is in favor of, and devoted to, an exclusively metallic currency, while it is issuing millions upon millions of paper money, in shape of treasury notes, irredeemable in specie, is an insult to the American people, and deserves the unqualified denunciation of every lover of truth and honesty.

Resolved, That the great West, whose population and commerce are rapidly increasing, bearing, as it does, its full proportion of the public burdens, is entitled to some consideration at the hands of the General Government, and to some participation in the Union; that the Mississippi river is to the whole Mississippi Valley what the Atlantic is to the Eastern and the lakes are to the Northern States; that if it is constitutional to clear and improve any harbors in the latter, it is equally constitutional to do the same in the former; that the River and Harbor Bill of the last session of Congress contained only appro-

priations for work that had met the approval of Jackson and Van Buren; that the veto of that measure by the Executive was a high-handed usurpation upon the rights of the people and their representatives, uncalled for and unnecessary; and that, by that act, James K. Polk proved himself false to the principles of his predecessors, and hostile to the future growth and best interests of the West.

Resolved, That in view of the misrule, venality and infractions of the Constitution which have characterized the present administration, we deem the approaching Presidential election one of the most important that has occurred since the organization of the Government; that it is necessary to the preservation of the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers, that there should be a change of rulers as well as a change of measures, that, animated by a sincere desire to promote the welfare and honor of our country, we have determined to buckle on our armor and enlist for the war; and, in the language of one who never faltered in his devotion to his country, we call upon every Whig in Iowa to "Arise! Awake! Shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments!" and, in company with your brethren throughout the Union, "Once more march forth to battle and to victory!"

Resolved, That, although the Whig party of Iowa has expressed a preference for General Taylor as the Whig candidate for President, yet they deem it due to themselves to declare that they commit the whole subject into the hands of the Whig National Convention, and whoever may be the nominee of that body for President, the Whigs of Iowa will give him a cordial support.

Resolved, That locofocoism in Iowa has proved itself a faction, "held together by the coercive power of public plunder," and devoid alike of generosity and principle; that, under cover of an assumed love of law and order, it has undertaken and cast from office a citizen chosen by a large majority of the popular voice, while, at the same time, it is represented in Congress by men elected without the shadow of law; that in foisting into the halls of Legislature, men who had no right there, for the purpose of carrying out

their own selfish designs, they were guilty of a clear violation of constitutional law, and of usurpation upon the rights of the people; and that the Whig members of the Legislature, by refusing to go into the election of Senators and Supreme Judges, while those individuals exercised the functions of Representatives, truly reflected the will of their constituents, and deserve the thanks of every friend of good government.

Resolved, That we most cordially commend to the support of the people of Iowa the ticket placed in nomination by this convention, of State officers and electors of President and Vice President; that they are citizens distinguished for their ability, integrity, patriotism and correct moral deportment; and that we pledge to this ticket a full, hearty and zealous co-operation in the ensuing canvass, with the confident assurance that if every Whig does his "duty, his whole duty, and nothing short of his duty," at the ballot-box, they will receive from the people of Iowa a majority of their suffrages.

Resolved, That we are watching with deep interest the recent movements in Europe, indicating as they do, the spread of popular liberty, and the determination on the part of the masses to throw off the fetters of despotism and kingly rule; that we joyfully admit into the brotherhood of republicanism the new republic of France, trusting that an all-wise Providence will guide and watch over the destinies of the new government and establish it on a permanent basis; and that to the masses of the other nations of Europe, who are now struggling to be free, we tender our warmest sympathies, and bid them a heartfelt God-speed in their efforts to obtain a recognition of their rights and liberties.

The Democrats placed the following ticket in nomination at a State convention held June 1st, at Iowa City: Secretary of State, Josiah H. Bonney; Auditor, Joseph T. Fales; Treasurer, Morgan Reno. The official vote showed Bonney to be elected Secretary of State by 1,212 majority, out of a total of 23,522.

The campaign of 1849 was opened by the Democrats, who met in convention at Iowa City, and nominated William Patterson, President of Board of Public Works; for Secretary, Jesse Williams; Treasurer, George Gillaspie. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That, in view of the large interest at stake in the judicious and vigorous prosecution of the public works on the Des Moines river, and in view also of the efforts on foot by the Whig party to obtain the control and direction of the same, by means of a Whig Board of Public Works, it is important that the Democracy of the State should take immediate and energetic steps toward a thorough and complete organization of the party, and be ready on the day of the election to secure to themselves, by a triumphant majority, the choice of the officers; and that, while we cordially and unreservedly recommend the nominees of this convention to the confidence and support of the people, we should also take occasion to admonish our friends, that in union there is strength, and in vigilance, success.

Resolved, That this convention has received, with feelings of profound grief, the intelligence of the death of that pure patriot and able statesman, James K. Polk, late President of the United States; and that for his eminent and distinguished services to his country, for his faithfulness to principle, and for his purity of private life, his memory will ever live in the cherished recollections of the Democracy of the nation, by none more honored than the people of this State.

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the triumphant success, the splendid achievements, and the imperishable renown of the late administration; and that, while we point to these as the glorious results of past labors, we should remember that, as they were gained by a strict adherence to honest principles and the adoption of an honest policy, they can be sullied or impaired only by a base abandonment of them upon the altar of expediency, or by a disgraceful surrender in the form of coward silence.

Resolved, That we still adhere as firmly as ever to the principles and measures which dictated and governed the course of the late administration; and that we derive a high pleasure from the fact that a Democratic Senate is vouchsafed to us as an impassable barrier between the federal high tariff, bank and paper policy, hopes and designs of the present dynasty, and the gold and silver currency, and low tariff and independent treasury policy of the people.

Resolved. That the administration of Gen. Taylor, as far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsified every promise and grossly violated every pledge given before the election by its nominal chief; that a party which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncompromising hostility of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle or weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualifies him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst predictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency; and that, although we may once have admired the soldier in the tented field, we are now reluctantly brought to condemn and to repudiate the cipher in the cabinet of the country.

Resolved, That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of General Taylor, before the election; and that the appointments which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions.

Resolved, That the appointment of a bureau officer from this State, in the person of Fitz Henry Warren, is an act deserving the censure and undistinguished condemnation which it is receiving from a large majority of the Whigs of Iowa; and that his retention in office, in the face of these open and emphatic expressions of

public disgust, is well calculated to prepare the mind of every one to be surprised at nothing, in the way of moral turpitude, which may mark the future character of General Taylor's administration.

Resolved, That the Democrats who have been removed from office in this State by the federal and proscriptive administration now in power, retire from their respective posts without reproach from government, and with the unimpaired confidence and respect of the Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That we deprecate any separate and sectional organizations, in any portion of the country, having for their object the advocacy of an isolated point involving feeling, and not fact—pride, and not principle, as destructive to the peace and happiness of the people and dangerous to the stability of the Union.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Territories of New Mexico and California come to us free, and are free now by law, it is our desire that they should remain forever free; but that until it is proposed to repeal the laws making the country free, and to erect others in their stead for the extension of slavery, we deem it inexpedient and improper to add to the further distraction of the public mind by demanding, in the name of the Wilmot Proviso, what is already amply secured by the laws of the land.

The Whigs met in convention June 30, at Iowa City, where they nominated the following ticket: President of Board, Thomas J. McKean; Secretary, William M. Allison; Treasurer, Henry G. Stewart. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention has unlimited confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the people's President, General Zachary Taylor. The illustrious services he has rendered his country in forty years' devotion to her interests and her glory in the field, and the abundant evidence he has given since his inauguration as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, of the possession of eminent administrative talents, afford a sure guaranty that his administration

will be devoted to the highest and best interests of the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country. With such a leader, one who has successfully encountered every danger, whether in front, rear or flank, we may look with confidence to the speedy restoration of the country to her true Republican destiny.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform, and the correction of those abuses which have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of election; and that as vacancies by death are few, by resignation none, the task of reform and the correction of those abuses can be accomplished only by removal; and we regard the wailings of the locofoco press at the salutary and essential changes which the administration has seen proper to make, as involving a disregard of the important truth here referred to, and a contempt of the first principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the welfare and interests of the people of Iowa imperatively require an amendment to the State Constitution, by which the incubus, imposed in some of its provisions upon their resources and prosperity, shall be removed.

Resolved, That the people have a right to demand that this question shall be submitted to them for their action, and in the judgment of this convention they will be recreant to their interests if they do not visit their condemnation upon a party that, with professions of Democracy perpetually upon its lips, has shown itself in practice to be destitute of the true principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the course of the dominant party of this State, in the late General Assembly, in its daring assaults upon the most sacred provision of the constitution; in the outrage which it committed against the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in depriving one of the counties of the State, as a punishment for the free exercise by its voters of the elective franchise of the rights of representation, in excluding it from all the judicial districts of the

State, and in its flagitious attempt to destroy its organization altogether, and to excommunicate its inhabitants, indiscriminately, from the protection of civil society; in its contemptuous refusal to allow the people of the State the privilege of expressing their opinion on the subject of a convention to amend the State constitution; in its refusal to instruct the Senators in Congress from this State to favor the policy of the Wilmot Proviso, by excluding the institution of slavery from our newly acquired Territory; in its attempt to create new offices, not demanded by the public interest, as a sort of pension to partisan favorites—offices which would have imposed new burdens in the shape of increased taxation without any corresponding benefit,—and in its reckless prodigality of the public money, should consign it to the perpetual condemnation of a free people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and that we believe it to be the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself of the responsibility of that institution, wherever it has the constitutional authority so to do; and that the legislation necessary to effect those objects should be adopted.

Resolved, That for the compliment paid to our State, in the appointment of one of our fellow-citizens to the important office of Assistant Postmaster, the President is entitled to our thanks.

Resolved, That we commend the ticket presented by this convention to the people of this State for their cordial support.

Patterson was elected President over McKean by a majority of 712 out of a total vote of 22,632.

The Whigs met in convention May 15, 1850, at Iowa City, and made the following nominations: Governor, James L. Thompson; Secretary of State, Isaac Cook; Auditor of State, William H. Seevers; Treasurer of State, Evan Jay; Treasurer of Board of Public Works, James Nosler.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That every day's experience vindicates the sentiment proclaimed by the Whig State Convention last year, that the welfare and interests of the people of Iowa imperatively require an amendment to the State constitution, by which the incubus imported in some of its provisions upon their resources and prosperity shall be removed.

Resolved, That the people have a right to demand that this question shall be submitted to them for their action, and in the judgment of this convention they will be recreant to their interests if they do not so determine by their votes at the approaching election.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the people's President, General Z. Taylor, and in the wisdom of the policy by him recommended to Congress.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the country owe it to themselves and the great principles they profess to cherish, to give the President a Congress disposed to co-operate with him in his patriotic purposes to serve the country, instead of pursuing a factious opposition to the bitter end.

Resolved, That we cherish an ardent attachment to the union of the States, and a firm determination to adhere to it at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Resolved, That we hail with the highest gratification the rising of a new State upon the borders of the Pacific, and that we are in favor of its immediate admission into the family of States upon no other conditions than those imposed by the constitution of the United States, and untrammelled by any question of Territorial legislation.

Resolved, That while we hold it to be the duty of all to be ready and willing to stand to and abide by the provisions of the constitution of the United States, we are nevertheless free to reaffirm, as we now do, the opinion heretofore expressed by the Whig party in Iowa, that we are in favor of free men, free territory, and free States.

Resolved, That the Surveyor General's office of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the control of the Democratic party, has been, and is, an engine of vast political power, and that its extensive patronage has been used to subserve the interest of that party. We, therefore, respectively and earnestly request of the President of the United States the immediate removal of C. H. Booth, Esq., the present incumbent, and the appointment of one who will not use the patronage of this office for political ends.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend the candidates nominated by this convention, for the various State offices to be filled at the next August election, to the confidence and support of the people of Iowa.

The Democrats met at Iowa City June 12, 1850, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Stephen Hempstead; Secretary of State, G. W. McCleary; Auditor, Wm. Pattee; Treasurer, Israel Keister; Treasurer Board Public Works, George Gillaspie. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the events of the past year, having served to demonstrate the soundness and wisdom of the resolutions adopted by the last Democratic State Convention, we re-assert and re-adopt them, as follows:

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the triumphant success, the splendid achievements and the imperishable renown of the late administration; and that, while we point to these as the glorious results of past labors, we should remember that, as they were gained by a strict adherence to honest principles, and the adoption of an honest policy, they can be sullied or impaired only by a base abandonment of them upon the altar of expediency, or by a disgraceful surrender in the form of a cowardly silence.

Resolved, That we still adhere, as firmly as ever, to the principles and measures which dictated and governed the course of the late administration; and that we derive a high pleasure from the fact that a Democratic Senate is vouchsafed to us as an impassable barrier between the

Federal high-tariff, bank and paper policy, hopes and designs of the present dynasty, and the gold and silver currency, low tariff and independent treasury policy of the people.

Resolved, That the administration of General Taylor, as far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsified every promise and grossly violated every pledge given before the election by its nominal chief; and that a party which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncompromising hostility of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play, in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle, or a weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualifies him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst predictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency; and that, although we may have once admired the soldier in the tented field, we are now reluctantly brought to condemn and to repudiate the cipher in the Cabinet of the country.

Resolved, That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of General Taylor before the election; and that the appointments which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions.

Resolved, That it is as gratifying to the pride as it is creditable to the patriotism of the Democrats of Iowa, that prominent statesmen of all parties, in seeking for a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties which unfortunately exist between the slave and non-slaveholding States, are found uniting, in main, on the policy of non-intervention; and while they arrogate to themselves no right to question the course of other States on this subject, they point to the fact, with feelings of unmingled satisfaction, and they, in co-operating with those who are striving to preserve the Union, are required to "tread no steps backward."

Resolved, That, regarding the preservation of our happy form of government as paramount to all other considerations, and believing that the threatened danger may be averted, we approve of the bill recently introduced into the United States Senate by the Committee of Thirteen, generally known as the "Compromise Bill."

Resolved, That, as this bill authorizes the immediate admission of California, organizes the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, provides for the settlement of the Texan boundary question, enforces the provisions of the constitution with regard to the reclamation of persons escaping from service, and abolishes the slave trade in the District of Columbia, we believe its adoption, as a whole, would be hailed as a peace-offering by an overwhelming majority of the people; nor is our confidence in the wisdom of the measure diminished by the fact that the ultraists of both extremes are found united in opposition to it, but rather increased.

Resolved, That the late decision of Secretary Ewing, by which the State of Iowa has been robbed of nearly a million of acres of valuable land, and the improvement of her principal interior river, retarded, if not wholly destroyed, is an act which finds no justification in the precedent or usages of the government; that it is a derogation of both the letter and spirit of the act of Congress making the donation, and that, in the name of the people of Iowa, we feel called upon to denounce it as illegal and unjust.

Resolved, That this decision, taking away from the State, by a Whig administration, the greater portion of a valuable grant, made to it under a Democratic rule, the people of Iowa have suffered a wrong which, while they have no alternative but submission, they cannot but feel most deeply and sensibly that the administration at Washington is not less responsible for the decision than those who defend it; and that it is the duty of the Democracy to arraign them at the bar of public opinion at the approaching election for aiding and abetting in crippling the energies of our young and expanding commonwealth.

Resolved, that President Taylor's Cabinet have, in the recent Galphin swindle and other speculations of the same kind, proven to the world that

their promises of retrenchments and reform in the administration of the government were made to deceive the people, and not with the intention of being kept.

Resolved, That the present Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, whose terms of office are about to expire, each and all of them, by the honest, efficient and impartial discharge of their duties, deserve the cordial approbation of the people of the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we confidently present the nominees of the convention to the voters of the State of Iowa for their support; and that we, ourselves, will individually use all honorable means to secure their election.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

Stephen Hempstead, Dem.....	13,486	2,083
James L. Thompson, Whig	11,403	
William Penn Clark.....	575	

In 1851, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Democrats nominated Thomas H. Benton, while the Whigs supported William G. Woodward, an Independent candidate. Benton was elected by a majority of 1,351.

In 1852 the Whigs were early in the field, meeting in convention at Iowa City, February 26, and placing in nomination the following ticket: Secretary of State, J. W. Jenkins; Auditor of State, Asbury Porter; Treasurer of State, Hosea B. Horn. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the administration of President Fillmore, and have the fullest confidence in the executive officers of our government, and that the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs deserves our highest admiration and firmest support; and we have the assurance that under such an administration our republic will always be safe.

Resolved, That our warmest gratitude is due to those of whatsoever political party, who have, for the last two years, battled for the union of these States, and that we now regard the question out of which our apprehension of disunion arose as settled *now and forever*.

Resolved, That we rejoice to see our Democratic fellow-citizens in the Western States occupying a part of our political platform, especially that relating to currency, to the improvement of rivers and harbors by appropriations from the national treasury, and a revision of the tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That, as by alone following the advice of the illustrious Father of our Country for three-quarters of a century, our nation is prosperous and happy, we are still for adhering to that which teaches us to be at peace with all nations, and to form entangling alliances with none.

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention be left free to act according to their own judgment, when they meet their brethren in the National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the lights that there may be presented, and so to act as to harmonize conflicting claims and interests, and to maintain the integrity of the Whig party and the ascendancy of Whig principles.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that a convention to revise the constitution of the States should be called at as early a day as is practicable; and, with a view to the advancement of this object, it is hereby recommended to State and local candidates in every part of the State to make this issue distinctly and strongly before the people.

Resolved, That this convention request the executive committee of the State, and of each county and of each district composed of several counties, to effect a complete and efficient organization of the Whig party in their respective counties and districts.

The Democratic convention met May 28th, at Iowa city, and nominated the fol-

lowing ticket: Secretary of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Auditor, William Pattee; Treasurer, M. L. Morris. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That paramount to all questions of a party or sectional nature, we are in favor of "The Union now and forever."

Resolved, That to carefully regard the rights of States, is the only possible way to strengthen and perpetuate our glorious confederacy.

Resolved, That a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States is the only safeguard for the rights of the States, and that we fully recognize the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799 and the Baltimore platform of 1844.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a national bank, a high protective tariff and all measures and monopolies of a like nature, and are in favor of the independent treasury and tariff of 1836.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a wasteful, extravagant and corrupt system of internal improvements; but hold that improvements of a national character may properly be made with the nation's money, and that, in justice, the general government, as a great landholder in the States, should contribute of her large domain to those public enterprises by which her interests are secured and promoted and the value of that domain enhanced.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the "compromise" as a final settlement of the question which has so long agitated the country upon the subject of domestic slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to "nullification" of every kind, whether in the legislature of Vermont, or in the latitude of South Carolina, and are in favor of a faithful execution of laws of Congress until they are repealed, or declared inoperative by the proper tribunals of the country.

Resolved, That our adopted citizens well deserve the political blessings which are now extended to them by the existing naturaliza-

tion laws passed by our Democratic forefathers, and we are opposed to any alteration of them sought for by native "Americanism."

Resolved, That we are opposed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency upon the naked idea of availability, but are in favor of a candidate whose principles are known to be national and in conformity to the time-honored tenets of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the nominee of the Baltimore convention, as our candidate for the Presidency, and to such nominee we pledge our hearty and individual support.

In regard to State policy—

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the great principles of judicial and financial reform which are agitating the civilized world, and which have to some extent been recognized by the adoption of our revised code; but at the same time reprobate many of the provisions as destructive of the great ends sought after, and earnestly recommend a thorough revision of all obnoxious features.

The official vote for Secretary of State was as follows:

George G. McCleary, Dem. 16,894—1,857
J. W. Kenkins, Whig. 15,027

In 1853 the Democrats inaugurated the campaign by nominating David C. Cloud for Attorney General, and adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates this day in convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the Union, upon the emphatic verdict of the people in favor of Democratic principles, as expressed in the election of Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of this Republic.

Resolved, That we recognize as principles cardinal in the Democratic faith: "The election of all officers by the people." "The limits of State indebtedness." "Equal taxation"—compelling the property of the rich, invested in stock, to bear its proportion of the public burthen of con-

tribution to the taxes of the State. The restraint of the legislative power—confining it to the legitimate subject of general legislation, and the crowning glory of repeal, which secures the people sovereign from ever becoming slaves to any law or charter passed by their servants.

Resolved, That a wise political economy demands a more liberal system of disposing of the public lands, and that the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of individuals would be eminently promoted by the passage of a law giving the public domain in limited quantities to actual settlers at a price covering the cost of survey and other necessary expenses.

Resolved, That no species of industry should be fostered to the injury of another, that no class of men should be taxed directly or indirectly for the benefit of another; that every description of industry should stand or fall on its own merits, and that commerce should be unfettered, and, like the air, free.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa adhere to the known and long-established doctrines of the party relative to the currency.

Resolved, That to the Democratic, Republican, State and federal institutions, resting on universal suffrage and universal eligibility to office, do these United States owe their unexampled prosperity among nations, and that it is our duty to sympathize with every people struggling against tyrants for freedom.

Mr. Walker introduced the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted:

Resolved, That the present Commissioner of the Des Moines Improvement, General V. P. Van Antwerp, by the fidelity, energy and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his responsible position, is entitled to the highest esteem and gratitude of the people of this State.

Resolved, That to his faithful and judicious efforts we are indebted to the final grant by the general government of the fund for the Des Moines River Improvement, sufficient and ample to ensure a completion of the work, and develop the resources of the Des Moines Valley.

Resolved, That in prosecuting the negotiations for the State, he has displayed unsurpassed perseverance, industry and discretion against the most trying discouragements and embarrassments, and that he has not only faithfully improved every opportunity to advance the interests of his trust, but has signalized his term of service by measures which will identify his name with the successful completion of the public works.

Resolved, Therefore, that in his voluntary retirement from the office which he has so ably filled, we hereby tender to him, in convention of the Democracy of the State, the endorsement, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The Whigs made no nomination, but supported Samuel A. Rice for the office of Attorney-General. Cloud was elected over Rice by 7,564.

In 1854 the Democrats convened on the 9th of January, at Iowa City, placed the following ticket in the field, and adopted a platform: Governor, Curtis Bates; Secretary of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Auditor of State, Joseph L. Sharp; Treasurer of State, Martin L. Morris; Attorney-General, David C. Cloud; Supt. of Public Instruction, Jas. D. Eads. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the various counties of Iowa, in State Democratic Convention assembled, do hereby re-affirm and pledge ourselves to the principles of the Baltimore National Convention of 1852, and that we hold and consider them as constituting the true platform of the Democratic platform, and as fundamental and essential with all true Democrats.

Resolved, That we look upon ourselves as members of the real National Democratic party, a party radically identical in all parts of the Union; and that we have no sectional views to gratify, no selfish designs to accomplish, but are wholly devoted to the Union, harmony and success of the cause; we therefore repudiate all disaffection on sectional or personal grounds, and denounce all bickering among ourselves

and most earnestly recommend "union, harmony, concession and compromise," as a nucleus for universal observance.

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the talents, and in the integrity and patriotism of Franklin Pierce, that his administration of the government have been distinguished by wisdom, firmness and unwavering adherence to its sound Democratic principles; that he has fully redeemed the pledges given to the American people, previous to his election.

Resolved, That we regard the right of instruction as the sheet anchor, the main pillar of our freedom; and that we are determined never to surrender it, but to the last stand by and defend it, convinced, as we thoroughly are, that it is only by frequent and rigid exercise of this invaluable privilege that the Democratic character of this government can be preserved, and we believe the agent who disobeys to be unworthy the confidence of his constituents, and that he ought to resign his seat.

Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

Resolved, That in the recent development of the grand political truth of the sovereignty of the people, and their capacity and power of self-government, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the *people*, to sustain and advance among us constitutional "liberty, equality and fraternity," by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises and strong to uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the

Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That we look upon the speedy organization of Nebraska Territory as a highly important object, and that its northern boundary should coincide, or nearly so, with the latitude of the northern boundary of Iowa.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to abide the decision of this convention, and to use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominees.

• *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the Democratic papers in the State, and copies be sent to the President, heads of departments, and to our Representatives in Congress.

The Whigs met at Iowa City, February 22, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, James W. Grimes; Secretary of State, Simeon Winters; Auditor of State, Andrew Jackson Stephens; Treasurer, Eliphalet Price; Attorney-General, James W. Sennett. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That an experience of seven years under our present constitution has demonstrated that that instrument is not suited to the political, the agricultural and commercial wants of the State or the Spirit of the age; that the wants of the people demand a constitution making liberal provisions for the promotion of works of internal improvement, and providing, also, for a well regulated system of banking, which will relieve the people of this State from the onerous and oppressive burden they now suffer in the shape of indirect taxation paid to the banks of others States, whose money is in circulation among us.

Resolved, That, in common with the Whig party throughout the Union, we recognize the binding force and obligation of the act of Congress of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, and we view the same as a compact between the North and South, mutually binding

and obligatory, and as a *final* settlement of the question of slavery within the geographical limits to which it applies.

Resolved, That we most unqualifiedly and emphatically disapprove of the efforts now being made in Congress to legislate slavery into the free Territory of Nebraska, and we do most heartily recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose by all honorable means the passage of the Nebraska Bill, as reported by Senator Douglas, of Illinois; and that we cannot otherwise look upon the *pretense* by Mr. Douglas and his aiders and abettors, that "the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise is suppressed by the acts of 1850," than as a proposition totally unreasonable and absurd on its face, conceived it bad faith and prompted by an ignoble and most unworthy ambition for party and personal political preferment; and that we do, as citizens of the West and the free State of Iowa, most earnestly desire to see an immediate organization of Nebraska Territory, without any infringement of the solemn compact of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That, as Whigs and citizens of the great valley of the Mississippi, we are heartily in favor of that well regulated Whig policy of liberal appropriations by the general government, for works of internal improvement of a national character, and that we view all navigable waters in the country, whether rivers or inland seas, as eminently national in their character, and recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor, by all honorable means, to procure appropriations for such purposes, and especially for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi river.

Resolved, That we view the proposition of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, to effect an improvement by the levying of tonnage duties on the internal commerce of the country, as entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of such a purpose, and only calculated to impose heavy and unjust burdens on the people of the West, in the shape of indirect taxation, without

seeing to them any of the proposed advantages.

Resolved, That we unreservedly and cordially approve of the course and conduct of the Hon. John P. Cook, our Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District, and we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain him in his able and independent course.

WHEREAS, The object of our educational system was to place the means of a common school education within the reach of all; and

WHEREAS, Under its present management more than one third of the proceeds of the fund set apart to cherish and maintain that system is annually absorbed by its constitutional guardians, subjecting it to a loss, in the year 1851, of \$10,751.40 to pay the salaries and expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioners of the School Fund, and leaving only the sum of \$20,600.11 to be distributed among the public schools; and

WHEREAS, The duties of said officers may all be discharged by other State and county officers, without any or with but a trifling expense to said fund; therefore,

Resolved, That sound policy and enlightened philanthropy demand such legislation and amendment to our constitution as will preserve this fund inviolate to the purposes originally intended as an inheritance, to our children and their posterity.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a donation, by Congress, of public lands, in limited quantities, to actual settlers.

Resolved, That we believe the people of this State are prepared for, and their interests require, the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits within the State as a beverage.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

James W. Grimes, Whig.....	23,025	1,823
Curtis Bates, Dem.....	21,202	

The election of 1855 was for minor officers. The Democrats met in convention,

January 24, at the Capitol, and nominated the following ticket: Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement, O. D. Tisdale; Register Des Moines River Improvement, Wm. Dewey; Register Land Office, Stark H. Samuels. The following is the platform adopted:

WHEREAS, It is in accordance with the Democratic party, to declare, from time to time, its views upon the various political principles that occupy the attention of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That there has been a period in the history of our country, when we could with more confidence proclaim to the world our entire adherence to and approval of the old landmarks of the Democratic party.

2. That the temporary success of our foes being a result of an abandonment of principles on their part, and of the aggression of discordant elements, brought together for mercenary ends, affords no grounds for alarm; but confident of the correctness of our principles, and of the integrity of the masses, we appeal to the sober, second thought of the people with no fears as to the verdict they may render.

3. That we declare our firm determination to sustain the principles recognized as correct, in reference to slavery agitation, to support the constitution faithfully, to carry out its provisions, and discountenance all incendiary movements that tend to the overthrow of our government, from whatever source they may originate.

4. That the efforts being made to colonize free negroes in their native land, is a measure that commends itself to every philanthropist as being the only favorable plan for the ultimate accomplishment of the first wish of every friend of freedom.

5. That we endorse, to the fullest extent, the compromise measure of 1850, believing those measures to be constitutional, just, and proper.

6. That in changing his domicile from one portion of a republican government to another, man does not divest himself of his political, moral or natural rights, nor can he be deprived

of them otherwise than as he has consented to constitutionally.

7. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the right of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit that swept the alien and sedition laws from the statute books.

8. That we adhere to the doctrine of an unrestrained religious liberty, as established by the constitution of the United States, and sustained by all Democratic administrations.

The Whigs held their last State convention at Iowa City, January 25, 1855, and, without resolutions, made the following nominations: Commissioner on Des Moines River Improvement, Wm. McKay; Register Des Moines River Improvement, J. C. Lockwood; Register Land Office, Anson Har.

The official vote for Commissioners was as follows:

William McKay, Whig.....	24,743—4,737
O. D. Tisdale, Dem....	20,006

A vote was taken this year on the prohibition liquor law, with the following result:

For the law.....	25,555—2,910
Against the law.....	22,645

While the Whig party in this State apparently was in a well organized condition, throughout the Union it was undergoing a process of disintegration. In the South it was being absorbed by the American or Know Nothing party, and in the North by the newly organized Republican party, born out of the issues growing out of the slavery question. Representatives of the Republican party met in convention at

Iowa City, February 23, 1856, and selected the following ticket: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor, John Patten; Treasurer, M. L. Morris; Attorney General, S. A. Rice. The following platform was adopted at the same time and place.

United in a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare—

1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

2. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the liberty of the press, the sovereignty of the State, and the perpetuity of the Union.

3. That under the constitution, and by right, freedom is alone national.

4. That the federal government, being one of limited powers, derived wholly from the constitution, its agents should construe these powers strictly, and never exercise a doubtful authority—always inexpedient and dangerous.

5. If the plan is Jeffersonian, and the early policy of the government is carried out, the federal government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery, which Republicanism insists it should and means it shall do, and that regarding slavery in the State as a local institution, beyond our reach and above our authority, but recognizing it as of vital concern to every citizen in its relation to the nation, we well oppose its spread, and demand that all national territory *shall be free*.

6. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the refusal of the slave power to abide by the principles on which that repeal was professedly based, make the national domain the battle ground between freedom and slavery; and while Republicans stand on a national basis, and will ever manifest and maintain a national spirit, they will shrink from no conflict and shirk no responsibility on this issue.

7. That the slave power, the present national administration and its adherents, having violated

this policy, and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of the law and its own profession, by encroachments upon the State and personal rights, and by breaking solemn covenants of the country, make the issue whether freedom shall be limited to the free States, or slavery to the slave States, and make that issue absorbing and paramount.

Resolved, That the firm, consistent, and patriotic course pursued by the Republican members of the present Congress, during the arduous protracted struggle for the speakership, meets with our cordial approval, and we recognize in Hon. N. P. Banks a statesman of mature abilities, a Republican of reliable character, and we hail his election as a proud triumph of those great principles of human liberty upon which the American government was founded.

The Democratic convention met at Iowa City, June 26, 1856, and adopted a platform and made the following nominations: Secretary of State, Geo. Snyder; Auditor, Jas. Pollard; Treasurer, George Paul; Attorney-General, James Baker. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa receive with joy, and ratify with confidence, the nominations of James Buchanan and John G. Breckinridge.

2. That the platform of Democratic principles laid down by the Cincinnati convention meets our hearty concurrence, and that it is such a one as is worthy of the only National party in existence.

On motion of Col. Martin, of Scott, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That freedom and equal rights are the basis of Democracy, and that no measure or principle not embracing or recognizing these is any part or parcel of the Democratic creed; that Democracy is *equality against privilege, freedom against aristocracy, liberty against licentiousness, strict construction against latitudinarian interpretations of the constitution, law and order*

against anarchy and violence, and the peace, harmony, prosperity and perpetuity of our glorious Union to the end of time.

The entire Republican ticket was elected. Sells, for Secretary of State, received 40,687 votes and Snyder 32,920.

There were three elections in 1857—the first in April, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Register of Land Office and Des Moines River Commissioner; the second in August, for the purpose of a vote on the new constitution; the third in October, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Democrats nominated the following ticket: Superintendent Public Instruction, Maturin L. Fisher; Register, Theodore S. Parvin; Des Moines River Commissioner, Gideon Bailey; Governor, Benj. M. Samuels; Lieutenant-Governor, Geo. Gillaspie.

The Republicans nominated the following ticket: Superintendent Public Instruction, L. A. Bugbee; Register, W. H. Holmes; Des Moines River Commissioner, H. F. Manning; Governor, Ralph P. Lowe; Lieutenant-Governor, Oran Faville.

The following Republican platform was adopted:

United in a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare:

1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
2. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States and the perpetuity of the Union.
3. That under the constitution, and by right, freedom alone is national.
4. That the Federal Government being one of limited powers, derived wholly from the con-

stitution, its agents should construe those powers strictly, and never exercise a doubtful authority, always inexpedient and dangerous.

5. That if this Jeffersonism and early policy were carried out, the Federal Government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery, which Republicanism insists it should, and means it shall do, and that regarding slavery in the States as a local institution, beyond our reach, and above our authority, but recognizing it as of vital concern to the nation, we still oppose its spread, and demand that all national territory *shall be free*.

6. That the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the refusal of the slave power to abide by the principle on which that repeal was professedly based, made the national domain the battle ground between freedom and slavery, and while Republicans stand on a national basis, and maintain a national spirit, they will shirk no responsibility on this issue.

7. That the slave power—the present national administration and its adherents having violated this policy, and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of law and its own professions, by an invasion of the State and personal rights, and by breaking solemn covenants, has forced upon the country the issue whether freedom shall be limited to the free States or slavery to the slave States, and makes that issue absorbing and paramount.

Resolved, That the recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, is the most alarming of those bold innovations upon the rights of the free States which have marked the administration of the government for years past, as sectional and disloyal to the spirit of our free institutions. We regard it as virtually revolutionizing the judicial action of the government, if tolerated; by giving to slavery a national instead of a local character; opening free States and free Territories for its diffusion; reducing to the condition of chattels those who are recognized by the constitution as men, belying the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence, and casting reproach upon the action of those who, amid

toil and peril, laid deep the formation of the Union.

2. That the National Administration has brought disgrace upon the country by so long tolerating the demoralizing and heaven-defying practices of Brigham Young and his followers in Utah. The embarrassment experienced by the present administration in reaching and correcting the evil, is mainly attributed to the doctrine embodied in the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and the retention of the U. S. soldiery in Kansas to overawe unoffending men, instead of sending them to Utah, where the authority of the general government is brazenly defied, is humiliating evidence of perversion of the powers of the national government.

3. That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of freemen of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the constitution of our country, guarantee liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

4. That we congratulate the people of Iowa upon the new constitution, for many reasons, but most of all in view of the fact that it enables them to provide for themselves a sound currency, and places the annual election in October instead of August, thus consulting the convenience of an agricultural population.

5. That it is a deliberate conviction of this convention, that the next Legislature should provide a system of banking that will secure to the State a circulating medium, redeemable at all times, within its limits, in gold and silver; and we will support for State officers and the Legislature such, and such only, as are avowedly qualified favorable to this result.

6. That the administration of Governor Grimes deserves and receives our warmest endorsement, and that the thanks of all who love the character and prosperity of the State, are due to him, as well as to the Legislature, for their efforts to bring to justice a dishonorable public servant, defeat speculation, and prevent

the squandering of the fund consecrated to the education of the children of the State.

7. That in the nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor we recognize men capable and honest, and every way worthy the support of the Republican party of this State.

The Democrats adopted the following platform :

As to national policy—

1. That we have undiminished confidence in the present administration. That the policy adopted is eminently wise and proper, and should command the support and approval of every rational man.

2. That the opposition to President Buchanan is now composed of the fire eaters of the South and the Black Republicans of the North, who are vying with each other in abusing the administration and Democratic party. We therefore place them in the same category, and brand them as a united opposition, and will treat them alike as factionists, disunionists and enemies of the Democracy and the country.

3. That we will maintain and preserve the Constitution of the United States, with all its checks and balances, and that treaties made by the President and Senate, laws passed by Congress under the Constitution, and decisions made by the Supreme Court of the United States, are equally binding on the people, and must be maintained in order to preserve the country from anarchy, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain these departments of government against the assaults of bigots, fanatics and traitors.

As to State policy—

1. That we will preserve and maintain the institutions of this State in a just relation and harmony toward the general government, and we repudiate and condemn any effort that has been made, or may be made, which asserts the right or remotely tends to bring our State into collision or conflict with the general government.

2. That the conflict of the Black Republican party, acting through their Representatives in passing a law authorizing the Negroes and In-

dians to become witnesses against the citizens of this State, was an unjustifiable innovation upon the laws of the State, passed without necessity, and the first step towards a system to equalize the black and white races.

3. The late Constitutional Convention, composed of a large majority of Black Republican members, openly advocated the equality of the black and white people, and unanimously recommended, through an appendage to the constitution, that the word "white" be stricken from that instrument; we, therefore, feel free to charge upon that party the design and purpose of abolitionizing the people of this State, and placing the negro upon an equality with the white man.

4. That the National Democracy of Iowa regarded the new constitution just adopted by the people, in many of its features, as essentially anti-Democratic, unjust, and containing principles that tend to subvert the distinction between the black and white races; and looking to equality between them.

We, therefore, now proclaim open and undisguised hostility to each and every action and part of said instrument which contains these obnoxious provisions, and we here raise the standard of opposition and reform, and call upon every true patriot in the State to carry these questions to the ballot-box, and to elect officers for government of the State who will take every honorable measure to reform and amend said constitution.

5. That the laws of the last Legislature apportioning the State into Representative districts and the adoption of that law by the late Black Republican Constitutional Convention, by which the majority of the members of the General Assembly are given to a minority of the people, and many thousands of our citizens are virtually disfranchised, was a tyrannical and flagitious outrage,—a violation of every principle of a Republican Government,—and demands the severest rebuke from the people; that we recognize in these proceedings a manifest conspiracy against the rights of the majority, and a wanton violation of the principles of our Republican form of Government.

6. That the refusal of the late Constitutional Convention to allow the constitution to become the supreme law of the land, when sanctioned and adopted by a majority of the people, and postponing the taking effect of portions of the same for more than two years after its adoption, which was avowedly done to withhold political power from the people, and retain it in the hands of already condemned officers, is an insult and an outrage upon the people, and deserving our condemnation.

7. That the Democracy of the State of Iowa take this method of expressing their gratitude and confidence in the Hon. George W. Jones, our Democratic Senator, and the Hon. A. Hall, late Democratic Representative, for their faithful adherence to Democratic principles, and their untiring vigilance for the welfare of our young and promising State.

Fisher was elected Superintendent over Buzbee by 505 majority; Manning over Bailly, for Commissioner, by 315; Lowe over Samuels, for Governor, by 2,119.

The campaign of 1858 was opened by the Republicans, meeting in convention at Iowa City, June 17, and adopting the following platform:

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of the Republicans of Iowa, being again permitted to assemble in State Convention, deem this a fitting occasion to briefly express our views of national and State policy, and to affirm our adhesion to the principles of constitutional liberty, for which we have been long and earnestly contending. We believe this Republic specially ordained by the blood and treasure of our forefathers for the free homes of the mechanic, the operative and the farmer, and we, their descendants, are determined it shall be preserved and administered for our common welfare; and that the great problem of the ability of the people to govern themselves shall be clearly solved in the onward progress and prosperity of our Republican constitution; manifesting to the nations of this earth that the free spirit of this nation is unconquered and unconquerable; therefore,

Resolved, That the principles laid down in the Philadelphia platform, adopted on June 17, 1856, are founded upon the Constitution of the United States, are consonant with the teachings of Christianity, and are most heartily endorsed by the convention.

2. That in the contest now waging between freedom and slavery, our sympathies are wholly and strongly with the former—that we have no truce to offer, no mercy to ask, that with us the watchword is victory or death.

3. That the effort made to extend the area of slave territory on this continent, by the Democratic party, is contrary to the spirit of the age and the genius of our institutions.

4. That by the passage of the English swindle for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the infamous Lecompton Constitution, whereby an unjust discrimination is made in favor of slave and against free States in the amount of population required to form a State government, the so-called national Democracy have proven devotion to slavery extension, their opposition to the interests of free labor, and their total disregard of the popular will.

5. That the new doctrine of the so-called Democratic party originated by Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott decision, and carry slavery into our national territory, has no foundation in the Federal Constitution, is at war with the verities of our history, civil and judicial, and this is calculated to tolerate the enslaving of our race in all the States.

6. That we view with satisfaction the course of those who, without respect to party feeling, and uninfluenced by the threats and in scorn of the bribes and corrupting influences of the Buchanan administration, boldly, and as freemen fighting for freemen's rights, opposed with all their might the passage of the Lecompton Constitution and the English swindle through Congress, and we trust that among the people there will continue the same strong opposition to the encroachments of the slave power, which they have so gallantly manifested before the nation.

7. That we look forward to cheerily to that good time, not far distant, when it shall be deemed legitimate, proper and constitutional for this government to extend its protecting care over free labor, the commerce and industrial interests of all the country, instead of bending its whole energies and treasure for the aggrandizement of a slaveholding aristocracy in one section of the Union.

8. That the corruption which stalks abroad at noonday, pervading every department of the National Government, the gross and shameless use of Presidential power and patronage to influence the action of Congress, the astounding increase in national expenditures in a time of peace and universal financial embarrassment (involving, as it does, a debt of forty-five millions of dollars, and an expenditure of nearly one hundred millions of dollars during a single financial year), bringing upon the government the burning disgrace of bankruptcy and threatening the onerous burthens of direct taxation, demand a solemn, earnest protest from us in behalf of the people of Iowa.

9. That the mismanagement and reckless squandering of the school fund of the State by the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the manner in which this sacred fund has been dealt with in many counties in the State, as developed by the investigation already instituted, under a Republican State administration, demonstrates the wisdom of that thorough accountability and scrutiny provided for by the State Legislature.

10. That we, as Republicans, pledge ourselves to use all honorable efforts to promote the administration of the State and general government with strict economy and a just regard to the growing interests of our State and Union.

11. That our State should have that consideration from the general government to which her resources, power and future prospects entitle her, and that we will demand from the general government five per cent. of the proceeds of those lands hitherto entered with land warrants within the State; the improvement of the navigation of our great inland seas, and such addi-

tional grants of lands to aid the building of railroads through unoccupied portions of Iowa as will upbuild the population and wealth of our State and the general welfare of our common country.

12. That the members of this convention heartily endorse the candidates nominated to-day for the various offices, and promise their united and zealous support in the ensuing campaign, and, if their labors can achieve it, a triumphant election.

13. That the entire Republican delegation in Congress are entitled to the gratitude of the nation for their able and zealous advocacy of true Republican principles; and that our immediate Representatives, Messrs. Harlan, Curtis and Davis, have the unqualified approbation of their constituents for the talented and efficient manner in which they have represented the State of Iowa, and especially for the earnest and uncompromising opposition waged by them against the Lecompton English Bill bribe and other tyrannical abuses of the present administration.

The following ticket was then nominated: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell; State Treasurer, John W. Jones; Attorney-General, S. A. Rice; Register of State Land Office, A. B. Miller; Com. of Des Moines River Improvement, Wm. C. Drake.

The Democrats met June 23 at Des Moines, nominated the following ticket and adopted a platform: Secretary of State, Samuel Douglas; Auditor of State, Theodore S. Parvin; Treasurer of State, Samuel H. Lorah; Attorney-General, Jas. S. Elwood; Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement, Charles Baldwin; Register of Land Office, James M. Reid. The following is the platform:

The Democrats of Iowa, through representatives in State Convention assembled, proclaim their unalterable devotion and adhesion to the principles embodied in the resolutions following:

Resolved, That we adopt, abide by, and will cherish and defend the platform of principles promulgated by the representatives of the Democracy of the nation, when assembled in national convention, at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, believing, as we do, that the platform there laid down is broad and strong enough to uphold and sustain every true patriot, and with such only do we desire companionship.

2. That all attempts to engender sectional prejudice and animosities are pregnant with mischief, tend to hinder the progress and development of our country, and must, if persisted in, lead to the dismemberment of the union of the States and the destruction of the only free government of the world.

3. That the rights of the people should be maintained alike against the encroachment of federal power, the zeal of blind partisanship and wiles of unscrupulous and demagogic politicians, and that the office of the Democratic party is to see these cardinal principals maintained in their purity.

4. That the agitation of the slavery question tends to weaken the bonds of our union by destroying that confidence which should exist between the different States, and begetting sectional animosities, and that it is the duty of all true patriots to frown upon such attempts, and secure, by all honorable means, the discredit alike of the extremists of the South and North.

5. That the decision of the judicial tribunals of the State and Federal Government should be respected, must be submitted to, obeyed and carried into effect; and that any attempt to set them at defiance is a step toward anarchy and confusion, tends to impair respect for the government, and merits the unmeasured condemnation of all law-abiding and peaceably disposed citizens.

6. That the outrages recently committed on our shipping by officers of the British Government demands as immediate and unequivocal denials and apology; that now is an appropriate time to settle finally the question of the rights to visit and search vessels on the seas, and in the event an apology is refused, the arrogant pre-

tensions of European powers should try the "last resort" of nations, the cannon's mouth, and the world taught the lesson that our flag cannot be degraded, nor our nation insulted with impunity.

7. That the administration of State affairs in Iowa for the last four years, under Republican rule, is of a character to warrant the most rigid investigation by the people, and that the exposure thus far of their speculations, fraud and extravagance calls for the denunciation of all honest men.

8. That an empty treasury, extravagant expenditures, and the stifling of investigation into corruption, by Republican officials of Iowa, should be sufficient to arouse tax-payers to the enormous outrages perpetrated upon the people's treasury, and absolutely demand a change in the administration, that the guilty may be brought to punishment, and our State preserved from utter bankruptcy.

9. That the Democracy of Iowa pledge to the people their earnest, persistent and unalterable purpose to reform the State government, and to bring to condign punishment whoever may be found guilty of criminal default in any of its departments.

The Republicans carried the State by an average majority of 3,000.

The Republicans were again first in the field for the State campaign of 1859. They met in convention, June 22, at Des Moines, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, Nicholas J. Rusch; Supreme Judges, Ralph P. Lowe, L. J. Stockton, Caleb Baldwin. The platform adopted was as follows:

Possessing an abiding confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, an unwavering faith in their devotion to the eternal principles of liberty, as they came from the hand and heart of the fathers of the Republic, and invoking the blessing of heaven upon our efforts to maintain them in their purity, we

commend them most cordially to the sympathy and support of the Republicans of Iowa and of the Nation.

Resolved, That we entertain an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrines contained in the Republican National platform of 1856, and reaffirming the same, we commend them anew to the discriminating consideration of the people.

2. That the sum of nearly one hundred million dollars, supposed to be necessary to support the government under rule of the Africanized Democracy, is incompatible with just ideas of a simple, economical Republican government, and the issue of National shipplasters to meet such demand shows the hopeless financial degradation of the present administration.

3. That we condemn the principles advocated by the Democratic party—no prohibition of slavery in the Territories—and proclaim as our principles, no interference with liberty by the President, by Congress or by the federal court.

4. We claim for citizens, native and naturalized, liberty and conscience, equality of rights and the free exercise of the right of suffrage. We favor whatever legislation and administrative reform that may be necessary to protect these rights, and guard against their infringement or abuse, and oppose any abridgment whatever of the rights of naturalization now secured to emigrants, and all discrimination between naturalized citizens whatever, by the amendment of the State constitution or otherwise. And we cordially approve of the action taken by the Republican State Central Committee in regard to the amendment proposed by the Massachusetts Legislature to its constitution.

5. That the Republican party will forever oppose the demand of the Southern Democracy for the enactment of a slave code for the Territories.

6. That we look with horror upon the revival of the slave trade, and view with alarm the apathy and abortive attempts of administration and judiciary in arresting and bringing to trial and justice those who have recently been guilty of open infractions of those laws of our country which declare it piracy, and in sending such as

have been arrested to places of trial where indictment was doubtful and acquittal certain; and while we will oppose, by every just means, the repeal of those laws, we will also insist upon their being hereafter faithfully executed and enforced, even though it involve the exercise of the full power of the federal government.

7. That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers suitable portions of the public lands free of charge; and we do most unqualifiedly condemn the course of the present slavery Democracy in Congress, in opposing and defeating, in the United States Senate, the Homestead bill, which was designed to secure free homes for free people, whether of native or of foreign birth.

8. That the rights of citizens are equal, and they are equally entitled to protection at home and abroad, without regard to nativity or duration of domicile; and that the late refusal by the federal government, as expressed in the late official communication of Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, to guarantee against arrest and detention, abroad, of naturalized citizens, on the ground of their allegiance to foreign power, is a cowardly abandonment of the true and noble position hitherto occupied by our government.

9. That we re-assert, as cardinal principles of Republicanism, the maintenance of a strict economy in public expenditures, and the prompt and faithful discharge by public officers of their public duties; and we congratulate the people of Iowa that the present State officers are honest and enjoy their confidence in the execution of their official duties.

10. That while our State tax has been largely reduced, being less in 1858 than the preceding year, and less the present year than in 1858, the increasing county taxation is becoming so burdensome as to call imperatively for reform in the system of county administration.

The Democrats met at Des Moines, June 23, adopted a platform, and placed the following ticket in the field: Governor, A. C. Dodge; Lieutenant-Governor, L. W. Bar-bitt; Supreme Judges, Charles Mason, T.

S. Wilson, C. C. Cole. The following is the platform, as to National policy:

WHEREAS, In view of the double relation in which we stand toward the federal government on the one hand, and our own State on the other, we deem it expedient and proper, before entering upon a contest which may, in no small degree, influence the character and destinies of both governments, to adopt and promulgate the following declaration of principles for the government of our conduct:

Resolved. That we affirm the principles of the national Democratic platform of 1856, and reassert the doctrines of non-intervention therein contained, as the ground upon which a national party can be maintained in these confederate States.

2. That the organized Territories of the United States are only held in their Territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States, and are justly entitled to self-government and the undisturbed regulation of their own domestic or local affairs, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

3. That, inasmuch as the legislative power of the Territories extends undeniably to all rightful subjects of legislation, no power can prevent them from passing such laws upon the subject of slavery as to them may seem proper, and whether such laws, when passed, be constitutional or not, can be finally determined, not by Congress, but by the Supreme Court on appeal, from the decisions of the Territorial courts.

4. That the Supreme Court of the United States, being under the constitution, and an independent co-ordinate branch of the government, with a tenure of office which cannot be changed by the action of parties, through the instrumentality of Congress, we hold the Democracy entirely irresponsible for its doctrines, and in no case conclusively bound by the same, except so far as to inculcate obedience to its decisions while they continue in force.

5. That without courts of justice, both State and national, respected by the people, and sustained in their proper functions by popular sen-

timent, anarchy and violence become inevitable, and all rights of both person and property become insecure and worthless.

6. That the action of the public authorities in some of the States, in attempting to set at defiance by State authority, decisions of the Supreme Court and acts of Congress passed in accordance with the constitution, is the very essence of nullification.

7. That a tariff for revenue alone is the true policy of this country, but an incidental protection is one of its legitimate consequences. The amount of duties levied should be limited to the necessary wants of the government, and they should be so apportioned as to fall as lightly as possible upon the people, by whom they are eventually to be paid.

8. That it is a doctrine of the Democratic party that all naturalized citizens are entitled to the same protection, both at home and abroad, that is extended to the native-born citizens, and that even a voluntary return of such citizens to the land of their birth, for a temporary purpose, does not place them beyond the range of that protection, but that our government is bound to shield them from injury and insult while there, at every hazard.

9. That the expansion of our national domain is desirable whenever it shall be necessary for the safety, happiness and prosperity of the Republic, and we will hail with pleasure the acquisition of the island of Cuba, whenever it can be effected with justice and in accordance with the wishes of the people thereof, and as a nation we can never assent to its appropriation by any of the powers of Europe, and will incur all the hazards of war to avert such a result.

10. That the building of a railroad connecting our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by grants of the public lands along the line thereof, or by any other constitutional means, will meet with the hearty approval of the Democracy of Iowa.

11. That we are in favor of granting a homestead of 160 acres of land by Congress to actual settlers, subject only to such restrictions as will exclude speculators from the benefits of such acts.

12. That we are in favor of an economical administration of the federal government, and will lend our best efforts to those who advocate reform and retrenchment in our national expenditures.

13. That we are unconditionally opposed to the re-opening of the African slave trade; that its revival would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would entail a foul blot on our country's fair escutcheon.

14. That we cordially tender to the Democracy of the Union an invitation to unite with us in maintaining our organization on principles indicated in the foregoing resolutions, and that we earnestly appeal to them to drop past differences, and assemble again as a band of brothers under the panoply of the constitution and Union.

As to State policy—

Resolved, That the burdens of taxation have increased and are increasing under the present administration of State affairs, and that a complete and thorough reform of existing abuses and expenditures is demanded by the highest interests of the people.

2. That the Democracy cordially and sincerely invite emigrants to settle in the State, promising them all the protection and right they have enjoyed under the laws of Congress since the days of Jefferson; and that we earnestly deplore the acts of the Republican party in Massachusetts, and their attempts in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, to confer upon the uncouth, semi-barbarian negro from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizens a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, thus degrading the foreign white man below the negro and mulatto.

3. That we are opposed to the policy inaugurated in this State by the Republican party, by which the immigration to this State of the African race is encouraged and promoted, thus bringing cheap negro labor into direct competition with the labor of the white man, and filling our State with a class of population that can

never become citizens thereof; and we are in favor of a change which shall discourage and prevent the settlement of that race among us.

4. That, since the border States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois exclude the free negroes of the South from their limits by stringent laws, Iowa will become the great receptacle of the worthless population of the slave-holding States, to the exclusion of an equal number of free white laborers, if the present Republican policy be persisted in.

5. That such a policy leads necessarily to the intermixing of black and white children in the common schools, or the necessity of dividing the common school fund to maintain separate and independent schools in every locality where free negroes reside.

6. That the Democracy demand a total repeal of the provisions of our State constitution, and the law made in pursuance thereof, requiring negro children to be admitted into our common schools, or separate schools, to be supported out of the common school fund for their education.

7. That the Maine liquor law is inconsistent with the spirit of a free people, and unjust and burdensome in its operations; it has vexed and harassed the citizen, burdened the counties with expense and litigation, and proven wholly useless in the suppression of intemperance.

8. That we favor a total change in the present common school system, so as to give the people the full benefits of a common school education without the cumbersome machinery and enormous expense which the present system requires.

The vote for Governor was as follows:

L. J. Kirkwood, Rep.....	56,506—2,964
A. C. Dodge, Dem.....	53,542

The campaign of 1860 was the most exciting one in the history of the State, and, next to that of 1840, the most exciting campaign in the history of the Government. Abraham Lincoln had been nominated by the Republicans for the Presidency; Stephen A. Douglas by the Northern wing of the Democracy; John C.

Breckenridge by the Southern wing, and John Bell by the Union party. The Republicans of Iowa met in convention at Iowa City, May 23d, and selected the following named candidates: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell; State Treasurer, Charles C. Nourse; Register of State Land Office, A. B. Miller. The platform adopted was short, and as follows:

Resolved, That this convention approve and endorse the platform of principles laid down by the late Republican convention at Chicago, as the true and sound exposition of Republican doctrine, which we are prepared to advocate and defend.

2. That, in reference to State policy, the Republican party of the State of Iowa are in favor of a rigid economy in the expenditures of the public money, and the holding of all public officers to a strict accountability.

3. That the Republicans of the State of Iowa in convention assembled, do hereby endorse the nominations made at the Chicago convention, of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President, and pledge to them the undivided support of the party of the State.

4. That this convention have full confidence in the nominations made by it to-day, both for State and national officers, and we recommend them with entire unanimity to the support and confidence of the people of Iowa.

The Democrats held their convention July 12, at Des Moines. Their ticket was as follows: Secretary of State, James M. Corse; Auditor of State, Geo. W. Maxfield; Treasurer of State, John W. Ellis; Attorney-General, Wm. McClintock; Register of Land Office, Patrick Robb. Their platform was as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa, by their delegates in the State convention assembled, do hereby most cordially endorse and

approve of the Democratic National Convention, which convened at Charleston on the 23d day of April, and which concluded its labors at its adjourned session, in the city of Baltimore, on the 23d day of June, by the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency.

2. That this convention heartily endorses and approves the platform enumerated by said convention; and that we will give that platform and the nominees of the national Democracy for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, Douglas and Johnson, our most zealous and energetic support.

3. That retaining unabated confidence in the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people, the Democracy of Iowa firmly adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, laid down in the said platform, as presenting the only just and practicable solution of the question of domestic slavery.

4. That the Iowa delegates to the National Democratic Convention are entitled to the thanks of their constituency for the able and faithful manner in which they discharged the duty entrusted to them, and that this convention heartily approves of their action in said body.

5. That in view of the fact that efforts are being made in some of the States to form so-called union electoral tickets, pledged to vote for this or that candidate for the Presidency, as circumstances may subsequently determine, the Democracy of Iowa totally disapprove of all attempts to compromise the integrity of the Democratic party organization, by putting Democratic candidates for electors upon the same ticket with candidates who are not pledged to vote, if elected, for Douglas and Johnson, and for no other persons whomsoever.

6. That we approve of a homestead law, giving to every citizen of the United States a home for himself and family; and that this convention recommend to our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to procure the passage of a law for that purpose.

7. That we cordially invite all conservative national men to fall into the Democratic ranks and help to crush the hydra-headed monster, Congressional Intervention.

8. That the dominant party, called Republican, during the brief period it has been in power, inflicted upon the people of Iowa a constitution and laws, the result of which has been the constant perplexity of the people, the creation of an enormous, unconstitutional debt, and the imposition of taxes too grievous to be borne, thereby exhausting and using up the hard earnings of the industrious and the prudent—all of which call loudly for reform at the hands of the people.

9. That it is high time there should be a change of men in power and policy in government; that the Legislature should pass more wholesome and stringent laws, by which men in official station occupying a judicial capacity, either as directors and officers of banks or railroad companies, shall be made personally liable for an improper use of the moneys of the people entrusted to their care and custody.

10. That the Democratic party of the State of Iowa is committed to and pledges itself to carry out, so soon as it obtains the administration of the affairs of the State, the following measures of State policy:

1. A reduction of the enormous and unnecessary expenses of the government, which have grown up under the administration, and through the corrupt partisan management of the so-called Republican party.

2. A reduction of the appropriations of money for extraordinary purposes.

3. A reduction of appropriations for charitable institutions and purposes, to the necessary requests of those classes of the unfortunate, for which it is the duty of the State to fully and liberally provide

4. To reduce the excessive taxation which now burdens the people and consumes the hard earnings of the industrious and frugal.

5. The construction of buildings for the use of our charitable institutions upon plans commensurate with the wants of those institutions and the ability of the State, without attempting to imitate the grandeur or magnificence of the public buildings erected for similar purposes in old and wealthy States or Governments.

6. The early revision of the State constitution, so as to free it from those features which render it justly obnoxious to the people.

7. The amendment of our banking laws so as to throw reasonable restrictions upon the operations of the banks, and to secure the people against the frauds and swindling which, under existing laws, enacted by Republican legislators, in the interests of the banks, may be practiced by bank officers, of which the system has already furnished its fruits in two important cases.

8. That we are in favor of removing the stocks or other securities, pledged for the prompt redemption of the issues of the banks, from the custody and control of the State Bank to the custody of the Treasurer of the State.

9. The increase of these securities to such an extent as will furnish ample protection to the people in using the issue of the banks, which is imperatively demanded as the officers of the State Bank themselves admit that at the present time there is no real security for the redemption of the notes of the banks.

10. The entire separation of the finances of the State from the banks, and a repeal of all laws authorizing either State or county officers to deposit public money with the branches of the State Bank, save at their own risk.

Resolved, further, That the Democratic party is opposed to any and all attempts to create an enormous State debt, in violation of the constitution, for the purpose of promoting the schemes of plunder, of railroads or other speculators.

2. That the system inaugurated by the Republican party of erecting unnecessary and useless offices for the purpose of providing for the politically lame, halt or blind, and that we hold the revenues of the Government should be applied strictly and economically to the legitimate wants of the Government.

3. That while we are in favor of fostering popular education, until the means of liberal education be placed within the reach of every child in the State; that while we are in favor of providing liberally and justly for all the benevolent institutions of the State, and for all classes

of the unfortunate, which humanity demands shall be ; roctected and cared for,—we are opposed to enormous appropriations of public money for uncalled for purposes, or placing large sums of money in the hands of men, politicians or unscrupulous persons, to be wasted in promoting private and political interests, instead of applying the same to the purpose for which the appropriations were made.

For Secretary of State the official vote was as follows :

Elijah Sells, Rep.....	70,706—13,670
J. M. Corse, Dem.....	57,036

When the campaign of 1861 was inaugurated the war for the Union was in progress. The Republicans met in convention, and placed in nomination Samuel J. Kirkwood for Governor; John R. Needham, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ralph P. Lowe, for Supreme Judge. The following platform was adopted:

1. Renewing our declarations of unalterable devotion to the constitution and Union of the States, to the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, and to the law of submission to the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, we again commend each and all of these corner-stones of our government to the unchanging affection of the people of Iowa.

2. That this convention, in behalf of its own immediate constituency, of all patriotic citizens, acknowledges, with profound gratitude, the prompt dedication of life and fortune by our gallant volunteers, in response to the appeal made to a loyal people by a patriotic President, and in this action, creditable alike to the administration and to the people, we witness a return of the noble spirit of the revolution.

3. That the new doctrine of secession is a wicked abomination, as abhorrent to patriotism, as it is alien to the constitution, demoralizing in its principle, and destructive in its action, a disguise to treason, and an apology for traitors, the ruin of commerce, and the dissolution of political society, the mother of all political crimes and the

sum of all villainies, and as such we utterly reject and hold it in absolute detestation.

4. That government always means coercion when its lawful authority is resisted, and those who oppose "coercion," necessarily oppose government itself, and deny to it the only power by which it can be maintained. Anti-coercion, therefore, is only another of their disguises of treason, by which they hope so to weaken the government at present as to overthrow it in the future, and we brand it as hypocrisy and repudiate it.

5. Having, by our first war of 1776, won our independence and established our glorious constitution and Union, and having, by our second war of 1812, maintained our national integrity against the most formidable of foreign foes, it now remains for us to establish that integrity for all years to come against internal foes, and in this third and last great trial of our country's history, in its struggle to maintain that system of government which has been the admiration of the world, whoever hesitates or falters should receive the execration of mankind, as he surely will the reproaches of posterity.

6. The value of the constitution and the Union cannot be measured by dollars and cents, nor by the span of a human life, and there should be no limit to appropriations of men and money for their preservation, except the amount requisite for certain success. We therefore cordially approve both the action of the President in calling for men and money, and the action of Congress in placing at his disposal more of both than he demanded, thus giving assurance to the world of the unalterable determination of this government to perpetuate its existence as established by our fathers, to crush out the foulest rebellion known to history, and liberate the loyal people of the rebellious States from the odious despotism and terrorism which have wrenched from them the blessings of peace and prosperity in the Union of the States, and we demand the prosecution of the war until the insults to our national flag and authority are avenged by the restoration everywhere of law and order, and the supremacy acknowledged on its own terms.

7. In the State affairs we demand all the economy consistent with the public safety, and all the liberality required for the comfort and efficiency of our volunteers, and for the protection of the State against invasion. To that end we approve the action of the General Assembly, at its special session, in making appropriations for war purposes.

8. We heartily invite co-operation with us of men of all parties, whatever their former political ties, who adhere to these sentiments, and who unite in the patriotic support of the present loyal administration of the government.

The Democrats nominated William H. Merritt for Governor; Maturia L. Fisher, for Lieut.-Governor; James L. Elwood, for Supreme Judge. Their platform was as follows:

The people of the State of Iowa who regard the constitution of the United States in its judicial relation to the States and people as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and its political principles as enunciated from time to time by the Democratic party, and as applied by several successive administrations in carrying on the government of the United States, being assembled by their delegates in convention, in the Capitol at Des Moines, on the 24th day of July, 1861, do make and proclaim to their fellow citizens of the sister States of the Union, the following declaration:

WHEREAS, In the vicissitudes which are incident to all governments, to human safety, and to civilization, the government and the people of the United States have become involved in a civil war, which threatens alike to be disastrous to the form of government which experience has proved to be the most conducive to the happiness of mankind, and to result in imposing upon the present and future generations onerous burdens, which it should be the duty of a government having any regard for the well being of the people to avoid, it becomes the incumbent duty upon the people for whose benefit alone government is instituted, and who, having the right to either alter or abolish it when it ceases

to be administered for their happiness and prosperity, have also the right to determine and direct how it shall be administered when they find it departing from the principles upon which it was founded, and to be precipitating into waste and ruin the fabric of civil society, instead of preserving the people in peace, promoting their prosperity, and securing their rights. Viewing, therefore, dispassionately, the present condition of our distracted country, and with the single purpose of making an effort to avert impending and other threatened calamities, and of restoring peace, founded upon that fraternal patriotism which gave birth to the American Union, and which preserved its integrity till the election of a President upon a principle which was hostile to the constitution of the United States and antagonistic to the vested right of the people of nearly half the States of the Union, do declare—

1. That we regard the present condition of the country, the civil war in which the people are engaged, the effort to dismember the Union and all the concomitant evils which afflict us as a nation, as the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the doctrine and policy of the "irrepressible conflict," a doctrine and a policy which arrayed northern sentiment in antagonism to the constitutional rights of the people of the slave States, and which proclaim an "irrepressible" and unceasing hostility to the domestic institutions of our brethren of the South.

2. That, notwithstanding the provocation given to the people of the South by the manifestation of hostility toward their institutions, by a majority of the people of the North, we unequivocally condemn the course they have pursued to obtain a redress of their grievances, believing, as we do, that, aided by the conservative people of the Northern States, their grievances would have been redressed, and their rights and interests respected and secured in a constitutional manner and by constitutional means.

3. That we are heartily opposed to the doctrine of secession, a political heresy, unwarranted by the constitution, detrimental to the

best interests of the whole country, and destructive of the Union and that glorious heritage of liberty bequeathed to us by our fathers.

4. That our obligations to the government, the duty we owe to posterity and the advancement of political freedom throughout the world, alike, command of us the preservation and perpetuity of our federal Union, and we hereby pledge the whole power of the Democratic party to every just and constitutional means to maintain the same, whether its destruction be attempted by the insidious teachings of the higher law doctrine of the Abolition Republican party, or by the open attacks of men in armed rebellion against it.

5. That, as we were taught and admonished by the experience of every free people whose political existence was extinguished by the assumption of arbitrary power and the violation of fundamental principles, to resist the encroachment of executive prerogatives, we therefore emphatically and unequivocally condemn the assumption of unauthorized power by the Executive of the United States, or by any other officers of the government.

6. That our Union was formed in peace, and can never be perpetuated by force of arms, and that a republican government held together by the sword becomes a military despotism.

7. That the Democratic party are in favor of a convention of the different States of the entire Union, as soon as the same can be properly had, for such legislation as may secure equal and full rights to all sections of this Union, and a full representation of all the States, and a removal of the agitation of the question of slavery from the halls of Congress and the States of the Union.

8. That we repudiate the modern heresy that the States of this confederacy never had an independent existence distinct from the federal government, and are indebted for their present position in the Union to that government, as a gross insult to the common sense of the country, and a shameless falsification of historical facts, unworthy of the source from whence it emanated, and unless promptly met with a stern re-

buke on the part of the people, fraught with consequences fatal to the liberties of the country.

9. That we are irreconcilably opposed to all paper money banking, as being a system of legalized swindling, to be indulged in only by the designing capitalist, and are opposed to every species of paper, except commercial paper, for the transaction of business and trade, and in favor of a speedy return to a specie currency; and, if for a time we must submit to the banking system, we recommend that the bank law be so amended as to make each stockholder individually liable (to the full extent of his property not exempt from execution) for the debts of the bank, and to subject their corporations to such restraints as to make them amenable to law.

10. That we are opposed to a tariff of duties upon imports, for the purpose of protection, as creating monopolies, and that, in the present crisis of affairs, when the laborer is poorly paid and the products of agriculture are almost worthless, it is the interest of the people that the present burdens imposed upon these articles which enter into the consumption of the poorer classes of our citizens be at once removed.

The official vote for Governor was as follows:

S. J. Kirkwood, Rep. 59,853 - 16,608
William H. Merritt, Dem. 43,245

The Democratic convention was held at the Capitol in 1862, and the following ticket nominated: Secretary of State, Richard H. Sylvester; Auditor, John Browne; Treasurer, Samuel H. Lorah; Attorney-General, Benton J. Hall; Register of Land Office, Fred. Gottschalk. The following is the platform adopted:

1. That the constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their rightful supremacy, and that rebellion against them must be suppressed and put down; and that we are in favor of the employment of all constitutional means for that purpose, not merely by force of arms, but by such other

measures as common sense, reason and patriotism will readily suggest to the governing powers.

2. That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and preserving and vindicating the constitution of the Union and the laws, and for that purpose only.

4. That the doctrines of the secessionists and of the abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country, the first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) will leave the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of Union or peace, unless the schemes of confiscation, emancipation, and other unconstitutional measures, which have been lately carried and attempted to be carried through Congress, be revoked by the people.

5. That the doctrine of State necessity is unknown to our government or laws, but the constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech and the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in violation of the constitution in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot-box by every freeman of the land.

6. That this is a government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negroes are not entitled to and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration, as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign

right, and the pledges of the constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith. That the party fanaticism or the crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose to overrun the North, and into competition with the white laboring classes, thus degrading their manhood by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race and meets our emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

7. That the purchase of the slaves by the government, as proposed by the President, will impose an enormous and unendurable burden upon the present generation, and entail upon posterity grievous exactions.

8. That Congress, in the enactment of the late tariff and tax bills, and the President by his avowal, have imposed unfair and unjust enactments upon the people at large, by discriminating in these acts in favor of the comparatively wealthy, and against those who are least able to bear the burdens of taxation.

9. That we recur with patriotic pride to the bravery and valor of the officers and soldiers of all the Iowa regiments exhibited in the struggle upon the many bloody fields in which they have been engaged; and that this convention, in behalf of the Democracy of this State, tenders to them a united testimony to their valor, and devotion to the constitution and the Union, and offer to the friends and families of those who have fallen upon the field, its sincere sympathy and condolence.

10. That viewing the glories of the past and contemplating the realities of the present, we believe there is no hope in the future for the perpetuity of our government, but by preserving the constitution inviolate and in respecting it by both government and people as a sacred deposit of individual and State rights; in an economical and systematic administration of the government by which corruption will be prevented, extravagance restrained, expenditures reduced, and heavy taxation rendered unnecessary; in cultivating among the people that spirit of American fraternity which once knew no North,

no South, no East, no West, except as parts of one unbroken Union; in submitting questions which might arise hereafter, effecting the legal rights of States to the judicial tribunals and not to the executive or legislative branch of the government.

And firmly believing in the efficiency of the principles herein enunciated, we implore the blessing of God upon our efforts to have them applied to the administration of the government, and we appeal to our fellow citizens who love the constitution and Union as it was: before its harmony was disturbed by abolition fanaticism, and its bonds broken by rebellion.

The Republicans met at Des Moines and nominated as follows: Secretary of State, James Wright; Auditor of State, Jonathan W. Cattell; Treasurer of State, Wm. H. Holmes; Attorney-General, Charles C. Nourse; Register of the State Land Office, Josiah A. Harvey. The platform adopted read as follows:

We, the delegates of the Republican party of Iowa, assembled to declare anew our political belief, and to select candidates for important official positions, present to the people the following as our articles of faith:

1. That the constitution of the United States is the fundamental law of the land; that it was adopted by our fathers to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; that in accordance with the forms prescribed by that instrument, and by the laws of Congress, Abraham Lincoln was elected by the voluntary suffrages of the people as the Chief Magistrate of the United States for the term of four years; that before he had taken the oath of office or exercised any of the powers with which he had been clothed, certain States of the Union passed ordinances of secession, assuming thereby to be no longer a part of, nor subject to the laws of, the United States; that soon afterward they organized a separate confederation, proclaimed their independence of and hostility to the federal government, and from that time to the present have waged cause-

less, merciless and barbarous warfare against the republic, to which they owe perpetual gratitude and allegiance.

2. That for the maintenance of the government, in this the hour of its peril, it is the duty of every citizen to devote time, labor, property, life; that we, as the representatives of an organized association of citizens, publicly pledge all our energies and substance, should they be needed, for the governmental defense.

3. That we have undiminished confidence in the President of the United States, that he is faithful to his pledges, is honest and determined in his purposes to crush the rebellion and maintain the union of the States, and that we earnestly endorse the action of our Representatives in Congress in aiding to pass laws for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; for the perpetuation of freedom in all the Territories of the republic; for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and clothing the President with authority to use the slaves of traitors for all military purposes.

4. That we abhor all sympathizers with secession, who, to cover their treasonable sentiments, raise the cry of abolitionism; but that, on the contrary, we will honor any loyal citizen, whatever may have been his former political associations, who will sustain, with all his power, the struggle of Democratic Republicanism against traitorous aristocracy, North or South.

5. That, extending a hearty welcome to those who are present with us in this convention who have left the so-called Democratic party, we invite all loyal citizens, regardless of former political associations, and who are in favor of giving the national administration their honest support, to co-operate with us, and we commend to all of such the patriotic words of the lamented Douglas, who said: "There is only two sides to this question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrality in this war—only patriots or traitors."

6. That we reiterate the demand for an economical administration of our national and State government, and for a punishment of fraudulent contractors and plunderers of the public treasury.

7. That the valor of our soldiers and sailors, and especially those of our own State, on every battle-field to which they have been called, has earned for them a lasting gratitude, and commended themselves and their families to our practical sympathy and aid.

8. That the State of Iowa will promptly furnish her quota of troops called for by the recent proclamation of the President, and any additional number which the public service may require.

9. That the voluntary enlistment of our adopted citizens in the army and navy, and their tried valor on our battle-fields, have demonstrated the warmth of their patriotism and an appreciation of liberty and good government which have earned for them the proud name of American citizens and soldiers.

10. That as citizens of a loyal State, whose patriotism, 'oth at home and upon foreign battle-fields, has spoken for itself, we earnestly appeal to the incumbents of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to use every legitimate means in their possession to crush the rebellion, and if, as a last measure for the preservation of the republic, it shall become necessary to blot out the institution of slavery from the soil of every State, we will say Amen, letting the consequences fall upon the wicked authors of the war, and leaving the final issue with God.

The official vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

James Wright, Rep. 66,014—15,205
Richard H. Sylvester, Dem. 50,809

In 1863 the Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, and nominated Maturin L. Fisher for Governor. Mr. Fisher subsequently declining, Gen. James M. Tuttle was substituted; John F. Lumcombe was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and Charles Mason for Supreme Judge. The following was the platform adopted:

In view of the circumstances that have brought us together, we hereby resolve:

1. That the will of the people is the foundation of all free government. That to give effect to this will, free thought, free speech and free press are absolutely indispensable. Without free discussion there is no certainty of sound judgment; without sound judgment there can be no wise government.

2. That it is an inherent and constitutional right of the people to discuss all measures of their government, and to approve or disapprove as to their best judgment seems right. That they have a like right to propose and advocate that policy which, in their judgment, is best, and to argue and vote against whatever policy seems to them to violate the constitution, to imperil their liberties, or to be detrimental to their welfare.

3. That these and all other rights guaranteed to them by the constitution are their rights in war as well as in times of peace, and of like value and necessity in war than in peace: for in peace, liberty, security and property are seldom endangered; in war they are ever in peril.

4. That we now say to all whom it may concern, not by way of threat, but calmly and firmly, that we will not surrender these rights, nor submit to their forcible violation. We will obey laws ourselves, and all others must obey them.

5. That there is a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself. The government consists of the civic and political institutions created by the constitution, and to the people owe allegiance. That administrations are but agents of the people, subject to their approval or condemnation, according to the merit or demerit of their acts.

6. That we are opposed to the war for the purpose of carrying out the emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States; and if the Federal administration expect a united North to attend its efforts to suppress a rebellion, it must not only come back to its object of the war, as set forth in the Crittenden resolution adopted by the House of Representatives in July, 1861, but it must, in its dealings

with the people of the States, infringe upon no one single right guaranteed to the people by either the federal or State constitutions.

7. That we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the State upon compensation to be made out of the treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the constitution.

8. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President, wherein, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended, or asserts the right to proclaim or extend, martial law over States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate the civil to the military authority, and subvert our free government.

9. That we deem it proper further to declare, that we, together with the loyal people of the State, would hail with delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union; and, in such event, we would cordially and earnestly co operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

10. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. The country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and, dying, they shall live in our memory, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. The widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects fully worthy of the nation's guardianship.

11. That we will adhere to the constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may exist, will seek redress under the constitution and within the Union by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people.

12. That we hail with pleasure and hope, manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the republic.

13. That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the union of the States. No men have a greater interest in its preservation than we have. None desire it more; none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish that end. We are, as we have ever been, the devoted friends of the constitution and the Union, and have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

14. That the establishment of military government over loyal States where war does not exist, to supersede the civil authorities and suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and to interfere with the elective franchise, is not only subversive of the constitution and the sovereignty of the States, but the actual inauguration of revolution.

15. That we denounce as libelers of the Democratic party and enemies of the country, the men who are engaged in representing the Democracy as wanting in sympathy with our gallant defenders.

16. That we earnestly denounce the authors of those heresies, secessionism and abolitionism, which have culminated in an armed rebellion, desolated our country and brought sorrow to the heart of every person in this broad land.

The Republicans met at Des Moines, June 17th, and adopted the following platform:

We, a convention of representatives of the loyal people of the State of Iowa, assembled under the call of the Republican organization of the State, as an expression of the views which shall govern our political action, do declare:

1. That when our fathers formed our constitution, and founded thereon a republican form

of government, they intended to and did grant to that government full power to sustain its natural existence.

2. That whenever the life of the Republic is endangered, either by invasion or rebellion, the constitution justifies the use of all necessary means known to civilized warfare in resisting invasion or suppressing rebellion.

3. That we fully and heartily endorse the policy of the administration, and we will to the utmost continue to sustain the government in suppressing the rebellion, and to effect that object we pledge our fortunes and our lives.

4. That the gratitude of a free people is due to our soldiers in the field, both native and foreign born, for that heroic valor by which they have honored us and sustained the flag of our country, and we guarantee to them continued encouragement and support

5. That we have witnessed with pride and admiration the bravery and heroism of Iowa soldiers, and we recognize in their brilliant career a history for the State of Iowa, second to that of no other State in the Union.

6. That we approve of the action of the General Assembly of the State, in enacting a law giving to our brave soldiers in the field an opportunity to vote at our elections, and we earnestly hope that no technicality may deprive them of their right.

7. That this convention hereby tenders to Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood the cordial thanks of the loyal people of Iowa for the able, fearless, and patriotic discharge of his duties, during the two terms he held the office of Governor of the State.

8. Finally, we declare that the preservation of the constitution and the Union is above and beyond all other interests, and that all questions of party, of life, and of property, must be subordinate thereto.

At that convention the following ticket was nominated: Governor, William M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, Enoch W. Eastman; Judge of the Supreme Court, John F. Dillon.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

W. M. Stone, Rep.,.....86,123—38,174
J. M. Tuttle, Dem.....47,948

The year 1864 brought with it another Presidential campaign. The Republicans placed in the field for re-election Abraham Lincoln, while the Democrats nominated General George B. McClellan. In Iowa the Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, June 16th, and placed in nomination the following named, without adopting resolutions: Secretary of State, John H. Wallace; Attorney-General, Charles A. Dunbar; Treasurer, J. B. Lash; Auditor, H. B. Hendershott; Register State Land Office, B. D. Holbrook; Supreme Judge, Thomas M. Monroe.

The Republicans held their convention July 7th, at Des Moines, when they nominated the following ticket: Supreme Judge, C. C. Cole; Secretary of State, James Wright; Auditor of State, John A. Elliott; Treasurer, Wm. H. Holmes; Attorney-General, Isaac L. Allen; Register Land Office, J. A. Harvey. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice-President of the United States, for the next term, and we pledge for them the electoral vote of Iowa.

2. That we cordially approve and adopt the platform of resolutions presented by the National Union Convention at its recent session in Baltimore, and that we most heartily endorse the action of Congress in repealing all laws for the return of fugitive slaves and abolishing the inter-State coastwise slave trade.

3. That the brave sons of Iowa who have gone forth to defend the cause of liberty and Union on the battle-fields of the South, and

whose heroic achievements have shed imperishable glory on our State and nation, we offer our highest praises and our most fervent gratitude, and that our State government should continue to make liberal provisions for the protection and support of their families.

4. That to the women of Iowa, whose patriotic labors have contributed so much moral and material aid and comfort to our sick and wounded soldiers, we tender our heartfelt thanks.

A Peace Convention was held at Iowa City, August 24th, when the following resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, We believe that there is indisputable evidence existing that the Union may be restored on the basis of the federal constitution; and,

WHEREAS, We further believe that a vigorous prosecution of this abolition war means the speedy bringing about of a division of the Republic; and being ourselves in favor of a restored Union, and against the acknowledgment of a Southern Confederacy, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the war now being prosecuted by the Lincoln administration is unconstitutional and oppressive, and is the prolific source of a multitude of usurpations, tyrannies and corruptions, to which no people can long submit, without becoming permanently enslaved.

2. That we are opposed to the further prosecution of the war, believing that the Union can be preserved in its integrity by the President agreeing to an armistice, and by calling a national convention of sovereign States, to consider the terms upon which all the people may again live together in peace and harmony.

3. That believing war to be disunion, and desiring to stop the further flow of precious blood for a purpose so wicked as disunion, we respectfully urge the President to postpone the draft for 500,000 men "to be driven like bullocks to the slaughter," until the result of an armistice and national convention of States is known.

4. That in the coming election we will have a free ballot or a free fight.

5. That should Abraham Lincoln owe his reelection to the electoral votes of the seceded States, under the application of the President's "one-tenth" system and military dictation, and should he attempt to execute the duties of the President by virtue of such an election, it will become the solemn mission of the people to depose the usurper, or else be worthy the slavish degradation, which submission under such circumstances, would seem to be their just desert.

6. That if the nominee of the Chicago convention is fairly elected, he must be inaugurated, let it cost what it may.

7. That, in respect to the general relations which do and ought to exist between the federal and State governments, we approve and will adhere to the principles in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98—to the interpretations thereof by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson—and to the resolutions passed by every Democratic convention held in this country—to all of which special reference is here made, in utter condemnation of the war, and of its incidents.

8. That in respect to the new and disturbing element of our times—negro equality—we shall maintain that the status of the inhabitants (black, white and mixed) of the States, within their respective States (now sought to be controlled by federal bayonets), is, and ought to be, an exclusively State regulation; that the African negro is not our equal in a political or social sense; and that every usurping attempt, by federal force, so to declare him, will meet with our determined resistance.

9. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be submitted to our delegation to the Chicago convention, for their consideration.

The official vote at the November election, on Secretary of State, was as follows:
James Wright, Rep. 90,633—40,090
John H. Wallace, Dem. 49,943

The Republicans were the first to meet in convention in 1865. They met at Des Moines June 14th, and selected the following ticket: Governor, Wm. M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, Benjamin F. Gue;

Supt. of Public Instruction, Oran Fayette; Supreme Judge, Geo. G. Wright. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That the perpetuation of the federal Union, with all guarantees of Republican liberty which its founders contemplated, is the most sacred political duty of American citizenship.

2. That during the four years of war, inaugurated by pro-slavery traitors, the great truth has been demonstrated, in devastation and death, that the nation cannot exist half slave and half free, and believing that political and religious freedom is the natural right of mankind everywhere, we do most fervently pray, and shall most earnestly labor, for the ratification of that amendment to the fundamental law which provides for the abolition of slavery throughout all the States and Territories of the federal Union.

3. That, to the end that the consequences of treason may be made so appalling that never again shall it be inaugurated upon the United States soil, we recommend the permanent disfranchisement of leaders of the rebellion, civil and military; and that the late President of the so-called Confederate States of America, as the deepest embodiment of criminal barbarity, be brought to the speediest trial and swiftest execution, regardless of the habiliments, under the immunities of which he sought, in the day of his calamity, to take refuge.

4. That, with proper safeguards to the purity of the ballot-box, the elective franchise should be based upon loyalty to the constitution of the Union, recognizing and affirming equality of all men before the law. "Therefore, we are in favor of amending the constitution of our State by striking out the word 'white' in the article of refuge."

5. That we extend to Andrew Johnson, in his assumption of Presidential responsibilities, our confidence and support, pledging for the patriotic masses of Iowa a continuance of the same devotion to the federal flag which was promptly extended to his predecessors.

6. That now the war is practically ended, and our brave citizen soldiery of Iowa may return to

their homes and avocations of peace, we extend to them the grateful thanks of the people, and a welcome, such as only the patriotic and the brave are entitled to receive.

7. That every man who voluntarily left his home in this State, before or during the rebellion, with a view to serve the cause of treason in the rebel army or navy, and also every man who left his State to avoid military service, due from him to the government, should be forever debarred by constitutional provision, from holding public office, and from the exercise of the rights of suffrage in this State.

8. That we approve the actions of our State executive in his hearty support of the general government, and we tender the thanks of this convention for the faithful administration of his office.

9. That we humbly return thanks to Almighty God for the deliverance of our State and nation from the further perils of war, and that we devoutly recognize His hand in the great work which has been wrought in the last four years, for our people and for humanity.

The next convention held this year was a "Soldiers' Convention," or, as the body termed itself, "The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage Party," which convened at the Capitol August 23d, and adopted a platform and selected candidates for the various offices to be filled, as follows: Governor, Gen. Thos. H. Benton; Lieut.-Governor, Col. S. G. Van Ande; Supreme Judge, H. H. Trimble; Supt of Public Instruction, Capt J. W. Senate. The platform read as follows:

We, the delegated representatives of the soldiers and loyal citizens of Iowa, feeling profoundly grateful for the restoration of peace after four years of bloody war, have met together, as free American citizens, to adopt such measures as in our judgment will most certainly tend to perpetuate our glorious union of States, and with the blessings of free institutions and

the peace so happily restored, hereby adopt the following platform of principles, viz:

1. We are in favor of the Monroe doctrine.
2. We sustain the administration of President Johnson, and especially endorse his reconstruction policy, and we pledge him our earnest and unqualified support.
3. We are opposed to negro suffrage or to the striking of the word "white" out of the article on suffrage in our State constitution, and will support no candidate for office, either State or national, who is in favor of negro suffrage or of the equality of the white and black races.
4. We are in favor of the amendment of the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery and the ratification of the same by our next Legislature
5. That, inasmuch as we do not sufficiently know the sentiment of the people of the State in regard to the prohibitory liquor law, we deem it expedient to refer this matter to the different county conventions to take such action in the matter as by them is deemed proper, and to instruct their Senators and Representatives accordingly.
6. We are in favor of the brave soldiers and marines who have faithfully served their country in the army and navy of the United States, and especially of the crippled or disabled soldiers, having the preference for all offices of profit, honor or trust, either by appointment or otherwise, where they are equally competent and qualified to discharge the duties of the office or the trust reposed.
7. That we cherish with grateful remembrance the memory of our dead soldiers, and ever will be ready and willing to lend our aid, sympathy and protection to the crippled and disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of the war.

The Democrats also held a convention, made no nominations, but adopted the following platform:

1. That we heartily rejoice in the suppression of the great rebellion and the preservation of the Union, and give unfeigned thanks to Almighty God for the restoration of peace.

2. In order that this peace may be permanent and its effects speedily and widely felt, we believe it is the duty of every patriot to sustain cordially the present policy of President Johnson in reconstructing the States recently in rebellion.

3. That the establishment of a monarchy on the soil of this continent is in direct defiance of the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine accepted and recognized by all true Americans; and it is the duty of the Government of the United States to see that the people of Mexico are freed from the oppression of foreign bayonets, and the republic restored.

4. That we favor rigid economy in the national and State expenditures, and will insist on the reduction of the numberless horde of useless office-holders who feed like locusts on the hard earnings of the people.

5. That we earnestly condemn the trial of American citizens for civil offenses by court-martial and military courts, in States and districts where civil law is unimpeded in its operations and in full force.

6. That we are radically opposed to negro equality in all its phases, and accept the issue tendered by the late Republican convention of the 14th of June in making that doctrine the chief plank in its platform by proposing to strike the word "white" out of the article on suffrage in the constitution of Iowa.

7. That the attacks on General Sherman, originating in the War Department at Washington, and servilely copied and endorsed by many of the leading Republican papers of the State, are the offspring of envy and fanaticism, and will recoil with crushing force on the heads of his calumniators.

8. That we feel a just pride in the progress of our army and navy, and especially of the soldiers of Iowa, who, under Grant and Sherman, have made a lasting and glorious record of their patient endurance of suffering, their admirable discipline and indomitable valor.

9. That we hail with joy the return of these brave men from the battlefield, and extend to them our grateful thanks for their services and

a hearty welcome to their homes, and believe that it is the duty, as it will be the pleasure, of their fellow-citizens to see that a due proportion of the civil honors and offices of the State shall be distributed among them, and the fostering care of the public extended to the widows and orphans of those who died in the service of their country.

10. That the assassination of President Lincoln was an act of unmitigated barbarism, and one that should be held in utter abhorrence by every good citizen.

The official vote for Governor is as follows:

William M. Stone, Rep. 70,445—16,375
Thos. H. Benton, Anti Negro Suf. 54,070

Questions growing out of reconstruction of Southern States afforded the issues for 1866. The first convention in this State was held by the Republicans at the Capitol, June 20, where the following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Col. Ed. Wright; Treasurer, Maj. S. E. Rankin; Auditor, J. A. Elliott; Register of State Land Office, Col. C. C. Carpenter; Attorney-General, F. E. Russell; Reporter of Supreme Court, E. H. Stiles; Clerk of Supreme Court, Lieut. C. Linderman. A platform was adopted, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the first and highest duty of our free government is to secure to all its citizens, regardless of race, religion or color, equality before the law, equal protection from it, equal responsibility to it, and to all that have proved their loyalty by their acts, an equal voice in making it.

2. That the reconstruction of the States lately in the rebellion belongs, through their representatives in Congress, to the people who have subdued the rebellion and preserved the nation, and not to the executive alone.

3. That we heartily approve of the joint resolution lately passed by the Senate and House

of Representatives in Congress assembled, proposing to the Legislature of the several States an additional article by way of amendment to the federal constitution, and we pledge the ratification of that amendment by the Legislature of Iowa.

4. That in the firm and manly adherence of the Union party in Congress to the above principles, we recognize new guarantys to the safety of the nation, and we pledge to Congress our continued and earnest support.

5. That we are in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and that we extend to all people struggling to preserve nationality or to achieve liberty, our warmest support

6. That we are in favor of the equalization of the bounties of soldiers who faithfully served their country in the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

7. That we are in favor of the nomination and election to office of such persons as are known to possess honesty and capacity, and we unqualifiedly condemn dishonesty and carelessness in every department of the public service.

A conservative convention was called, which convened at Des Moines June 27, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Col. S. G. Van Ande; Treasurer, Gen. Poe A. Slone; Auditor of State, Capt. R. W. Cross; Attorney-General, Capt. Webster Balingier; Supreme Court Reporter, Capt. J. W. Senate; Clerk, Lewis Kinney. The following platform was adopted:

1. We hold that the constitution of the United States is the paladium of our liberties, and that any departure from its requirements by the legislative, executive or judicial departments of the government is subversive of the fundamental principles of our republican institutions.

2. Repudiating the radical doctrine of State rights and secession on the one hand, and the centralization and consolidation of federal authority on the other, as equally dangerous; and believing that no State can secede, and the

war having been prosecuted on our part, as expressly declared by Congress itself, to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union inviolate, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired, the federal arms having been victorious, we hold that all the States are still in the Union, and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, and that Congress has no power to exclude a State from the Union, to govern it as a territory, or to deprive it of representation in the councils of the nation, when its representatives have been elected and qualified in accordance with the constitution and laws of the land.

3. While we fully concede to the federal government the power to enforce obedience to the constitution and laws enacted in conformity with it, and to punish those who resent its legitimate authority in the several States, we believe in the maintenance, inviolable, of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, as essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political institutions depend.

4. We hold that each State has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its electors, and we are opposed to any alteration of the State constitutions on the subject of suffrage.

5. We consider the national debt a sacred obligation, and the honor and reservation of the government as irrevocably pledged for its liquidation; no obligation, incurred in any manner whatever in aid of the rebellion, should ever be assumed or paid.

6. The nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to our soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion; and in the bestowal of public patronage by election or appointment, preference should be given to those competent to perform duties required, and as a positive reward for their services, the government should give to each of those who have fallen in the service, or have been honorably discharged, or their legal representatives, one hundred and sixty acres of land; and justice to those who

entered the service in the early part of the war demands that immediate provision should be made for the equalization of bounties.

7. We cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform upon which he was elected, with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

8. We regard the action of Congress, in refusing to admit loyal representatives from the States recently in rebellion, as unwarranted by the constitution, and calculated to embarrass and complicate, rather than adjust, our national trouble.

9. The ratification by the legislatures of the several States of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, for the abolition of slavery, settles that question virtually, and meets our hearty approval.

10. We are opposed to any further amendments to the constitution of the United States until all the States are represented in Congress, and have a vote in making the same.

11. We are in favor of a strict adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and extend to all people struggling to preserve nationality and liberty our warmest sympathy.

12. All officers entrusted with the management of funds should be held to a strict accountability for the faithful application of the same, and in case of the defalcation or misuse of such funds, they should not be permitted to evade responsibility by implicating irresponsible agents selected by themselves. Any party that countenances such evasion becomes accessory to the crime.

The Democratic convention assembled July 11th at Des Moines. No Democratic candidates were selected, save for two offices, the committee on nominations recommending that the convention nominate candidates for Clerk and Reporter of

the Supreme Court, and "that we recommend and will co-operate with the conservative element of the Republican party in their efforts to restore the Union and defeat radical disunionism, and for that purpose hereby agree to support their candidates."

The convention named Capt. Albert Stoddard for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Capt. Fred Gottschalk for Reporter. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That the Democracy of Iowa will adhere in the present and the future, as in the past, with unaltering fidelity and firmness to the organization of the Democratic party, and to its ancient and well settled principles, as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the great aegis of American Democracy, and as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the government, and especially of equal taxation and representation of all the States subject to taxation.

2. That the one great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the federal Union under the constitution, and that we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in all necessary and proper means to carry out his policy as directed to that end, and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to the eleven States from which it is now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld.

3. That for the purposes above set forth we will co-operate in public meeting, conventions and at the polls with all men without reference to past party position, who honestly, and by their acts and votes as well as by their profession, support the President in his policy of restoration as declared.

4. That the exemption of United States bonds from tax is nothing else than exemption of rich men from tax, because they are rich, and they tax the poor man because he is poor.

Hence, justice and equality require that said bonds should be taxed.

5. That strict and impartial justice demands that the expenses of the general government as well as the State governments should be paid by the people according to their ability and not according to their necessities. Hence we are opposed now, as in the past, to the high tariff which tends to burden the producer for the benefit of the manufacturer.

6. That the so called Maine liquor law is inconsistent with the genius of a free people, and unjust and burdensome in its operations. It has vexed and harassed the citizens, burdened the counties with expenses, and proved wholly useless in the suppression of intemperance. The opinion of this convention is that the same ought to be repealed.

7. That the plunder of the State treasury, by Governor Stone and accomplices, calls for the condemnation of every honest man in the State, and if the radicals of the last Legislature had been true to the interests of the people, they would not have labored to save the criminals, but would have prosecuted them to a speedy and condign punishment.

8. That we are in favor of a prompt and effective enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and we heartily sympathize with the people of every country struggling for their liberties.

9. That we approve of the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of next month; that we approve of the principles and policy set forth in the address of the Democratic members of Congress, urging the Democracy of the nation to unite with the objects of that convention.

10. That the memory of the brave officers and soldiers who lost their lives fighting for the Union during the recent rebellion, is embalmed in the hearts of the American people, and that justice, as well as humanity, demands at the hands of the American people that the widows and orphans of those who died in the Union service shall be duly provided for by liberal pensions; that there shall be an equalization of bounty so that those who breasted the war at

the start shall share the equal pecuniary munificence of those who entered the army at a later date.

11. That we most cordially sympathize with the movement now being made by the friends of Ireland to obtain the independence of that glorious country from under the yoke of English tyranny, and that we bid them God speed in the noble work, and hope that the subject of the independence of Ireland will continue to be agitated until the Emerald Isle shall stand out in full and bold relief on the map of the world as one of the independent nations of the earth.

On Secretary of State the official vote was as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep.....91,227—35,373
G. G. VanAnda, Dem.....55,854

In 1867 the Republicans met in convention at Des Moines, June 19th. They nominated for Governor, Col. Saml. Merrill; Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Jno. Scott; Judge of Supreme Court, Hon. J. M. Beck; Attorney-General, Maj. Henry O'Connor; Superintendent Public Instruction, Prof. D. Franklin Wells. The following is the platform adopted by the convention:

1. That we again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of such amendments to the constitution of the State of Iowa as will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law and equal rights to all men, irrespective of color, race or religion.

2. That we approve of the military reconstruction acts passed by the 39th and 40th Congress. The illiberal construction by unfriendly officials depriving these acts of their energy and vitality, we demand that Congress assemble in July to carry out by additional enactments the true and original intent of said acts, the restoration of the rebel States upon a sure and loyal basis.

3. That the prompt trial and punishment, according to law, of the head of the late rebellion, for his infamous crimes, is imperatively

demanded for the vindication of the constitution and the laws, and for the proper punishment of the highest crimes, it is demanded by justice, honor and a proper regard for the protection of American citizenship, and by a due regard for the welfare and future safety of the republic, and it is due not only to the dignity of the nation, but in justice to the loyal people who have been so heroic in their devotion to the cause of the constitution, the Union and liberty, and to the soldiers of the Union who survive and the memory of the heroic dead.

4. That we are in favor of the strictest economy in the expenditures of public money, and that we demand at the hands of all officials, both State and national, a faithful and rigidly honest administration of public affairs.

5. That the Republican members of the Congress of the United States are entitled to the thanks of the nation for their firmness in resisting the conspiracy to turn over the control of the government to the hands of traitors and their allies, and defeating the purpose of a corrupt Executive, and thus sustaining the interests of liberty, in a great and dangerous crisis in our history.

The Democracy were in convention July 26th, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Charles Mason; Lieutenant-Governor, D. M. Harris; Supreme Judge, J. H. Craig; Attorney-General, W. T. Baker; Superintendent Public Instruction, M. L. Fisher. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of the States, especially the rights of each State to order and control its own institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

2. That we believe each State has the right to regulate the elective franchises for itself, and, as citizens of the State of Iowa, are opposed to striking the word "white" out of our State constitution.

3. That the existing tariff laws are unjust and heavily burdensome to the agricultural States, without being of a corresponding benefit to the government, and only of advantage to a few manufacturing States, and should be repealed or greatly modified.

4. That all classes of property should pay a proportionate rate toward defraying the expenses of the government. We are therefore in favor of taxing government bonds the same as other property.

5. That we are in favor of repealing the present liquor law of this State, and in favor of enacting a well regulated license law in lieu thereof.

6. That we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of our State giving to foreigners the elective franchise after they have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State one year.

7. That we demand of our public officers in the State of Iowa and in the United States the strictest economy in order to reduce the present burdensome taxation, and we denounce in the severest terms the profligacy, corruption and knavery of our State officers and Congressmen.

8. That the denial of representation to ten States in the Union, through odious military reconstruction, in violation to the constitution, should meet the unqualified opposition of every good citizen.

On Governor the official vote was as follows:

Samuel Merrill, Rep.....	90,200—27,240
Charles Mason, Dem.....	62,960

The year 1868 brought with it another Presidential campaign. Ulysses S. Grant was the Republican nominee for President, and Horatio Seymour that of the Democrats. In Iowa the campaign was opened by the Republicans, who nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; Auditor of State, John A. Elliott; Treasurer of State, Maj. Samuel E.

Rankin; Register of State Land Office, Col. C. C. Carpenter; Attorney-General, Major Henry O'Connor. The following platform was adopted:

We, the delegates and representatives of the Republican party of Iowa, in convention assembled, do, for ourselves and party, resolve—

1. That it is as important that the principles of the Republican party should control, in the administration of the State and nation now, and for the future, as at any time since that party's organization; and that the restoration to power, under any pretext or any form of party organization of the men who would again apply the principles and policy of the pro-slavery party before and during the war, to the present and future administration of State and national affairs, would be an evil of the greatest magnitude, and full of danger to the country.

2. That, while we recognize the fact that the electors of Iowa are to act individually and directly upon the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State; and while we recognize that the principles embodied in said amendment are more sacred than party ties, and above all consideration of mere party policy, nevertheless we deem it proper to again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith, that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of the proposed amendment of the constitution of the State of Iowa, which will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law, and equal justice to all men irrespective of color, race or religion.

3. That we demand the strictest economy in the administration of our State and national government.

4. That we are in favor of the nomination of U. S. Grant as our candidate for President, and as a guarantee of his life and safety as well as that of the nation, our delegates are especially enjoined to secure, as our candidate for Vice-President, a Republican of unswerving fidelity and unimpeachable integrity.

5. That the views, purposes and principles of the Republican organization of Iowa has ever

been well defined, understood and sustained, and we are resolved that the Republican standard shall never be lowered or compromised; that on the battle-field, at the polls, and in the councils of the nation, Iowa has ever been radically in earnest in fighting for and maintaining our liberty, our Union, the rights of man and the honor and integrity of the nation; and that we expect and demand of the national convention to assemble at Chicago on the 20th inst., an unequivocal avowal of our principles, and upon such platform we propose to meet and overwhelm our political opponents.

The Democracy met at Des Moines and made nominations as follows: Secretary of State, David Hammer, Register of Land Office, A. D. Anderson; Treasurer of State, L. McCarty; Auditor of State, H. Dunlavey; Attorney-General, J. E. Williamson. They also adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, that the reconstruction policy of Congress is unconstitutional and destructive of the spirit of American liberty, and, if carried out, will inevitably result in a permanent military despotism.

2. That the present depressed condition of the country, with its prostrated business, paralyzed industry, oppressive taxation and political anarchy, are the direct results of the unwise and unconstitutional legislation of the dominant party in Congress.

3. That it is the avowed object of the Congressional policy to continue in power the most venal and corrupt political party that ever dishonored any civilization; a policy vindictively enacted and mercilessly prosecuted, with the unconstitutional purpose of centralizing and perpetuating all the political power of the government in the dominant radical party in Congress.

4. That for the maintenance of the national credit, we pledge the honor of the Democracy of Iowa; but that we will unalterably oppose that policy which opposes to pay the rich man in

gold and the poor man in depreciated currency; and that we believe that the currency which is good enough to pay the soldier, the widow and the orphan, is good enough for the bondholder; and that the bonds of the government, which are made payable on their face in "lawful money," popularly known as greenbacks, having been purchased with that kind of money, may be justly and honorably redeemed with the same; and it is the duty of the government to pay them off as rapidly as they become due, or the financial safety of the country will permit.

5. That the national bank system, organized in the interest of the bondholders, ought to be abolished, and the United States notes substituted in lieu of a national bank currency, thus saving to the people, in interest alone, more than \$18,000,000 annually; and until such system of banks shall be abolished, we demand that the shares of such banks in Iowa shall be subject to the same taxes, State and municipal, as other property of the State.

6. That it is the duty of the United States to protect all citizens, whether native or naturalized, in every right, at home and abroad, without the pretended claim of foreign nations to perpetuate allegiance.

7. That we are in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, and of the enactment of a judicious license law in its stead.

8. That we are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes in Iowa, and we deny the right of the general government to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States of the Union.

9. That the soldiers of Iowa, in the recent great revolution, exhibited a spirit of patriotism, courage and endurance, under great privation and sufferings, that have won for them the admiration of the nation, and entitle them to the kind recollection of their countrymen and the aid of a graceful government.

10. That Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is the first choice of the Democracy of Iowa for President of the United States.

On Secretary of State, the official vote stood as follows:

Ed Wright, Rep. 120-65 45,891
David Hammer, Dem. 74,664

The Republicans, in 1869, re-nominated Samuel Merrill for Governor; — Waldon for Lieutenant-Governor; John F. Dillon for Supreme Judge; A. S. Kissell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. They adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of Governor Merrill as economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the hearty approval of the people of Iowa.

2. That we unite upon a continuance of strict and close economy in all departments of our State government in behalf of the maintenance of the happy financial condition to which our State has attained under Republican rule.

3. That the means now in the State treasury, and which may become available, ought to be issued for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenditures of the State government, economically administered, and for no other purpose; and no State taxes, or only the minimum absolutely required, should be levied or collected until such means are exhausted, to the end that the burden of taxation may be made as light as possible.

4. That we rejoice in the glorious national victory of 1868, which has brought peace, happiness and prosperity to our nation; and we heartily endorse the administration of General Grant.

5. That the public expenditures of the national government should be reduced to the lowest sum which can be reached by a system of the most rigid economy; that no money should be taken from the national treasury for any work of internal improvements, or for the erection of any public buildings not clearly necessary to be made or erected, until the national debt is paid or greatly reduced. That all the money that can be saved from the national revenue, honestly collected, should be applied to the reduction of the national debt, to the end that the people may be relieved of the burthen of taxation as rapidly as practicable.

6. That we endorse and approve the policy which the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has pursued.

The Democrats placed in nomination the following ticket: Governor, George Gillespie; Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Richardson; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. F. Brannan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Jaeger. They, also, adopted as a platform the following:

WHEREAS, Upon the eve of a political canvass, the time-honored usage of our party requires that a platform of principles be announced for the government of those who may be elected to office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party view with alarm the action of an unscrupulous majority in Congress, in its attempt to absorb the powers of the executive and judicial departments of the government, and to annihilate the rights and functions reserved to the State governments.

2. That we favor a reform in the national banking system, looking to an ultimate abolition of that pernicious plan for the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many.

3. That now, as in time past, we are opposed to a high protective tariff, and that we will use every effort to prevent and defeat that system of national legislation which will enrich a small class of manufacturers, at the expense of the great mass of producers and consumers, and that we are in favor of such reforms in our tariff system as shall promote commerce with every nation of the world.

4. That the pretended trial, conviction and execution of persons not in the military or naval service of the United States, by military commission, is in direct conflict with the constitution, and we denounce the same as unworthy of a free people, and disgraceful to the American government.

5. That we demand no more, and will submit to nothing less than the settlement of the Alabama claims according to the recognized rules of international law, and that we declare it to be

the duty of the government to protect every citizen, whether naturalized or native, in every right of liberty and property throughout the world, without the pretended claims of foreign nations to their allegiance.

6. That we are in favor of, and insist on, an economical administration of the national and State governments, that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the load of taxation with which they are now oppressed, and that public officers should be held to a strict accountability to the people for their official acts.

7. That a national debt is a national curse, and that while we favor the payment of the present indebtedness according to the strict letter of the contract, we would rather repudiate the same than see it made the means for the establishment of an empire upon the ruins of constitutional law and liberty.

8. That in the opinion of this convention the so-called Maine liquor law, which now disgraces the statute books of the State of Iowa, ought to be repealed at the earliest possible moment.

The campaign of 1870 was short, the first convention being held by the Democrats at Des Moines, August 10. The nominations made were as follows: Secretary of State, Charles Doerr; Auditor of State, Wesley W. Garner; Treasurer of State, William C. James; Attorney-General, H. M. Martin; Register of State Land Office, D. F. Ellsworth; Reporter of the Supreme Court, C. H. Bane; Clerk of the Supreme Court, William McLenan; Judge of the Supreme Court, long term, J. C. Knapp; Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Dillon, P. Henry Smythe; Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wright, Reuben Noble. They adopted the following platform:

The representatives of the Democracy of Iowa, coming together in a spirit of toleration and de-

votion to the doctrines of representative government, and relying for final success upon public discussion and the intelligence and patriotism of the people, deem the present convention a fitting occasion to proclaim the following as the principles of the Democratic party of Iowa:

Resolved, That the internal revenue system of the United States is unendurable in its oppressive exactions; that to impose burdens upon one class of citizens, or upon one branch of industry, to build up another, and to support an army of office-holders to enforce their collection, is an abuse of the taxing power, and that we are in favor of the collection of all taxes through State government.

2. That we are opposed to the present unjust and unequal tariff system, and in favor of one which, while adapted to the purpose of raising the necessary revenue to provide for the liquidation of our national indebtedness, to meet the expenditures of an economical administration, will not oppress labor and build up monopolies.

3. That we are in favor of such disposition of our public lands as will secure their occupation by actual settlers, and prevent their absorption by mammoth corporations.

4. That we assert the right of the people by legislative enactment, to tax, regulate, and control all moneyed corporations upon which extraordinary rights are conferred by charters.

5. That we are opposed to any attempt to abridge the most full and free enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

6. That we cordially invite the electors of Iowa to co-operate with us in the support of the principles herein enunciated.

The Republicans met one week later than the Democrats, and nominated for Supreme Judge, full term, C. C. Cole; Supreme Judge, Dillon vacancy, W. E. Miller; Supreme Judge, Wright vacancy, Jas. G. Day; Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; Auditor, John Russell; Treasurer, S. E. Rankin; Register of Land Office, Aaron Brown; Attorney-General, Henry O'Connor; Reporter of the Supreme Court, E.

II. Stiles; Clerk of Supreme Court, Chas. Linderman. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Republican convention :

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican party, and congratulate the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a homestead; it has abolished slavery, and established manhood suffrage; crushed treason, and given to us the Pacific railroad; settled the doctrine of the right of expatriation, maintained the honor, integrity and credit of our nation. It has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the government on this continent; and to perpetuate it in power is the only safe guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future.

2. That we heartily endorse the honest, faithful, and economical administration of General Grant, by which our national debt has become so largely reduced, and our national credit and honor so firmly maintained.

3. That a tariff for revenue is indispensable, and should be so adjusted as not to become prejudicial to the industrial interests of any class or section of the country, while securing to our home products fair competition with foreign capital and labor.

4. That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroad or other corporations without ample provision being made to secure their speedy sale at moderate prices, and occupancy upon fair and liberal terms by any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.

5. That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State, and with this view we endorse the present administration of the State government, and commend it to the favorable consideration of the people and to future administrations.

6. That we are in favor of such legislation as will protect the people from the oppression of monopolies controlled by and in the interest of corporations.

7. That while, as Americans, we feel in duty bound to preserve a strict neutrality in the contest now waging in Europe, yet we cannot forget that in our late war the sympathies and material aid of the German states were freely given us, and we do not hesitate to declare our unqualified sympathy with the earnest efforts of the Germans to maintain and defend their national unity; and we condemn the course which the Democratic press of the country has been and is now pursuing in the support of a despotic, imperial dynasty, and a causeless war against a people desiring peace, and aspiring to perfect liberty.

8. That the Republican party of Iowa welcome to our shores all human beings of every nation, irrespective of race or color, voluntarily seeking a home in our midst; and all the rights and privileges which we, as citizens, demand for ourselves, we will freely accord to them.

9. That we are in favor of amending our naturalization laws by striking out the word "white" from the same, wherever it occurs.

The official vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

E. L. Wright, Rep.	101,938—41,433
Charles Dorr, Dem.	60,505

In 1871 the Democrats were again first in the field, assembling in convention at Des Moines, June 14th, and nominated for Governor, J. C. Knapp; Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Ham; Supreme Judge, John F. Duncombe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward M. Munn. They adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we recognize our binding obligation to the constitution of the United States, as it now exists, without reference to the means by which the same became the supreme law of the land.

2. That we will faithfully support the constitution of the United States, as it now exists, and that we demand for it a strict construction so as to protect equally the rights of States and individuals.

3. That we cherish the American system of State and local governments, and that we

will forever defend the same against the centralized federal power.

4. That universal suffrage, having been established, should now be coupled with its twin measure, universal amnesty.

5. That we denounce all riotous combinations and conspiracies against law, and demand that the same be suppressed by the proper State authorities, and that the federal power ought not to intervene unless such intervention is demanded by the State authorities.

6. That the proposed annexation of the Dominican republic meets with our earnest opposition, partly on account of the character of the mongrel population, and that of their unfitness to become American citizens, but more especially on account of the corrupt motives in which that measure had its inception, and of the reprehensible means by which it was sought to be consummated.

7. That while we have a tariff on imports, it must be regulated with an eye single to revenue, and not with a view to what is called protection, which is only another name for the legalized plundering of one industry to bestow favors upon another; and that the recent election to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Iowa, of a man wholly and openly committed to a protective tariff, demonstrates that the party in power are in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the State.

8. That the profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade every department of the federal government, the sacrifice of the interest of the laborer to aggrandize a handful of aristocrats, the wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage to public lands, which have been made a gift to railroad and other monopolists, the payment of more than \$20,000,000 premium during the administration of President Grant on government bonds, payable at par, the maintenance, at an annual cost to the people of nearly \$30,000,000, of an unconstitutional, oppressive and extortionate system of banking, whereby money is made scarce and interest high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough remedies.

9. That we are in favor of strict economy, of a large reduction in the expenditures of the federal and State governments, of civil service reform, of the collection of the internal revenue by State authorities and return to honest labor the myriads of tax-gatherers who inflict our land and eat up its substance, and of the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people.

10. That it is a flagrant outrage on the rights of the free laborers and mechanics of Iowa, that the labor of penitentiary convicts should be brought into conflict with theirs, and that it is the duty of the next Legislature to enact such laws as will certainly and effectually protect them from such unjust and ruinous competition.

11. That section 2, article 8, of the constitution of Iowa, which declares that "the property of all corporations for pecuniary profit shall be subject to taxation the same as that of individuals," should be rigidly and strictly enforced, and that by virtue thereof we demand that railroads and railroad property shall be taxed the same as the farmer and the mechanic are taxed, and we affirm the right of the people, by legislative enactment, to regulate and control all corporations doing business within the borders of the State.

12. That with the watchword of reform we confidently go to the country; that we believe the interests of the great body of the people are the same; that without regard to the past political associations they are the friends of free government; that they are equally honest, brave and patriotic, and we appeal to them, as to our brothers and countrymen, to aid us to obtain relief from the grievous abuses which wrong and oppress every one except the wrong-doers and oppressors themselves.

The Republicans met at Des Moines, June 21st, and placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, C. C. Carpenter; Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Bulis; Judge of Supreme Court, J. G. Day; Superintendent Public Instruction, Alonzo

Abernethy. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican party, and congratulate the people of the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a home-stead; it has abolished slavery and established manhood suffrage; crushed treason, and given us a continental railway; settled the doctrine of the right of expatriation; maintained the honor, integrity and credit of the nation; has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the governments of this continent, and to perpetuate it in power is the only guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future.

2. That we heartily congratulate the country upon the settlement of our vexed and dangerous controversies with the government of Great Britain, and especially upon the just and Christian spirit and manner in which these controversies have been settled.

3. That while we favor a just and reasonable degree of protection to all branches of American industry against foreign competition, we are unalterably opposed to any system of legislation which favors one section of the country or department of industrial enterprise at the expense of another, and therefore advocate such protection only as a fairly adjusted revenue tariff will afford.

4. That we are in favor of a uniform system of taxation, so that all property within the limits of the States, whether of individuals or corporations, for pecuniary profit, shall bear its just share of the public burdens.

5. That, believing that all corporations doing business within the limits of this State are rightfully subject to the control of the people, we are in favor of so providing, by proper legislative enactment, as to effectually prevent monopoly and extortion on the part of railroads and other corporations.

6. That we are in favor of extending the blessings of civil and religious liberty to the human race everywhere, and therefore, when-

ever it shall be made manifest that the people of San Domingo so desire annexation to the United States, for the purpose of enjoying the benefits which such relation would afford them, we shall favor the earnest and intelligent consideration of this question by the treaty-making power of the government.

7. That, as agriculture is the basis of prosperity of this State, we recognize its pre-eminent claims for support, by legislation or otherwise, as may be necessary to secure full development of our highly-favored State.

8. That we are for such a modification of our revenue system as will, at as early a day as possible, relieve the pressure of our internal revenue laws, and reduce, as far as practicable, the expenses of collecting the taxes.

9. That we cordially approve and earnestly endorse the eminently wise, patriotic, and economical administration of President Grant, and heartily commend it to the favorable consideration of the country.

10. That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroads or other corporations without ample provision being made for securing their speedy sale at a moderate price, and occupancy, upon fair and liberal terms, to any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.

11. That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State, and, with this view, we endorse the present administration of the State government.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

C. C. Carpenter, Rep. 109,228—41,029
J. C. Knapp, Dem. 68,199

During Grant's first administration new issues were formed, and a new movement sprung up, known as the Liberal Republicans. This party placed in nomination Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The Democrats, meeting in convention shortly after

the nomination of Greeley, ratified the nomination and adopted the Liberal Republican platform. The disaffection was so great among Democrats that Charles O'Connor was placed in nomination, as a regular Democrat, for the office of President. Gen. Grant was re-nominated by the Republicans, with Henry Wilson for Vice-President. In Iowa the Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in convention August 1, 1872, at Des Moines, and agreed upon the following ticket, of which two candidates were Democrats and three Republicans: Secretary of State, Dr. E. A. Guilbert; Treasurer, M. S. Rohlfs; Auditor, J. P. Cassidy; Attorney-General, A. G. Case; Register of State Land Office, Jacob Butler. The two conventions also adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we approve of and endorse the action of the late Democratic convention at Baltimore, in placing in nomination Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President, and we adopt its platform and principles.

2. That in the State ticket this day presented by the joint action of the Democratic and Liberal State conventions, we recognize citizens of integrity, worth and ability, whose election would best subserve the interests of the State, and to whom we pledge our undivided and cordial support.

The Republican convention met August 21 and nominated, for Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Auditor, John Russell; Treasurer, Wm. Christy; Register of State Land Office, Aaron Brown; Attorney-General, M. E. Cutts. The following platform was also adopted:

The representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa, assembled in State convention on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1872, declare their unceasing faith in the principles

and platform adopted by the National Republican convention at Philadelphia, on the 6th day of June 1872, and with honest pride refer to the history of the party in this State and nation, and announces an abiding faith in its present integrity and future supremacy. Under the control of this organization, a gigantic rebellion has been crushed, four millions of slaves not only released from bondage, but elevated to all the rights and duties of citizenship; freedom of speech has been secured, the national credit sustained; the taxes reduced, and the commercial interests of the whole country nurtured and protected, producing a condition of individual and national prosperity heretofore unequalled. So marked, decisive and unmistakable has been the judgment of the people of this country that the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party are the only true guaranty of national prosperity and national security throughout the country; that at last the Democratic party have nominally abandoned the principles which they have heretofore maintained, and announced their adhesion to the principles of the Republican party, and are endeavoring to steal into power by nominating recent Republicans. But with full confidence of our glorious triumph in the present campaign, both in this State and the nation, we hereby reiterate and reaffirm the great principles that have governed and controlled the Republican party in the past, and pledge to the people their maintenance in the future.

Resolved, That the nomination of our present able, earnest and incorruptible Chief Magistrate, Ulysses S. Grant, for re-election to the Presidency of the United States, and of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, meets our unqualified and hearty approval.

2. That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of this State and the nation.

3. That we are opposed to any legislation, State or national, that tends to unjustly discriminate between individual interest and that of corporations, believing that property, whether held by individuals or corporations, should bear their equal and just portion of the public burdens.

4. That we are opposed to all further grants of land to railroad or other corporations, and the public domain which is the common heritage of the people of this country should be sacredly held by the government for the use and benefit of actual and *bona fide* settlers.

5. That we hereby endorse the recommendation of General Grant, that emigrants be protected by national legislation, and that all efforts on the part of the government of the State or nation to encourage emigration from foreign countries meet our approval; and we hereby commend the labors of the officers of the State in their efforts to encourage and secure emigration to this State.

6. That we cordially endorse the nominations made by this convention, and pledge to the nominees our hearty, active and earnest support.

A "straight" Democratic convention was held at Des Moines, September 8th, which adopted the following platform, and placed in nomination a ticket:

Resolved, That the coalition of office hunters at Cincinnati and Baltimore, whereby Horace Greeley, a life-long, mischievous and unchanged Republican, was presented as Democratic candidate for Presidency, merits the condemnation of every honest elector, and we repudiate the same on behalf of the unpurchasable Democracy of the State of Iowa.

2. That, with Chas. O'Connor and the Louisville National Convention, we believe that Horace Greeley, above all other living Americans, is the recognized champion of the pernicious system of government. Intermeddling with those concerns of society which, under judicious laws of State enactment, should be left to individual action, and as such, he cannot consistently or safely receive the vote of any Democrat.

3. With the Louisville convention, we also believe that the principles of the dual Republican party, one faction of which is led by Grant and the other by Greeley, are inimical to constitutional free government, and hostile to the fundamental basis of our union of co-ordinate self-

governing States, and that the policies of said dual party are in practice demoralizing to the public service, oppressive upon the labor of the people, and subversive of the highest interests of the country.

4. That we will act upon the advice of said convention, and for national regeneration will form political associations, independent of either branch of said dual party, and nominate and support, in the approaching fall elections, State and district candidates who are in harmony with said convention, and who are opposed to all the principles, policies and practices of said dual party; that we heartily endorse all the proceedings of the Louisville national convention, and pledge to its nominees, Charles O'Connor and John Quincy Adams, our most cordial support.

5. That the supposed availability of Horace Greeley, as a coalition candidate, upon which alone his name found any support, having already signally failed, it becomes the duty of the Baltimore delegates to formally withdraw from the lists a name which so manifestly foredooms the national Democratic party, with all its hopes and aspirations, to meritable and dishonorable defeat.

6. That the alacrity with which the Democratic press of Iowa, with one honorable exception, has championed the corrupt Greeley conspiracy, presents the most scandalous defection in all our political history, amidst which the sturdy devotion to sound principle, exhibited by the Audubon county *Sentinel* and the Chicago *Times*, is especially gratifying, and we therefore urge upon the Democracy of Iowa a determined effort to give the *Times* and *Sentinel* an extensive circulation throughout the entire State, and such other reliable Democratic journals as may be hereafter established.

7. That it is the sentiment of this convention that we proceed to nominate a full O'Connor and Adams electoral ticket and substitute Democratic names on the State ticket, where Republicans have been placed in lieu thereof, and that we suggest that where Republicans have been nominated for Congress by the so called Democrats and Liberals in the several Congressional

districts, that Democrats in favor of the Louis ville nominations be substituted in their stead by the several Congressional districts.

The following State ticket was nominated by the convention: Secretary of State, L. S. Parvin, who subsequently declined and Charles Baker was substituted; Treasurer, D. B. Beers; Auditor, J. P. Cassady; Attorney-General, A. G. Case; Register of Land Office, Dave Sheward. The following is the official vote on Secretary of State:

J. T. Young, Rep.....	132,359—57,863
E. A. Guilbert, Lib. and Dem.....	74,497
D. B. Beers, straight Dem.....	1,323

The Republican State Convention for 1873 met at Des Moines, June 25, and nominated, for Governor, C. C. Carpenter; Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph Dysart; Judge of Supreme Court, J. M. Beek; Supt. of Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy. The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, make this declaration of principles: We hold the Republican party to be a political organization of those American citizens who are opposed to slavery in all its forms; who believe that all men are entitled to the same political and civil rights; who believe that all laws, State and national, should be made and administered so as to secure to all citizens, wherever born or whatever their color, creed, condition or occupation, the same rights before the law; who believe in free schools, free opinion and universal education; who believe that American society and the American people should all be raised to the highest possible plane of liberty, honesty, purity, intelligence and morality, and that all laws should be made and the government constantly administered with this aim in view, and that no party has a right to support of the people which is not inspired with this purpose. Believing that the Republican party is still controlled

by these principles, and that it is now, as it has been from its beginning, an organization of the best and purest political sentiment of the country, we, as Republicans, renew the expression of our devotion to it, and our belief that we can secure through it the political reform and the just and necessary measures of legislation, and of relief from monopolies and other abuses of power which the country so much needs; therefore,

Resolved, That, proud as we are of most of the past record of the Republican party, we yet insist that it shall not rely upon its past achievements; it must be a party of the present and of progress; and as it has preserved the Union, freed the slave and protected him from the oppression of the slave-master, it will now be direct to its spirit and its duty if it does not protect all our people from all forms of oppression, whether of monopolies, centralized capital, or whatsoever kind the oppression may be.

2. That we insist upon the right and duty of the State to control every franchise of whatever kind it grants; and while we do not wish that any injustice shall be done to the individual or corporation who invest capital in enterprises of this kind, we yet demand that no franchise shall be granted which is prejudicial to the public interests, or in which the rights and interests of the State and the people are not carefully and fully guarded.

3. That the producing, commercial and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible; and while actual capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, an abuse in their management, excessive rates, oppressive discriminations against localities, persons or interests, should be corrected by law, and we demand congressional and legislative enactments that will control and regulate the railroads of the country, and give to the people fair rates of transportation, and protect them against existing abuses.

4. That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress, in ferreting out and

exposing corruption. We have seen, with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidences of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours, and we denounce all credit mobilier transactions and all official misconduct of whatever form.

5 That we believe that whenever a person holding any position of trust given him by the people, is guilty of fraud or embezzlement, he should be convicted and punished under the criminal laws of our land, in addition to the recovery from him or his bondsmen of the amount so embezzled.

6. That the act of the majority of the members of the last Congress, in passing what is known as the back-pay steal, by which they voted into their pockets thousands of dollars which did not belong to them, as well as the act of those who voted against the same and yet received the money, is most flagrantly improper and infamous, and should secure the political condemnation of all who were party to it; and we demand that the provisions of the said act by which the salaries were increased, shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

7. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.

8. That we are desirous of political reform, and for honesty, economy and purity in all official administration; that to secure this is the duty of every citizen; that to this end every good man should feel bound to participate in politics, and to make an end to bad men forcing their election by securing a party nomination, we declare it the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad and incompetent candidate, whether he be a candidate upon our own or upon any other ticket.

The question of monopolies began to agitate the people to a great extent at this time and the opposition to Republicans united under the name of anti-monopolists. An Anti-Monopolist convention was held at Des Moines, August 12th, and the following ticket nominated. Governor, Jacob G. Vale; Lieutenant-Governor, Fred. O'Donnell; Supreme Judge, B. J. Hall; Supt. of Public Instruction, D. M. Prindle. The following platform was adopted at this convention:

WHEREAS, Political parties are formed to meet public emergencies; and when they have discharged the duty which called them into being, they may become the means of abuse as gross as those they were organized to reform; and,

WHEREAS, Both of the old political parties have discharged the obligations assumed at their organization, and being no longer potent as instruments for the reform of abuses which have grown up in them, therefore we deem it inconsistent to attempt to accomplish a political reform by acting with and in such organization; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in free convention, do declare, as the basis of our future political action,—

2. That all corporations are subject to legislative control; that those created by Congress should be restricted and controlled by Congress, and that those under State laws should be subject to the control respectively of the State creating them; that such legislative control should be in expressed abrogation of the theory of the inalienable nature of chartered rights, and that it should be at all times so used as to prevent the moneyed corporations from becoming engines of oppression; that the property of all corporations should be assessed by the same officers, and taxed at the same rate as the property of individuals; that the Legislature of Iowa should, by law, fix maximum rates of freight to be charged by the railroads of the State, leaving them free to compete below the rates.

3. That we favor such modification of our banking system as will extend its benefits to the whole people, and thus destroying all monopoly now enjoyed by a favored few.

4. That we demand a general revision of the present tariff laws that shall give us free salt, iron, lumber, and cotton and woolen fabrics, and reduce the whole system to a revenue basis only.

5. That we will not knowingly nominate any bad man to office, nor give place to persistent seekers thereof, but will freely seek for ourselves competent officers—as heretofore, political leaders have sought office for themselves—and that we will nominate only those known to be faithful and in sympathy with these declarations, and will, at the polls, repudiate any candidate known to be unfit or incompetent.

6. That we demand the repeal of the back salary law, and the return to the United States treasury of all money received thereunder by members of the last Congress and of members of the present Congress. We demand a repeal of the law increasing salaries, and the fixing of a lower and more reasonable compensation for public officers, believing that until the public debt is paid and the public burden lightened, the salaries of our public servants should be more in proportion to the awards of labor in private life.

7. That we are opposed to all future grants of land to railroads or other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers; and are in favor of a law by which each honorably discharged soldier or his heirs may use such discharge in any government land-office in full payment for a quarter-section of unappropriated public lands.

8. That public officers who betray their pledges or trust are unworthy of renewed confidence, and those who criminally trifle with the public funds must be punished as criminals, regardless of their previous influence or the political importance of their bondsmen.

9. That we are in favor of a strict construction of our constitution by our Supreme and other courts, and are opposed to the exercise of the doubtful powers by judicial or other officers.

10. That in the corrupt Tammany steal, the credit mobilier fraud, the congressional salary swindle and official embezzlements, and the hundreds of other combinations, steals, frauds, and swindles, by which Democratic and Republican legislators, congressmen, and office-holders have enriched themselves, and defrauded the country and impoverished the people, we find the necessity of independent action and the importance of united effort, and cordially invite men, of whatever calling, business, trade, or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

The vote was light, and on Governor was as follows:

C. C. Carpenter, Rep. 105,132—24,112
J. G. Vale, Anti-M. 81,020

An Anti-Monopoly convention was held at Des Moines, June 23, 1874, which nominated the following ticket and adopted the following platform: Secretary, David Morgan; Auditor, J. M. King; Treasurer, J. W. Basner; Attorney-General, J. H. Keatley; Clerk of Supreme Court, Geo. W. Ball; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. M. Weart. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the people of Iowa, favorable to the organization of an independent political party, laying aside past differences of opinion, and earnestly uniting in a common purpose to secure needful reforms in the administration of public affairs, cordially unite in submitting these declarations:

1. That all political power is inherent in the people; that no government is worthy of preservation or should be upheld which does not derive its power from the consent of the governed, by equal and just laws; that the inestimable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness should be secured to all men, without distinction of race, color or nativity; that the maintenance of these principles is essential to the prosperity of our republican institutions,

and that to this end the federal constitution, with all its amendments, the rights of the States, and the union of the States must and shall be preserved.

2. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and that we denounce as a criminal excess of constitutional power the policy of President Grant's administration in fostering the enormities perpetrated in certain States of the Union in arbitrarily interfering with their local affairs, in sustaining therein the usurpations of aliens and irresponsible adventurers, whereby certain men have been illegally invested with official authority, and others deprived of their constitutional rights, oppressive laws enacted, burdensome taxation imposed, and immense and fictitious indebtedness created, resulting in the degradation of those States, and the general impoverishment of their people.

3. That the conduct of the present administration, in its bold defiance of public sentiment and disregard of the common good, in its prodigality and wasteful extravagance, in the innumerable frauds perpetrated under its authority, in its disgraceful partiality for and rewards of unworthy favorites, in its reckless and unstable financial policy, and in its total incapacity to meet the vital questions of the day, and provide for the general welfare, stands without a parallel in our national history, and the highest considerations of duty require the American people, in the exercise of their inherent sovereignty, to correct these accumulating evils, and bring the government back to its ancient landmarks, patriotism and economy.

4. That the faith and credit of the nation must be maintained inviolate; that the public debt, of whatever kind, should be paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was contracted; that an over-issue of paper money being at variance with the principles of a sound financial policy, the circulating medium should

be based upon its redemption in specie at the earliest practicable day, and its convertibility into a specie equivalent at the will of the holder, and that, subject to these restrictions, it is the duty of Congress to so provide, by appropriate legislation, that the volume of our government currency shall at all times be adequate to the general business and commerce of the country, and equitably distributed among the several States.

5. That tariffs and all other modes of taxation should be imposed upon the basis of revenue alone, and be so adjusted as to yield the minimum amount required for the legitimate expenditure of the government, faithfully and economically administered, and that taxation to an extent necessary to the accumulation of a surplus revenue in the treasury, subjects the people to needless burdens and affords a temptation to extravagance and official corruption.

6. That railroads and all other corporations for pecuniary profit should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such constitutional and necessary legislation upon this subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion, and that the existing railroad legislation of this State should faithfully be enforced, until experience may have demonstrated the propriety and justice of its modification.

7. That while demanding that railroads be subject to legislative control, we shall discountenance any action on this subject calculated to retard the progress of railroad enterprise, or work injustice to those invaluable auxiliaries to commerce and civilization.

8. That the limitation of the Presidency to one term, and the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a direct popular vote, and a thorough reform of our civil service to the end that capacity and fidelity be made the essential qualifications for election and appointment to office, are proposed reforms which meet our hearty endorsement.

9. That we demand such a modification of the patent laws of the United States as shall

destroy the monopoly now enjoyed by the manufacture of agricultural and other implements of industry.

10. That the personal liberty and social rights of the citizens should not be abridged or controlled by legislative enactment, except in so far as may be necessary to promote the peace and welfare of society.

11. That holding in grateful remembrance the soldiers and sailors who fought our battles, and by whose heroism the nation was preserved, we insist that Congress shall equalize the bounties and grant to each one of them, or to his widow and children, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land from the unappropriated domain of the country.

12. That we desire hereafter to be known as the Independent party of Iowa, and recognizing the individual conscience of the voter as paramount to the claims of the party, ask the co-operation of those only to whom this declaration of principles and the candidates nominated by this convention may commend themselves worthy.

The Republican convention, which convened July 1st, at Des Moines, put in nomination for Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Treasurer of State, Wm. Christy; Auditor of State, Buren R. Sherman; Register of State Land Office, David Secor; Attorney-General, M. C. Cutts; Judge of Supreme Court, E. J. Holmes; Reporter of Supreme Court, John S. Runnells. The following is the Republican platform:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, do adopt the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That as the policy of the Republican party in relation to finance, has afforded the people not only a safe, sound and popular currency, of equal and uniform worth in every portion of our common country, but has likewise greatly improved the credit of the country at home and abroad, we point with pride to its record and accomplishments in this regard. And

while re-affirming the policy announced by the party in the national conventions of 1868 and 1872, and triumphantly endorsed by the people at the polls—a policy which, while contributing to the public credit has also enhanced the individual and collective prosperity of the American people—we favor such legislation as shall make national banking free to all, under just and equal laws, based upon the policy of specie resumption at such time as is consistent with the material and industrial interests of the country, to the end that the volume of currency may be regulated by the national laws of trade.

2. That we re-affirm the declaration of the Republican national platform of 1872, in favor of the payment by the government of the United States of all its obligations in accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the laws under which such obligations were issued, and we declare that in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, the obligations of the government when issued and placed upon the markets of the world, are payable in the world's currency, to-wit, specie.

3. That under the constitution of the United States, Congress has power to regulate all "commerce among the several States," whether carried on by railroads or other means, and in the exercise of that power Congress may, and should, so legislate as to prohibit, under suitable penalties, extortion, unjust discrimination, and other wrong and unjust conduct on the part of persons or corporations engaged in such commerce; and, by virtue of the same constitutional power, Congress may and should provide for the improvement of our great natural water-ways.

4. That the State has the power, and it is its duty, to provide by law for the regulation and control of railway transportation within its own limits, and we demand that the law of this State passed for this purpose at the last session of the General Assembly shall be upheld and enforced until it shall be superseded by other legislation, or held unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal.

5. That we feel bound to provide all appropriate legislation for the full and equal protec-

tion of all citizens, white or black, native or foreign born, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

6. That the \$27,000,000 reduction in the estimated general government expenses for the coming fiscal year meets our hearty commendation, and shows that the Republican party on questions of retrenchment and economy is carrying out in good faith its oft repeated pledges to the people.

7. That we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people.

8. That while inventors should be protected in their just rights of property in their inventions, we demand such modifications of our patent laws as shall render the same more fair and equitable to consumers.

9. That the faith of the Republican party is pledged to promote the best good of the civil service of the country, and that we, as Republicans of Iowa, demand that only honest and capable men be elected or appointed to office, and that we commend the position of the party in instituting investigations of corruption in office, sparing therein neither friends nor foes.

10. That since the people may be intrusted with all questions of governmental reform, we favor the final submission to the people of the question of amending the constitution so as to extend the rights of suffrage to women, pursuant to action of 15th General Assembly.

On Secretary of State the vote stood:

J. T. Young, Rep.....	107,243—28,183
David Morgan, Dem.....	79,060

For the campaign of 1875 the Democrats, Liberal Republicans and Anti-Monopolists met at Des Moines, June 24th, and nominated a State ticket headed by Shepherd Leffler for Governor; Lieutenant-Governor, E. B. Woodward; Judge of Supreme Court, W. J. Knight; Supt. of Public Instruction,

Isaiah Donane. The following platform was then adopted:

The Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and Anti Monopolists of the State of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, declare, as a basis of permanent organization and united action, the following principles:

1. A firm adherence to the doctrine of political government, as taught by Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the republic.

2. A strict adherence to the constitution in all measures involving constitutional power.

3. The supremacy of the Republican government within the sphere and reservation of the local authority of the constitution as opposed to the concentration of all powers in a strong centralized government.

4. Absolute prohibition of military interference with the local State elections, and the peaceful assembling and organization of the State Legislatures, except in the manner clearly defined in the Constitution.

5. Honesty in the administration of the public officers, and strict economy in the public expenditures.

6. All officers to be held to a strict accountability for the misuse of the public funds or for the prostitution of their powers for private use.

7. The preservation of all the rights of every citizen, without regard to race or color.

8. The reservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual settlers, and opposition to any further grants to corporate monopolies for any purpose.

9. The restoration of the Presidential salary to \$25,000. No third term.

10. That we are in favor of the resumption of specie payment as soon as the same can be done without injury to the business interests of the country, and maintain a sufficient supply of national currency for business purposes; opposition to present national banking law.

11. A tariff on imports that will produce the largest amount of revenue, with the smallest amount of tax, and no imposition of duties for

the benefit of manufactures at the expense of agricultural interests

12. We are in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law, and the enactment of a practical license law, strictly enforced, as the best guard against, and the safest solution of, the evils of intemperance,

13. That we are opposed to all legislation that restricts any citizen in his individual or social rights and privileges.

With this declaration of principle and policy, in the language of our brethren of Ohio, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money, for their oppressive, unjust, and defective system of finance and taxation; for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union, and their squandering of public lands, their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in the offices at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the government, and we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party association, to co-operate with us in removing them from power, and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the republic.

The Republican convention at Des Moines placed in nomination for Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, Joshua G. Newbold; Judge of Supreme Court, Austin Adams; Superintendent Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy. The convention also adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we declare it a cardinal principle of the Republican faith that the republic is a nation, one and indissoluble, within which the constitutional rights of the States and of the people to local self-government must be faithfully maintained.

2. That we favor the early attainment of currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps.

3. That we favor a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to encourage home industry.

4. That the earnest efforts of the government to collect the revenue, prevent and punish frauds, have our unqualified approval.

5. We are opposed to further grants of land to railroads or other corporations, but we demand a reservation of public domain for settlement under the homestead laws, and for other *bona fide* settlers.

6. We demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies in their administration.

7. That we cordially approve the policy of the present administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration, instead of appealing to arms.

8. The Republican party of Iowa is opposed to a third term.

9. We demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.

10. We stand by free education, our public school system, taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund.

11. That our national and State administration of public affairs have our hearty support.

12. We cordially invite all who are opposed to the restoration of the Democratic party to power, to forget all past political differences, and unite with the Republican party in maintaining the cause of true reform.

13. The persistent and tyrannical efforts of the enemies of the Union, by murder and intimidation of the enfranchised citizens, and the ostracisms and proscriptions of the white Republicans of the South, for the purpose of rendering null and void this amendment, merits the condemnation of every honest man.

14. That we heartily endorse the action of President Grant in enforcing the laws when called upon to do so by the proper authorities of the State.

The Prohibitionists of the State met and nominated for Governor, Rev. John H.

Lozier, and adopted the following platform :

WHEREAS, The traffic in and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is the greatest evil of the present age; and,

WHEREAS, The legal prohibition of said traffic and use of liquors is the prime duty of those who frame and execute laws for the public welfare; and,

WHEREAS, The existing political parties, in their State platforms, have either ignored or repudiated the foregoing principles, the one declaring for license, the other refusing to pass a resolution opposed to the repeal of the existing prohibitory law of our State; therefore,

Resolved, That the temperance people of Iowa are, by this action of these political parties, forced to seek the promotion of their objects by such organizations and combinations as may prove most effective for the success of the temperance cause, without reference to previous political affiliation.

2. That we most cordially approve the policy of the present administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration, instead of appealing to arms; and also the efforts now being made to codify the international laws so that a World's Peace Congress may be established before which all international difficulties may be adjusted, and thus "nations learn war no more."

3. That the desecration of the Christian Sabbath by public amusement, such as target shooting, dancing, theatrical performance, and kindred practices, together with ordinary business traffic, except by persons conscientiously observing the seventh day of the week as a Sabbath day, augurs evil to the public morals, and that the laws of our State, touching Sabbath desecrations, should be rigidly enforced.

4. That we are in favor of maintaining our free school system at the expense of the whole people, and without the division of our school fund with any sectarian organization whatever, and in favor of such legislation as will secure the education of all children within our State in

the elementary branches of common school education.

5. That the doctrine of professed political parties ought to be, is, and shall continue to be, powerless to control men bound by their convictions to the mountain of great moral principles, and we call upon all concerned in the promotion of public morals to promptly and earnestly rebuke the policy now inaugurated by such professed leaders, and to seek its overthrow.

6. That we earnestly recommend that the temperance people of the several counties promptly form county organizations, looking to the election of such Representatives in our Legislature, and such officers as will enact and enforce laws for the promotion of the foregoing principles, leaving the question of calling a convention for the nomination of State officers and of further organizing to an executive committee to be elected by this convention.

The vote on Governor was officially announced as follows :

S. J. Kirkwood, Rep.....	124,875—81,576
S. Lefler, Dem.....	93,279
J. H. Lozier, Pro.....	1,397

The financial depression during the second administration of Grant was such as to influence the formation of a new party, known as the Greenback party, or, as it was styled in national convention, the National Greenback Labor party. Peter Cooper was the candidate of this party for the Presidency, while the Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, and the Democrats Samuel J. Tilden. The Greenback men of Iowa held a convention May 10th, at Des Moines, and adopted the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, Labor is the basis of all our wealth, and capital cannot be accumulated except as the product of industry, or human life, given out in the daily labor of the toiling millions; and,

WHEREAS, Money is, in essence, only a certificate of service rendered, and hence the solution

of the financial question lies at the bottom of all true government, and is the paramount issue of the present campaign, in which the Democratic and Republican leaders have failed to take the side of the people; therefore, we, the citizens of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, do thus organize the Independent party of Iowa, and declare our faith in the following principles:

1. That it is the duty of the government to establish a monetary system, based upon the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this government, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business.

2. That we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and that the circulating notes of our national and State banks, as well as the local currency, be withdrawn from circulation, and their place supplied by a uniform national currency, issued direct from the government, the same to be made a legal tender for all public and private debts, duties on imports not excepted, and interchangeable at the option of the holder for bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3.65 per cent. per annum.

3. We demand that the present bonded debt of the country be refunded as speedily as possible into registered interchangeable bonds that shall bear interest at a low rate, not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

4. We are in favor of the repeal of the act of March 18, 1869, making greenbacks payable in coin, and making 5-20 bonds perpetual or payable only in coin, and thus unjustly discriminating in favor of the money interest.

A Greenback State ticket was nominated at a convention held September 20th, and these additional resolutions were adopted:

1. We are in favor of the adoption of the platform of the Indianapolis National Convention.

2. We recognize the rights of capital and its just protection; we condemn all special legislation in its favor.

3. We demand a reduction of official salaries, proportionate to the reduction of the profits on labor.

4. We demand a remonetization of silver.

5. We demand the equality of the soldiers' bounties

6. We approve and endorse the nomination of Peter Cooper for President, and Samuel F. Cary for Vice President of the United States.

The following is the ticket nominated: Secretary of State, A. Macready; Auditor of State, Leonard Brown; Treasurer of State, Geo. C. Fry; Register State Land Office, Geo. M. Walker; Superintendent Pub. Instruction, Rev. J. A. Nash; Supreme Judges, Charles Negus, Oliver R. Jones.

The Republicans placed in nomination the following, at a convention held in Des Moines: Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Auditor, Buren R. Sherman; Treasurer, Geo. W. Bemis; Register of Land Office, David Secor; Supreme Judges, W. H. Seevers, J. H. Rothrock; Attorney-General, J. F. McJunkin; Superintendent Public Instruction, C. W. VonCoelln. At the same time they adopted as a platform the following:

1. We are for maintaining the unity of the nation sacred and inviolable; for the just and equal rights of all men; for peace, harmony and brotherhood throughout the nation; for men of unsullied honesty, and purity of character and public trust, and for the swift pursuit and unswerving punishment of all dishonest officials, high or low.

2. That we are in favor of, and we demand, a rigid economy in the administration of the government, both State and national.

3. That we favor a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payment by continuous and speedy steps in that direction.

4. That we demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.

5. That we stand by free education, our school system, taxation of all for its support,

and no diversion of the school fund from the public schools.

6. That we cordially invite immigration from all civilized countries, guaranteeing to emigrants the same political privileges and social and religious freedom we ourselves enjoy, and favoring a free and unsectarian system of common schools for their children with ours.

7. That in James G. Blaine we recognize a pure Republican and patriot, and one well worthy to be chosen as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the coming campaign.

The Democrats, in convention at Des Moines, August 30th, adopted the following:

Resolved, By the Liberal Democratic party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, that we adopt as our platform of principles the resolutions and declarations of the National Convention at St. Louis, and earnestly approve the sentiments of the eminent statesmen of the party, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, so ably presented in their letters of acceptance of the nominations at said convention.

The following is the Democratic ticket: Secretary of State, J. H. Stubenrauch; Treasurer of State, W. Jones; Auditor of State, W. Grownneweg; Register of State Land Office, H. C. Ridernour; Attorney-General, J. C. Cook; Judges of Supreme Court, W. I. Hayes, W. Graham. The vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

J. T. Young, Rep.	172,171
J. H. Stubenrauch, Dem.	112,115
A. Macready, Gr.	9,436
Young's majority over all	50,620

In the campaign of 1877 the Republicans met first in convention at Des Moines, June 28, where they nominated the following ticket: Governor, John H. Gear; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Supreme Judge, James G. Day;

Supt of Public Instruction, Carl W. Von Coelln. The following is the platform:

Acting for the Republicans of Iowa, by its authority and its name, this convention declares:

1. The United States of America is a nation, and not a league, by the combined workings of the national and State governments under their respective institutions. The rights of every citizen should be secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either national or State governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a criminal neglect of their highest duty.

2. The Republican party has preserved the government in the commencement of the second century of the nation's existence, and its principles are embodied in the great truths spoken at its cradle—that all men are created as equals; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men deriving their justice from the consent of the governed, which consent is evidenced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of citizens, determined in the pursuance of the law. Until these truths are universally recognized and carefully obeyed, the work of the Republican party is unfinished, and the Republican party of Iowa will stand by its colors and fight the good fight to the end.

3. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments, is vested by these amendments in the constitution of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn duty of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put in immediate and vigorous exercise all their powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing

to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of the civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand of Congress and the Chief Executive a courage and fidelity to these duties which shall not falter until the results are placed beyond doubt or recall.

4. That the public credit should be sacredly maintained, and all the obligations of the government honestly discharged; and that we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps in that direction.

5. That the silver dollar having been a legal unit of value from the foundation of the federal government until 1873, the laws under which its coinage was suspended should be repealed at the earliest possible day, and silver made, with gold, a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private. We also believe that the present volume of the currency should be maintained until the wants of trade and commerce demand its further contraction.

6. That the investment of capital in this State should be encouraged by wise and liberal legislation; but we condemn the policy of granting subsidies at public expense, either to individuals or corporations, for their private use.

7. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the government, and that taxation be limited to the actual wants of public expenditure.

8. That we favor a wisely adjusted tariff for revenue.

9. That we hold it to be a solemn obligation of the electors of Iowa to be earnest in securing the election to all positions of public trust of men of honesty and conscience; to administrative affairs, men who will faithfully administer the law; to legislative affairs, men who will represent, upon all questions, the best sentiment of the people, and who will labor earnestly for the enactment of such laws as the best interests of society, temperance and good morals shall demand.

10. That we rejoice in the honorable name of Iowa, that we are proud of the State's achieve-

ments, of the degree of purity with which its public affairs have been conducted, and the soundness of its credit at home and abroad. We pledge to do whatever may be done to preserve unsullied the State's reputation in these regards.

The Greenbackers met at Des Moines, July 12, and nominated, for Governor, D. B. Stubbs; Lieutenant-Governor, A. Macready; Supreme Judge, John Porter; Supt. of Public Instruction, S. T. Ballard. The convention also adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country, labor, the creator of all wealth, is either unemployed or denied its just reward, and all productive interests are paralyzed; and,

WHEREAS, These results have been brought about by class legislation, and the mismanagement of our national finances; and,

WHEREAS, After generations of experience, we are forced to believe that nothing further can be hoped for through the old political parties; therefore we make the following declaration of principles:

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of national banks, and the issue of legal tender paper money, by the government, and made receivable for all dues, public and private.

3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, and making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the government and for all other debts, public and private.

4. We demand the equitable taxation of all property, without favor or privilege.

5. We commend every honest effort for the furtherance of civil service reform.

6. We demand the repeal of all class legislation and the enforcement of such wise and progressive measures as shall secure equality of rights to all legitimate interests, and impartial justice to all persons.

7. We demand a reduction of offices and salaries, to the end that there be less taxation.

8. We demand that the Independents of Iowa sustain and endorse the principles of railroad legislative control, as expressed by the highest judicial authority, not as enemies of public enterprises, but as friends of the whole country and of the people.

9. We demand that all legal means be exhausted to eradicate the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and the abatement of the evil of intemperance.

10. We are opposed to all further subsidies by either the State or general government, for any and all purposes, either to individuals or corporations.

11. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow citizens; of all political parties, upon these our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people, the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

The Democracy met in convention this year at Marshalltown, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John P. Irish; Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. James; Supreme Judge, H. C. Boardman; Superintendent of Public Instruction, G. D. Cullison. They also resolved—

1. The Democracy of the State of Iowa in convention assembled hereby declare in favor of a tariff for revenue, the only economic home rule, the supremacy of civil over military power, the separation of church and State, equality of all citizens before the law, opposition to the granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatever; and we believe,

2. The destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruit of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party.

3. That as a means of relieving the distressed portions of the community, and removing the great stringency complained of in business cir-

cles, we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act.

4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the Republican measures demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

5. That we favor the retention of a green-back currency, and declare against any further contraction, and favor the substitution of green-backs for national bank bills.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South, so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section. And in regard to the future financial policy, in the language of our national platform adopted in the New York convention, in 1868, we urge,

7. Payment of the public debts of the United States as rapidly as practicable,—all the money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment when due.

8. The equal taxation of every species of property according to its value.

9. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

10. The right of a State to regulate railroad corporations having been established by the higher court of the country, we now declare that this right must be exercised with due regard to justice, as there is no necessary antagonism between the people and corporation, and the common interests of both demand a speedy restoration of former friendly relations through just legislation on one side, and a cheerful submission thereto on the other.

11. Rights of capital and labor are equally sacred, and alike entitled to legal protection. They have no just cause of quarrel, and the proper relations to each other are adjustable by

national laws, and should not be tampered by legislative interference.

12. That we favor a repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law of the State, and the enactment of a well-regulated license law instead, and all the money derived from license to go to the school fund of the State.

A State Temperance or Prohibition convention assembled at Oskaloosa August 30, and nominated Elias Jessup for Governor, and adopted, as a platform, the following:

WHEREAS, Intemperance is the enemy of all—the drinker, the seller, the financier, the statesman, the educator and the christian; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the temperance people of the State of Iowa, that we hold these truths to be self-evident, and we do hereby declare them as the basis of our political action.

2 We recognize intemperance as the great social, moral, financial and political evil of the present age; that it is not an incident of intelligence and refinement, but is one of the worst relics of barbarism; has produced the lowest and most degraded form of government; and therefore should be overthrown by all republican governments.

3. We claim that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right of freedom from the destructive effects of intoxicating liquors, and the right to use all lawful and laudable means to defend themselves and their neighbors against the traffic as a beverage within our State.

4. That governments are instituted for the purpose of restraining and prohibiting the evil passions of men, and of promoting and protecting their best interests; and that, therefore, it is the duty of a government to use all its powers to make it as easy as possible for men to do right and as difficult as possible to do wrong.

5. We believe that the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors is the only sound legislative theory upon which this vexed question can be solved and the nation saved from bankruptcy and demoralization.

Therefore, we insist upon the maintenance and enforcement of our prohibitory law, and upon such amendments thereto as will place ale, wine, and beer under the same condemnation as other intoxicating liquors.

6. That this great evil has long since assumed a political form, and can never be eliminated from politics until our legislatures and courts accomplish its entire overthrow and destruction.

7. We hereby declare that, since we believe prohibition to be the only sound legislative policy, and since law is only brought to bear upon society through its officers, legislative, judicial, and executive, we therefore can and will support only those men who are known to be tried and true temperance prohibitory men.

8. We believe that in the security of home rests the security of State; that women is by her very nature the acknowledged guardian of this sacred shrine; that intemperance is its greatest enemy; therefore we claim that the daughters of this commonwealth, as well as her sons, ought to be allowed to say by their votes, what laws shall be made for the suppression of this evil, and what person shall execute the same.

9. We believe the importation of intoxicating liquors from foreign lands, and their protection by the United States government, while in the hands of the importer, and inter-state commerce in the same, cripple the power of State governments in enacting and enforcing such legislation as is and may be demanded by the people.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

John H. Gear, Rep.....	121,546
D. P. Stubbs, Gr.....	38,228
John P. Irish, Dem.....	79,353
Elias Jessup, Temp.....	10,639

Gear had a majority over Irish of 23,193, but the combined opposition vote was greater by 674.

In 1878 the Greenbackers held the first State convention, assembling at Des Moines April 10th, and nominated for Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth;

Treasurer, M. L. Devlin; Auditor, G. V. Swearer; Treasurer, M. Farrington; Attorney-General, General C. H. Jackson; Judge of Supreme Court, J. G. Knapp; Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon; Reporter Supreme Court, Geo. W. Rutherford. They adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralyzed, trade depressed, business income and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankruptcy, crime, suffering, pauperism, and starvation; and

WHEREAS, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of and dictated by money lenders, bankers, and bondholders; and,

WHEREAS, The limiting of the legal tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetizing of the silver dollar, the exempting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments, and the prodigal waste of the public lands, were crimes against the people, and so far as possible the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation.

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14th, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of national banks and the issue of a full legal tender paper money by the government, and receivable for all dues, public and private.

3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the government, and for all other debts, public and private, and that the coinage of silver shall be placed on the same footing as that of the gold.

4. Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equit-

able distribution of its products and the requirements of business.

5. We demand that Congress shall not, under any circumstances, authorize the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of any kind or class.

6. The adoption of an American monetary system, as proposed herein, will harmonize all differences in regard to tariff and federal taxation, distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor, secure to the producers of wealth the results of their labor and skill, muster out of service the vast army of idlers, who, under the existing system, grow rich upon the earnings of others, that every man and woman may, by their own efforts, secure a competence, so that the overgrown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our Republic.

7. The Government should, by general enactment, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial resources, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed, but no monopolies should be legalized.

8. The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators, nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

9. It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of popular government that any species of private or corporate property should be exempt from bearing its just share of the public burdens.

10. That, while the interests of the labor and producing classes throughout the nation are identical, North, South, East and West, and while it is an historic fact that the war of the rebellion was inaugurated in the interests of a class kindred to that which oppresses us, therefore we declare that the Government of the United States shall never pay any part or portion of what is known as the confederate or rebel debt.

11. We demand a constitutional amendment fixing the compensation of all State officers, in-

cluding members and employes of the General Assembly.

12. We demand a general reduction of all county and court expenses, with a reduction of offices, to lessen oppressive taxes.

13. We demand that all just and legal means shall be used for the evils of intemperance.

14. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow-citizens of all political parties upon these, our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people, the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

The Democrats assembled in convention June 7th, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, T. O. Walker; Auditor, Col. Eiboek; Treasurer, E. D. Fenn; Register of State Land Office, T. S. Bardwell; Judge of Supreme Court, Judge J. C. Knapp; Clerk of Supreme Court, M. V. Gannon; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. B. Elliott; Attorney-General, John Gibbons. The convention adopted the following platform:

We, the Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the restoration of home rule to the South and the era of peace brought about in response to the demands of the national Democracy, and make this declaration of principles:

1. In favor of a tariff for revenue only; honest and economical home rule; the supremacy of civil over military power; the separation of the church and State; the equality of all citizens before the law; opposition to granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatever.

2. We believe the financial system of the Republican party has been one of favor to the moneyed monopolies, of unequal taxation, of exemptions of class, and of a remorseless contraction that has destroyed every enterprise which gave employment to labor, and therefore we denounce it, its measures and its men, as

responsible for the financial distress, misery and want which now afflict the nation.

3. Labor and capital have an equal demand upon and equal responsibility to the law.

4. Public officials should be held to strict accountability, defaulters should be severely punished, and riot and disorder promptly suppressed.

5. We deprecate the funding of our non-interest bearing debt, and insist that our bonded debt be refunded at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent.

6. We favor an equal recognition of gold, silver and United States notes in the discharge of public and private obligations, except where otherwise provided by contract, and to the end that the same be secured, we favor the unconditional repeal of the resumption act, and the coinage of silver on equal conditions with gold. We oppose any further retirement of the United States notes now in circulation, and favor the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank bills.

7. We declare it as our opinion that it is the duty of the government to take immediate steps to improve our great Western rivers, and that the means provided should be commensurate with the importance and magnitude of the work.

8. Thorough investigation into the election frauds of 1876 should be made, the frauds should be exposed, the truth vindicated, and the criminals punished in accordance with law, wherever found.

9. The management of our State institutions by Republican officials has been and is notoriously corrupt, and a disgrace to the people; we therefore demand a thorough investigation of the same, and the punishment of all parties who have betrayed their trust.

Resolved, That we accept and re-affirm the doctrine of Mr. Tilden upon the war claims as a proper adjustment of the national policy concerning that class of claims upon the public treasury.

The Republicans held their convention June 19, and nominated the following

ticket: Secretary of State, Capt. John A. T. Hull; Auditor, Maj. Buren R. Sherman; Treasurer, George W. Bemis; Register State Land Office, Lieut. James K. Powers; Judge of Supreme Court, Col. J. H. Rothrock. They also adopted the following platform:

1. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the right of every citizen should be secured at home and abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either the national or State governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a neglect of their highest duty.

2. Against the assaults of traitors and rebels, the Republican party has preserved these governments, and they represent the great truths spoken to the world by the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," that they "are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men, deriving just powers from the consent of the governed," which consent is evinced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of the citizens, determined in pursuance of law; and in order that this end may be justly and fully reached, the Republican party of Iowa demands that every qualified elector in every State, North and South, Democrat or Republican, white or black, shall be permitted, undisturbed by force and unawed by fear, to vote at all elections at the place prescribed by law, and nowhere else, just once, and no more than once; and that every vote so cast shall be honestly counted, and that every person chosen by such votes to any office shall be freely inducted into it, and effectively supported in the discharge of his duties; and every well informed person knows that with such freedom of elective action and honest administration as are herein demanded, at least five of the Southern States are

Republican by a large majority, and that they are now in the hands of the Democratic party, solely through force, fraud, intimidation, and failure to enforce the principles herein set forth.

3. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in all their civil, political, personal and property rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. In order to redeem this pledge, it placed the recent amendments in the constitution of the United States, and upon the righteous basis of said amendments it will go forward in the work of pacification until peace shall come through right doing, and contentment through justice.

4. The Democratic dogma of "home rule," which seeks to shut out from participation in the political affairs of the southern States all citizens who oppose the Democratic party and are not natives of said States, and its obedience to the spirit to which every man from the north, of republican sentiments, is termed a "carpet-bagger," is hereby denounced as the worst phase of State rights yet developed, and we demand for the people of Iowa absolute freedom to go whithersoever they may please within the limits of the nation, to utter their sentiments by speech or by press upon all subjects touching their interests, and all matters of public concern.

5. That the armed conflict between the traitors and the rebels who sought to destroy the republic, and the patriots who defended it, was more than a trial of physical force between Greeks. It was a struggle of right against wrong, of a true civilization against a false one, of a good government against anarchy, of patriots against traitors, wherein the Republican party was the defender of right, the champion of a true civilization, the promoter of good government, and in whose ranks patriots marched against traitors; and who ever fails to regard the Republican party from this standpoint and in this light, fails to comprehend its character, its achievements, its purposes, and its duties, and whoever treats with the Democratic party from any other standpoint, manifests incapacity

to understand palpable facts, and will be overwhelmed with disaster.

6. That the soldiers who fought the battles of the republic are entitled to special credit for the heroism which they displayed, for their unselfish devotion to liberty and order, and for the great fact that the war "turned out as it did;" and discredit, in like degree, attaches to the traitors and rebels who fought to destroy the nation. Whoever fails to appreciate these facts, is derelict in the duty he owes to the party.

7. That the Republican party is the party of order as opposed to all lawlessness in whatever quarter the same may arise, or in whatever form it may appear.

8. That the wisdom of the financial policy of the Republican party is made manifest by its results. It has brought specie and paper practically together months before the date fixed by law for the resumption of specie payment by the government; it has given to all classes money of the same value; it has placed our nation on an equal footing with the other great nations of the world in all matters of financial concern; it has promoted the refunding of the national debt at a low rate of interest; it has maintained the national credit; and any change in this policy which tends to obstruct it in its work of restoring specie payment, whereby paper currency becomes absolutely as valuable as gold and silver standard coin; of reviving business, promoting industry, and maintaining the public credit, is hereby denounced as wholly evil and injurious to the best interest of the country.

9. That the organized raid on the treasury by the Southern Democratic members of Congress, for payment of hundreds of millions of dollars of rebel war claims, is an unparalleled impudence, and a present danger against the success of which the triumph of the Republican party is our only security.

10. That we favor a wisely adjusted tariff for revenue.

11. In the matter of the faithful administration of the public funds, the Republican party challenges the closest scrutiny, and invites comparison with any and all other agencies in pub-

lic or private affairs. Notwithstanding the vast sums, amounting to thousands of millions of dollars, collected and distributed by Republican administration, the percentage of loss is less than can be shown by any other political party that has ever been entrusted with the control of public affairs, or by individuals in their own private business. This shows that the charge of corruption made against the Republican party is as groundlessly impudent as was the attempt of the Southern Democracy to destroy the Union wantonly wicked and atrociously cruel.

12. The title to the Presidential term was definitely and finally settled by the forty-fourth Congress, and any attempt to open it is dangerous, illegal, and unconstitutional, and the Republican party of Iowa will resist all efforts not founded on the constitution and the existing laws to displace the present possessor of said title, and it is a source of sincere congratulation that the firm attitude assumed by the Republican party of the country in this regard forced a majority of the House of Representatives to disavow the real but covert purposes of the so-called Potter investigation.

13. That the efforts of the Democratic party in Congress to cripple and render inefficient the army and navy of the United States is most earnestly condemned, and all efforts looking to a permanent reduction of the same, with a view to a future reorganization, whereby the official stations may be in whole or in part supplied by officers who engaged in rebellion against the nation, who hold to the doctrine of secession, and who acknowledge primary allegiance to a State, are hereby denounced as dangerous to the peace of the country and to the permanence of the Union.

14. That it is not only the right, but the duty, of every good citizen at party caucus, in the party conventions, and at the polls, to use his best efforts to secure the nomination and election of good men to places of official trust, and we disapprove of all interference with the perfect freedom of action of any citizen in the exercise of said right and in the discharge of said duty.

15. That personal temperance is a most commendable virtue in a people, and the practical popular movement now active throughout the State, for the promotion of temperance, has our most profound respect, sympathy, and approval.

16. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the public service, and rigid retrenchment in all public expenses in all possible directions, and the reduction of taxation to the lowest limits consistent with efficient public service. In the direction of such economy and retrenchment, we heartily commend the action of the Republican legislature in reducing the expenses of the State in the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and this example set by the State, should be followed in all other departments of our government.

17. That the Republican party of Iowa demands an honest, faithful and efficient discharge of duty by all officers, whether federal, State, county or municipal, and requires a full, fair, and impartial and searching investigation into the official conduct of all officials and the business of all officers, without regard to party or personal association, and whenever or wherever fraud and dishonesty are discovered, the Republicans of Iowa demand the prompt punishment of the guilty parties. "Let no guilty man escape."

A fusion ticket, composed of Greenbackers and Democrats, was agreed on September 29th, as follows: Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth (Greenbacker); Auditor, Jos. Eiboeck (Democrat); Treasurer, M. L. Devin (Greenbacker); Register of Land Office, M. Farrington (Greenbacker); Judge of Supreme Court, Joseph C. Knapp (Democrat); Attorney-General, John Gibbons (Democrat); Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon (Greenbacker); Reporter of Supreme Court, John B. Elliott (Democrat). On Secretary of State the vote was as follows:

J. A. T. Hull, Rep. 131,544
E. M. Farnsworth, Fusion. 125,087

T. O. Walker, Dem. 1,302
Hull, over all 8,055

The Democrats held a convention May 21, 1879, at Council Bluffs, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, H. H. Trimble; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Y. Yeomans; Judge of Supreme Court, Reuben Noble; Supt. of Public Instruction, Erwin Baker. The platform adopted by the convention is here given:

Resolved, That the Democratic party now, as in the past, insists that our liberties depend upon the strict construction and observance of the constitution of the United States and all its amendments.

2. That the States and the general government should be sternly restrained to their respective spheres, and to the exercise only of the powers granted and reserved by the constitution.

3. That the policy of the Republican party, by which it indicates the importance of the States when necessary to cover the theft of the Presidency, and in turn magnifies the functions of the general government to cover the coercion of the States into the endorsement of the partisan will of the fraudulent executive, is full of evil and fruitful of danger.

4. That such a policy is intended to array section against section, the States against the general government, and it against the States in turn, for the purpose of destroying the freedom of both, and teaching the people to look to a strong government as a shelter from the anarchy its advocates have planned.

5. That evidences of these nefarious purposes is furnished by the present attitude of the Republican party, which is arrayed against a free ballot, on which depend all the liberties secured to us by the constitution.

6. That we view with alarm the determination of the Republican party, through the fraudulent executive, to deprive this republic of its army, so necessary to the defence of its frontier, and its protection from foreign and domestic enemies, by vetoing appropriations for the pay

and support of our soldiers, unless they can be used to force voters to record the mere will of the executive.

7. That we hail the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress as worthy the heroic lineage of American citizens, for standing firmly for the American idea in government as against the despotic theory from which our revolutionary fathers revolted, and we ask all lovers of liberty to join us and them in a protest against the change in our form of government proposed by the Republican party, which will substitute the will of one man for that of the majority of all the people.

8. That we are in favor of the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank notes, and of the abolition of national banks as banks of issue; that the government of the United States issue the money for the people; and, further, that we favor a reduction of the bonded debt of the United States as fast as practicable, and the application of the idle money in the treasury to that purpose.

9. That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, and providing certificates for silver bullion which may be deposited in the United States treasury, the same to be legal tender for all purposes.

10. That we favor a tariff for revenue only.

11. That we are in favor of economy in public expenditures, including reduction of salaries local and general wherever they may be deemed excessive; and also a reduction in the number of officials.

12. That the Democratic party of Iowa is desirous of promoting temperance, and, being opposed to free whisky, it is in favor of a judicious license law.

13. That we favor holding all public servants to a strict accountability, and their prompt and severe punishment for all thefts of public money and maladministration of public office.

A Temperance convention was held at Cedar Rapids June 16th, and adopted the following platform :

Resolved, We recognize the traffic in intoxicating liquors as the great moral, financial, social, and political evil of the present age; that it is one of the worst relics of barbarism; that it has always been the moving cause of crime, and is, therefore, subversive of our republican form of government, and should be overthrown.

2. We believe that the prohibition of the traffic of intoxicating liquors is the only sound legislative theory upon which this vexed question can be solved and the nation saved from bankruptcy and demoralization; therefore, we insist upon the maintenance and enforcement of our prohibitory liquor law, and upon such amendments by the next Legislature of the State of Iowa as will place ale, wine, and beer under the same condemnation as other intoxicating liquors.

3. We believe that in the security of home rests the security of the State; that woman is by her very nature the acknowledged guardian of this sacred shrine, and that intemperance is its greatest enemy, therefore we claim that the daughters of this commonwealth, as well as her sons, be allowed to say, by their vote, what laws should be made for the suppression of this evil, and what persons shall execute the same.

4. That the present movement inaugurated by the temperance organizations of the State to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, except for mechanical and medical purposes, including malt and wine liquors, meets our active support.

5. That we, as the Prohibitionists of the State of Iowa, in view of the great questions of public interest effecting the perpetuity of our general government, which are now absorbing the thought and action of all our people, deem it inexpedient and unwise to nominate a State prohibitory ticket at the present time.

A portion of the convention in favor of the nomination of a State ticket seceded, and nominated a State ticket, headed by G. T. Carpenter for Governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan was substituted. The rest of the ticket was composed

as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash.

The Greenbackers assembled at Des Moines May 28th, and nominated a ticket as follows: Governor, Daniel Campbell; Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Moore; Supreme Judge, M. H. Jones; Supt. of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, The sovereign and supreme power of the American Union is vested in the free will of the citizens thereof, who have an equal and unquestionable right to express that will as to their seems best adapted to secure the peace, perpetuate the liberty, and promote the prosperity of each individual, as well as to enhance and protect the common welfare of our country; and,

WHEREAS, This power has been delegated to unworthy servants, who have diverted it from its original purpose, whereby grievous wrongs have been perpetrated on the masses of the people, subjecting them to gross injustice, widespread poverty, untold privations, and business paralysis; and,

WHEREAS, These grievances have been greatly augmented by limiting the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks; by loaning the credit of the government to national bank corporations; by changing government bonds into coin bonds, and making the same exclusively payable in gold; by the conversion of a non-interest bearing circulating medium into an interest bearing government debt; by defrauding labor of employment; by the ruinous shrinkage in the value of property; by the depression of business; by the willful restrictions placed upon the remonetization of the silver dollar; by the exemption of capital from its just share of the burden of taxation; by the contraction of the greenback currency; by the forced resumption of specie payment; by the increase in the purchasing power of money, and its attendant hardship on the debtor class; by declaring poverty a crime, and

providing punishment therefor; by the criminal waste of the public domain, through enormous grants of land to railroad corporations; by oppressive taxation; by high rates of interest for the use of money; by exorbitant salaries and fees to public officers; by official corruption in the administration of public affairs; and,

WHEREAS, A moneyed despotism has grown up in our land out of this state of affairs, which controls the law-making power of our country, dictates judicial decisions, wields an undue influence over the chief executive of the nation—in the consideration of the laws passed for the benefit of the people, thus enabling the money power to carry on its schemes of public plunder, under and by which colossal fortunes have been gathered in the hands of the ambitious and unscrupulous men whose interests are at war with the interests of the people, hostile to popular government, and deaf to the demands of honest toil; therefore, we, the representatives of the Union Greenback Labor Party of Iowa, adopt the following as our platform of principles:

1. The general government alone to issue money; the amount in circulation to be fixed by a constitutional amendment upon a *per capita* basis; calling in of all United States bonds, and the payment of them in full legal-tender money.
2. That the national banks, as banks of issue, must be abolished by law, and the legal tender greenback money of the government of the United States shall be substituted for their circulation.
3. That we demand the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of the present standard weight and fineness.
4. That the American people owe a debt of gratitude to the Union soldiers that can never be fully paid, and in recognition of their patriotic services we endorse the arrearages of pensions, and favor the passage of a bill providing for the equalization of bounties similar to the one vetoed by ex-President Grant.
5. That we view with grave apprehension the continued oppression of the people by corporate powers; and while we execrate the inhuman treatment of the Union soldiers in prison

pens of the South during the rebellion, we condemn the violence of partisan spirit in the legislative halls of Congress, which seeks to revive the dead issue of the past while conspiring against and deliberately refusing to provide measures of relief adequate to the living necessities of the present.

6. That it is the right and duty of all qualified electors of any State in the Union to vote according to their conscientious convictions, and to have that vote honestly and fairly counted; and that any attempt to interfere with that right, either by threats of bands of armed men or the use of troops at the polls, or by fraud in conducting the election, or bribery in making out the returns, or by threats to dismiss from service, or any other means by which that right is abridged, is a crime that should be severely punished.

7. That the office-holders of our country are the servants and not the masters of the people, and that these officers should be removed and punished to the full extent of the law whenever they betray the public trust confided to them; and we demand that all official fees and salaries, commencing with the President, should be reduced from twenty-five to fifty per cent.; and we further demand the strictest economy in the administration of our courts of justice, and in all other federal and State officers.

8. That we highly commend the moral reform of men and the elevation of families by agencies of the temperance cause, and demand the use of all just and legal means for the suppression of the evils of intemperance.

9. That all real estate be assessed to the owner, and the tax thereon be paid by him, provided, that in case there is a mortgage or vendor's lien upon the land, and he pays the whole tax, that he may deduct, as payment on said lien, the *pro rata* share of the tax.

10. That the revenue law of the State shall be amended so that the penalty or interest on the sale of delinquent taxes should not exceed the sum of ten per cent. per annum, and that the time of redemption shall be extended to a term of five years.

11. We favor the repeal of the present railroad commissioners' law, and the adoption of a suitable legislative action to reduce and equalize freight.

12. That the prison convict labor shall never come in competition with free labor, by the contract system, under any name.

Resolved, That we approve the bold and independent stand taken by our Greenback representatives in Congress; and we especially endorse the conduct of Messrs. Weaver and Gillette in their conduct with the combined opposition of both old parties.

2. That the nominees of this convention are the candidates of the Greenback party of Iowa, and in no case will we recognize the right of any person or persons to alter or change the ticket here nominated, except to fill vacancies occasioned by death, in which case the central committee shall not place on the ticket the names of any person or persons who are identified with either of the old parties.

The Republicans assembled at Des Moines, June 11, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John H. Gear; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Supreme Judge, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, C. W. Von Coellen. A platform was adopted as follows:

1. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. This is the doctrine of the constitution, confirmed by the result of the war of the rebellion. The Democratic party denies this, and opposes to it the doctrine of State rights, which includes the power of a State to dissolve its connection with the Union, therefore it is dangerous to the national life to trust it to the Democratic party.

2. Upon the foregoing doctrine of nationality depends the power of the republic to protect its citizens in all other rights, both at home and abroad, and from its denial by the Democratic party have resulted the barbarous outrages perpetrated on citizens in all of the disturbed sections of the Southern States, and redress can be

had alone through the administration of public affairs in the several departments of the government by the Republican party.

3. We denounce the attempt of the Democratic party in Congress to render the federal elections insecure by the repeal of the election laws of the United States as dangerous to a free and pure expression of the voice of the people through the ballot-box, and as tending to subject said elections to the dominations of the bull-dozing elements of the Southern States, and of repeaters and promoters of fraud in the city of New York and elsewhere, and the resistance made to the accomplishment of this result by the Republican Senators and Representatives in Congress, and by President Hayes in his veto messages, is accorded our profound commendation.

4. That we approve of the financial policy of the Republican party, and refer with pride to its results. The Southern Democratic rebellion for the perpetuation of slavery and the enforcement of State rights forced an enormous interest-bearing debt upon the people, which, in August, 1865, reached its highest point, and then amounted to \$2,381,530,294.96, requiring an annual interest payment of \$150,977,697.87. On the 1st of August next, when the Republican refunding operations will be completed, this Democratic debt will be reduced to \$1,797,643,700.00, with an annual interest charge of but \$83,778,777.50, showing a reduction in the principal of \$583,886,594.96, and of the annual interest charge of \$57,203,619.37; and we declare this debt shall be honestly paid in honest money, and to this end are in favor of keeping our coin circulation at its largest practicable volume, and of maintaining our paper currency where the Republican party has placed it—at par with coin; and to the further end that the dollar earned by labor shall be worth as much as the dollar earned by capital.

5. Concerning further financial legislation, we say, let us have peace, undisturbed by Congressional tinkering, that our business interests may revive, investments of more idle capital be encouraged, commercial interests fostered, and the general welfare promoted.

6. The profit arising from the coinage of gold and silver should inure to the benefits of the government, and not to the advantage of private owners of bullion, as this tends to diminish the burdens of the tax-payers, and no part of the tax-paying currency should be converted into the new tax-paying list.

7. We favor a wisely-adjusted tariff for revenue.

8. We demand a strict economy in the imposition of public taxes and expenditures of public money, and such just reduction and equalization of the salaries and fees of public officers as shall place them on an equality with like positions in private employment.

9. That we renew our expression of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, and denounce the removal of employees of this class by the Democrats in Congress, and the appointment, in their stead, of members of the Confederate army.

10. That we re-affirm the position of the Republican party heretofore expressed upon the subject of temperance and prohibition.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

John H. Gear, Rep.....	157,571
H. H. Trimble, Dem.....	85,056
F. T. Campbell, Gr.....	45,438
D. R. Dungan, Temp.....	3,258
Gear, over all.....	23,828

The campaign of 1880 was an exciting one. James A. Garfield was the Republican candidate for the Presidency; Winfield S. Hancock, the Democratic; James B. Weaver, the Greenback; Neal Dow, the Prohibition. The Republicans of Iowa were first in the field this year, meeting in convention at Des Moines April 7th, and nominating for Secretary of State, J. A. T. Hull; Treasurer, E. H. Conger; Auditor, W. V. Lucas; Attorney-General, Smith McPherson; Register of State Land Office, J. K. Powers. They also resolved—

1. That we insist on the nomination of well-known Republicans of national reputation for

ability, purity and experience in public affairs, and adhesion to Republican principles, for President and Vice-President of the United States, by the National Republican Convention.

2. That, as Republicans of Iowa, recognizing in the Hon. James G. Blaine a man of tried integrity, of uncompromising loyalty and patriotism, of commanding ability both as a leader and statesman, and a fearless advocate of the principles which have preserved the Union and given undying luster to the party of which he is the admired representative, we take pleasure in recording the fact that he is the preference of the Republicans of Iowa for the office of President of the United States. And while we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the Chicago convention, we nevertheless declare it is our conviction that no other candidate will develop the enthusiasm or call out the number of votes that would be polled by the American people for James G. Blaine, as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the national contest of 1880.

3. That the delegation of this convention to Chicago be instructed to cast the vote of Iowa as a unit; and that the delegation be further instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination for President of the Hon. James G. Blaine.

The Greenback party assembled in convention May 19th, at Des Moines and nominated Secretary of State, G. M. Walker; Treasurer of State, Matthew Farrington; Auditor of State, G. V. Swearingen; Attorney-General, W. A. Spurrier; Register of State Land-Office, Thos. Hooker. The following is the platform adopted :

We, the National Greenback Labor Party of Iowa, decide, as our first broad principle of faith, that that which is created is subservient to the power that created it.

Resolved, That all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for use and convenience of the people, should be issued and controlled by the government, and not by or through the bank corporations of the country; and when so issued

shall be a full legal tender for the payments of all debts, public and private.

2. That so much of the interest bearing debt of the United States as shall become redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, being in amount \$782,000,000, shall not be refunded beyond the power of the government to call in said obligations and pay them at any time, but shall be paid as rapidly as possible, and according to contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations, the mints of the United States should be operated to their full capacity in the coinage of standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business of the country may require.

3. That as the producing classes are now enslaved by interest-bearing debt, therefore we are unalterably opposed to all bonded indebtedness.

4. That the payment of the bond in coin, originally payable in lawful money, was a gift to the bond-holder, and the payment of the soldiers in paper, when by contract payable in coin, was and is an unjust discrimination in favor of the bondholder; therefore, we demand, in justice to the soldier, that he be paid according to contract.

5. That we are opposed to the importation of Chinese semi-barbarous labor, regarding it as a paralyzing and degrading system, that will, unless checked, undermine American free labor

6. That we demand the immediate passage by Congress of a law for the equalization of soldiers' bounties similar to the one vetoed by President Grant

7. That the right of suffrage, free press and speech, are the inalienable rights of every citizen of the United States.

8. That we denounce the discrimination between government clerks and government laborers, the clerks working six hours and the laborers ten hours.

9. That we are opposed to a large standing army, either national or State, in times of profound peace, eating out the substance of the people.

10. That we will continue to agitate the subject of reform in this State, until official salaries shall bear a just proportion to the incomes of the people who pay them.

11. That the last legislature of our State, in failing to pass the innocent purchaser bill, the bill to reduce court expenses, the bill to protect the destruction of sheep from the ravages of dogs, the bill to cut down our tax penalties, the bill to reduce the rate of interest, have neglected the best interests of the State, and ought to be turned ought of power.

12. That the State should not sell contract labor to compete with free labor.

13. That as citizens of Iowa we feel proud of, and extend our heartfelt gratitude to Messrs. Weaver and Gillette, for their noble and untiring efforts in the halls of Congress to secure the rights of the worthy toiling millions.

14. That we, as the National Greenback Labor Party, know no North, no South, no East, no West.

15. That all banks of issue and all monopolies must go.

The Democrats met at Des Moines, September 2d, and nominated a ticket as follows: For Secretary of State, A. B. Keith; Treasurer, Martin Blum; Auditor, Chas. I. Barker; Attorney-General, C. A. Clark; Register of State Land-Office, C. A. Dougherty. They also resolved:

1. We, the Democracy of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, endorse the platform of the party adopted at Cincinnati, and pledge our earnest efforts in its behalf.

2. The Democracy of Iowa are heartily in favor of the national nominees, Hancock and English, as they give a decided assurance of pure and more thoroughly careful administration of national affairs.

3. We are in favor of a judicious license law, and condemn all efforts to legislate against those natural rights which do not trespass upon those belonging to the whole community, and we applaud the action of our representatives at

Des Moines in the Eighteenth General Assembly for their manly and able opposition to the attempt at sumptuary legislation made by a Republican legislature.

The vote on Secretary of State stood as follows:

J. A. T. Hull, Rep.....	184,166
A. B. Keith, Dem.....	165,760
G. M. Walker, Gr.....	32,780
Scattering.....	422
Hull over all.....	45,204

In the campaign of 1881, the first convention held was by the Democrats, at Des Moines, June 16. They nominated for Governor, L. G. Kinne; Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Walker; Judge of Supreme Court, H. B. Hendershott; Supt. of Public Instruction, W. H. Butler. The convention adopted the following platform:

The Democratic party of Iowa, in convention assembled, re-affirm the national platforms of 1876 and 1880, demand strict economy in all public expenditures, a strict accountability of all public servants, and declares—

1. For tariff reform, ultimating in simpler revenue system, with commercial freedom as its issue.

2. That we oppose all sumptuary laws, and the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution in all its steps and stages as the most offensive form of sumptuary regulation.

3. That the great agricultural and producing interests of the country should be emancipated from the burdens of monopoly put upon them by Republican rule, and as a feature of such relief, for the cheapening of transportation by government appropriations for improvement of the Mississippi river, its navigable tributaries and other water-ways.

4. That we execrate the constant official corruption grown into Republican practice, and that the demand of our national platform for civil service reform is freshly emphasized by the immoral spectacle of Republican factions dis-

turbing the public peace, not by the agitation of great measures of statesmanship, but by a vulgar quarrel over the partition of public spoils, and a squabble for the opportunities of official theft.

The Greenback convention was held at Marshalltown, June 2, and the following ticket nominated: Governor, D. M. Clark; Lieutenant-Governor, James M. Holland; Supt. of Public Instruction, Mrs. A. M. Swain; Supreme Judge, W. W. Williamson. The following platform was adopted by the convention:

1. The right to make and issue money is a sovereign constitutional power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit. We demand the abolition of all banks of issue, and the substitution of full legal tender greenbacks in lieu of their notes.

2. We oppose the refunding of the national debt or the issue of interest-bearing non-payable bonds upon any pretext, and demand the payment and destruction of those outstanding at the earliest possible moment.

3. We demand a gradual income tax, whereby capital shall bear a just share of the public burden.

4. We regard the act substituting a railroad commission for laws governing freight rates in the State as a fraud secured by the railroad companies through a Republican legislature, and demand its repeal. While we favor liberal national appropriations for the creation and improvement of water-ways, we demand laws protecting the people of Iowa from discrimination, pooling, watering of stock, drawbacks or rebates, and all unjust charges on the part of railroads, until such time as the people, who built most of these roads with land grants, taxes and subsidies, shall own and operate or fully control them.

5. We demand a revision of our patent right laws, placing a fair limit upon the royalties of inventors, and protecting the people from injustice.

6. We demand that all land grants forfeited by reason of the non-fulfillment of conditions by

railroad companies shall be at once reclaimed by the government, and henceforth that the public domain be reserved exclusively for homesteaders or actual settlers.

7. We demand absolutely Democratic rules for the government of Congress and State legislatures, placing all representatives of the people upon an equal footing, and taking from all committees a veto power upon proposed legislation.

8. We denounce as most dangerous the restrictions of the right of suffrage in many States, and its abolition in the District of Columbia, and demand equal political rights for all men and women.

9. Believing that all questions affecting the public interest should be decided by the people, we favor the submission of the proposed constitutional amendment to the popular vote.

10. We demand that all ballots in this State shall be of uniform size, color and material, and that each party having a State organization shall have one member on the election board of each township precinct.

11. We favor the abolition of the electoral college, and the election of President, Vice-President and Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

12. In the furtherance of these ends, we ask the co-operation of all men and women, without regard to previous party affiliation or prejudice.

The Republicans met at Des Moines, June 7, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Buren R. Sherman; Lieutenant-Governor, Orlando H. Manning; Supt. of Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Judge of Supreme Court, Austin Adams. The convention also adopted the following platform:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of Iowa, demand anew of the people of the State their fullest confidence and support, because of the faithfulness of the party, in the State and in the nation, to party pledges; because of the marvelous devotion it has shown in support of the Union; because of its abhorrence

of slavery and polygamy, and of its successful efforts to crush the one, and of its persistent struggle to get rid of the other, sure to go on to its final extirpation; because of its active interest in the relief of struggling and oppressed humanity everywhere; because of its determination to abolish all inequalities of citizenship, to give all men of all races and nationalities in this land equality of civil and political rights; because of its efforts to establish temperance, to educate the people and build up all moral forces; because it has been earnest in its efforts toward honest and economical government, and has been swift to correct abuses when it has discovered them; because it has steadily maintained the financial honor of the nation, is rapidly discharging its great war debt, and has made the recent financial history of the government the marvel of nations; because it has protected the labor of the country, and built up its agricultural and manufacturing interests, and promoted the means of internal commerce by judicial legislation; because it is positive and progressive, and will, in the future, as in the past, prove its capacity to grapple promptly and successfully with every emergency of the nation, and with every question affecting the people's interests; and, finally, because it will secure a complete and lasting unification of the country, entire peace and concord, upon the statute basis of free schools, free speech, a free press and a free ballot.

In the spirit of the purpose that has redeemed former pledges and produced these results, the Republican party of Iowa resolves—

1. We re-affirm the Republican national platform of 1880, and insist upon its enforcement in its relation to the several affairs of the nation, the States and the Territories, in order that sound policies shall prevail in the nation, and ample protection be afforded to its citizens in all of their rights of citizenship in the several States; and that the territories be made as absolutely free from the debasing presence and pernicious influences of polygamy as the States now are of slavery.

2. We congratulate this country upon the election of James A. Garfield, and the national

administration upon the vigorous manner in which it has undertaken to ferret out fraud and suppress extravagance in public expenditures, to secure the personal and commercial rights of our people abroad, to deal justly with the Indian wards of the government, and upon the conspicuous success of its financial policy.

3. That we are in hearty sympathy with the spirit of recent conventions for supplementing and improving the great water routes of the nation, and cordially endorse all measures which look toward a practical and judicious improvement of the magnificent water-ways which nature has afforded us for cheaply transporting the immense commerce of the States, and therefore developing the immense resources of the interior of our national domain.

4. That we recognize railways as one of the most potent agencies in our national progress, but one which by reason of its relation to the people, must be kept subordinate to the interests of the people, and within the legislative control of Congress and the State. That in the spirit of its usefulness, it must be dealt with in fairness and without injustice. But we are in accord with the popular demand, that the unquestionable legislative power shall be used to protect the people from any abuse and unjust exactions.

5. That the plenary power of Congress over the subject of patent, should be so exercised as to protect the people against the wrongs and abuses which have been developed and are practiced under the present system of laws relating to patent rights, and we ask our senators and representatives in Congress, to lend their best efforts to the accomplishment of this end.

6. That the position attained in our commerce by American meats and live animals, demand the enactment of effective legislation by both the nation and the States, for the suppression of such diseases as are calculated to interfere with this important feature of our foreign trade.

7. That in pursuance of the uniform justice of the Republican party to observe the pledges and perform the promises made and given in its platform, we declare that the provisions in the

platform of 1879, for the submission of the so-called prohibitory amendment of the constitution of Iowa, to a vote of the people at a special and non-partisan election should be enforced, in order that the good faith of the party may be maintained, and that the people

in this government of the people, by the people, and for the people, may have an opportunity to express their wishes concerning the pending amendment, regardless of party affiliations, and with perfect freedom from all party restraint and influences.

CHAPTER XI.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS—A RETROSPECT.

In the limited space of this State history, sketches of the various Territorial and State officers cannot be given, though they would be of great interest. It is thought best, however, to insert sketches of the three Territorial Governors. These have been prepared by Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, a gentleman than whom none are better qualified for the task.

ROBERT LUCAS.

In the spring of 1832 the celebrated Indian Chief, Black Hawk, in violation of the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, which he himself had ratified in 1816, and again partially ratified in 1831, started with his band, composing a part of the Sac and Fox Indians, ascended Rock River to a considerable distance, where he took up a strong military position.

Gen. Atkinson, with a large number of United States troops and volunteers from

the surrounding country, immediately pursued him, with the intention of forcing the cunning chief either to retire or give him battle. And in compliance with this resolution, he dispatched forward Major Stillman, with three or four hundred volunteers, to reconnoitre the position of Black Hawk. But Stillman had before him a "Warrior tried;" a man who had been born and cradled upon the battle-field; one who had followed his father through many a hard-fought battle with the Cherokees; one who had stood shoulder to shoulder with Tecumseh at Brownstown and the Thames; one who, by experience, understood both the tactics of the white man and the Indian; one who had mingled in the strife and carnage of every desperate and bloody battle along the whole western border for nearly half a century before. As soon as he heard that Stillman was approaching his camp, he made preparations to meet him, and in doing this he planned and accomplished one of the greatest and most

skillful military stratagems known to modern times.

Stillman, underrating the character of the man before him, rushed, with his whole force, into the very jaws of death; his troops were thrown into the worst kind of disorder, and fell around him dead and dying over the field.

Bravely did Stillman attempt to rally his men and bring them into order, which he came very near doing; but the eagle eye of an old warrior was looking over that field, and just at the moment when the tide of battle seemed to hang in a balance, this brave old warrior puts himself at the head of a chosen number of his gallant braves, and with a yell that sent a thrill through many a bold and daring heart, rushed to the charge, dealing death and destruction in his way.

Stillman ordered his men to fall back, but all was now utter confusion, and the retreat became a perfect rout. Thus, sir, commenced the short and bloody "Black Hawk War," a war in which few laurels were won, and nothing found to admire save the daring bravery of the savage commander. It is not my purpose to follow it further; its history is a history of the most disgraceful outrages and vile treacheries on the part of the Americans; and but for the noble conduct of the gallant Dodge connected with it, ought to be blotted forever from the recollections of American history.

The war ended by the capture of "Black Hawk" through the treachery of the Winnebago; and a treaty was concluded with him on the 21st of September, 1832, at Rock Island, by which he ceded to the United States a large tract of land, west

of the Mississippi, which became known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." This war had its important effects in the history of the Great West; it brought into notice the rich valley of the Rock river; it laid open to view the wealth and treasures locked up for past ages in the lead mines of Wisconsin; it opened to the view of the emigrant a rich and fertile valley, lying between the Mississippi on one side and the Missouri on the other; and long before the stipulations of the treaty of 1832 could be carried out, thousands rushed pell mell into the new land, mingling savage and civilized life together.

The National Legislature has never yet been able to keep up in making the necessary laws for their protection, with the great tide of civilization, as it rolls onward, year after year, upon the heels of retreating savages.

On the 20th of April, 1836, Congress passed a law for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, by the provisions of which the northern boundary of Wisconsin extended west in a zigzag direction from a point opposite the main channel of Green Bay through Lake Superior, touching the White Earth river, thence down said river to the main channel of the Missouri, thence down the Missouri to a point due west from the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, etc.; thus, you see, including within the bounds of Wisconsin all the lands and territory which now compose the great States of Iowa and Minnesota. It was soon evident that this arrangement could not last long; Young America had crossed the Mississippi, and had left a natural boundary behind him; stretching his eyes three hundred miles

west, his vision rested upon another, and with this in view, he demanded a separation, which no Congress at that time dared to refuse.

On the 13th day of June, 1838, Congress passed an act organizing the Territory of Iowa into a separate and distinct government. This was the era of many a darling project on the part of Young America, which he has since carried out to perfection and success; while at the same time it became the era of many a "bubble bursted" in the shape of fallen cities and deserted capitols. Cassville, below you, was once, in expectancy, a proud metropolis, and the seat of a more than Chinese Empire. The act took effect from and after the 3d day of July of that year, with all the requisites of a separate and independent existence.

Robert Lucas, of Ohio, the person whose name heads this article, was appointed by Mr. VanBuren, her first Governor, in connection with William B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, Secretary

Governor Lucas, at the time of his appointment, was quite an old man, and far advanced in the decline of life; he had spent his best days in the service of his country. His youth was spent amid the strife and storms of a cruel and desperate border war. He was engaged in almost every battle from the Huron to the Thames. He had mingled personally in almost every skirmish on the frontier during the war of 1812, and his history was full of romantic adventures, hair-breadth escapes, and bold and daring encounters. He had seen the Great West territory pass from a howling wilderness, and become the abode of millions of freemen who could

cultivate their own vine and fig tree, worship at their own shrine, with none to fear or make them afraid. He had seen Ohio a despondency, a little colony, struggling for existence, with almost her entire male population drafted for a border war, and he left her for Iowa, the third among a confederation of States, the greatest, the most powerful, and at the same time the most proud and glorious republic the world ever saw.

He commenced his public career in Ohio in her infancy; he assisted, by his valor and courage, to drive back the murderous foe who hung upon the borders to glut his vengeance on the innocent child at its mother's breast. And not until the Indian had buried the tomahawk, and England had ceased to desolate her frontiers, did he quit his post and return to enjoy himself in the peaceful avocations of private life. He mingled in her halls and in her councils, and his name connected with almost every public act of that great State, which gave her prosperity and greatness; and as a tribute to his worth and a reward for his services, she conferred upon him, in his declining years, the office of Governor.

It was soon after his term of office expired in Ohio that he received from the President the Governorship of Iowa.

It was during his term of office as Governor of Ohio that the dispute arose between that State and the territory of Michigan, in relation to their respective boundaries, which came very near plunging both of them into a cruel, desperate and fratricidal war. The matter was settled, finally, by giving Ohio all she claimed; and in order to keep the youngest child of

the Republic in these days from being naughty, she was given a strip of poor territory, two hundred and fifty miles from her, and north and west of the main channel of Green Bay.

He commenced his career in Iowa with all the bouyancy of youth and better days, and looked forward with a great deal of interest to the day when he should see her a proud and noble State.

Scarcely had he time to look around him and gather information, in his new field of labor, before he found himself involved in another question of boundry, between Iowa and the State of Missouri. Missouri had set up a claim to a strip of country about six miles wide extending along the south line of our whole State; and on this strip of land she had several times attempted to collect taxes and enforce her laws.

The settlers resisted these claims of Missouri, and appealed to the Governor for protection. No sooner was their case made known to him than he resolved to call forth all the military force he could procure, and for this purpose he issued his proclamation. Hundreds responded to his call, and in a short time he had collected here and there through the territory a set of men who only wanted a nod from their commander, and they would have thrown themselves against odds into the very heart of Missouri. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, had also called on his State for assistance, and he, too, was on his march with a desperate set of men to assert his claim. Had those two forces have met, nothing could have prevented a dreadful and fatal encounter.

But wise councils prevailed, and the legislature of Iowa, to its everlasting credit, drew up and passed a preamble and resolutions requesting both Governors to suspend hostilities until the first day of July thereafter. These resolutions had the desired effect; military preparations were suspended by both parties, and another cruel and fratricidal war averted.

The matter was afterwards submitted to Congress, where, through the influence of A. C. Dodge, with his uncle, Dr. Linn, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Missouri; the matter was finally settled by giving to Iowa all she ever claimed.

Thus ended the celebrated "Missouri war," a war whose history is full of fun and anecdote, a war which has since furnished the theme for many an idle, but interesting romance; and a war which will only be remembered in machine verse and burlesque song; for

"Missouri shall many a day"

"Tell of the bloody fray"

"When the Hawks eyes and Pukes"

"First met on her border."

Governor Lucas never forgot the incidents of this war during his life; and long after the difficulties had passed away, he never could talk about it without flying into a passion at the conduct of Missouri. He cherished a holy hatred for the land of "Pukes" during his lifetime.

Not long after the difficulties with Missouri were settled, he got into a desperate quarrel with the legislature, and for a time, everything about the capital wore a beligerant aspect. It will be recollected that at that time the legislature was filled exclusively by young men; "mere boys,"

as it was said of them at the time, and a higher set of fellows than they were, could scarcely be found. They looked upon Iowa as their own and each of them looked himself as the future Senator, Governor, or chief justice of a future State, which he himself was at that time laboring to bring about; and the history of occurring events will show, that with a large number of them, their early anticipations turned out to be true; and with those who are still in obscurity, but yet in the prime of life, a bright and happy future is still before them. The Governor was an old man, and, as they thought, tinctured somewhat with "Foggysm," and they did not hesitate to declare that he was here for the office, and for the office alone, and that as soon as his term expired, he would return again to Ohio, as all Governors of new Territories have generally done. What wonder, then, that between such elements, there should, in the course of events spring up a collision.

The Governor attempted from time to time, to check these young law-makers in their public expenditures, and did not hesitate to call them a set of profligates. In retaliation for these acts on the part of the Governor, the legislature appointed a committee, consisting of James W. Grimes, since United States Senator, Chauncy Swan, who subsequently died at sea on his return from California, and Laurel Summers, afterwards United States Marshal for Iowa, to inquire into his power, and define his duties. This committee after due deliberation, gravely reported to the legislature, that the Governor had full power and authority to vote all acts of the legislature, of every kind, name and description, *except*

acts for the appropriation of money, and then asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. But the matter did not end here, for the legislature on the 16th of January, 1840, instructed their delegate to Congress, W. W. Chapman to use his influence in procuring a law, allowing the people to elect their own Governor, and provided in this resolution, that the Governor himself should circulate it. This resolution he took good care to approve, and actually sent copies of it to Washington city.

He was removed from the office of Governor, after the 4th of March, 1831, and John Chambers, of Kentucky was appointed to succeed him.

After his removal he returned to private life, and resided at Bloomington for a number of years.

He returned to Ohio and ran for Congress, but was defeated, after which he again returned to Iowa, and if I mistake not, was a member of the first constitutional convention.

Old age crept upon him at last, and he died a number of years ago, at Muscatine. He was always a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and throughout a long public life he was strictly and religiously honest. He was not a man of much talent, but his long public life had made him familiar with the whole routine of public affairs.

With his intimate acquaintance with public men and public affairs, he could have written an admirable history of the Great Wests. But he has left nothing behind him save his own acts.

In person, he was tall and slender, and in his younger days, capable of enduring great hardships.

As her first Governor, and one of her truest and best friends, he will live on the pages of Iowa's history, when statues of marble and brass, shall have crumbled into dust.

JOHN CHAMBERS.

On the 4th day of March, 1841, William Henry Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States. He was carried into office through one of the most renowned and exciting political campaigns our country has ever witnessed.

During the administration of Mr. Van Buren, his immediate predecessor, our country, and indeed the whole civilized world, was visited by one of those great commercial revulsions which seems periodically to take place in the affairs of man. Never before had our country witnessed and felt such a universal depression of all kinds of business, nor could the most gifted seer in commercial pursuits tell how or when this great commercial calamity would end, or be remedied.

The people thought they could look back into the administration of General Jackson, when the deposits were removed, as the primary cause of all the distress in every ramification of trade which followed during the administration of his successor, and in order, as they supposed, to apply a remedy, and restore confidence and security again to the country, demanded a change in the affairs of the government.

For twelve years previous to 1840, the government had been in the hands of a

party calling themselves "Jack on Democrats," and from their long tenure in office, many of them had come to the conclusion that they owned them in their own right, and that almost every office in the gift of the President was a life tenure.

Acting upon this principle, many of these incumbents had become notoriously corrupt, and appropriated the money belonging to their respective offices to their own private and pecuniary profit.

These things, added to the commercial distress I have mentioned, increased the popular clamor for a change, and General Harrison was triumphantly elected President. And although the writer of this article heard him declare in a public speech that he would suffer his right hand to be cut off before he would remove a public officer for opinion sake alone, yet one of the first acts of his administration was the removal of Robert Lucas from the Governorship of Iowa, and the appointment of John Chambers, of Kentucky, to succeed him.

He arrived in Iowa a short time after he had received his appointment, and immediately took possession of his office.

He was a Whig, and of that Kentucky school of politics, in his day, which took rather a conservative view of public affairs. He was an old man, and had seen some service in his day. He was among the Kentucky volunteers on the frontier during the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in several skirmishes with the Indians, and was looked upon as one of Kentucky's bravest men. Everything in Iowa was in the hands of the Democrats; they had, since the formation of the Territory, filled every office; they had controlled and di-

rected its whole legislation; they had carved and cut every act to suit themselves. So that when the new Governor arrived he found Iowa in the hands of a joint stock company, with the shares above par, and none to dispose of at any price.

These same stockholders had been for several years accustomed to look upon his predecessor, although one of their own faith, with considerable distrust; and need we wonder that when a new man made his appearance among them, of opposite faith, that, for a time at least, he should receive the cold shoulder?

He had been appointed for four years, and in all probability would remain his time out; but four years was an age, at that time, to those who in fact controlled the destinies of a future republic.

A plan was therefore set on foot by those who owned the largest shares in the company, to bring about a revolution, to change the form of government, to establish a State; and, in obedience to this plan, the legislature, on the 16th day of February, 1842, provided that at the August election following, a vote should be taken for or against a convention to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. At this time the general government had paid all the expenses of the Territory, in hard money. At every session of every court, in every county throughout the whole Territory, the Judge, the District Attorney, and last, though not least, the United States Marshal, or one of his deputies, always appeared together. As soon as the court was over, and justice had been meted out with unsparing hand, the Marshal called up the Grand and Petit Juries, and the witnesses upon all criminal trials, cashed all their

accounts in half dollars, and they went their own way over the broad prairies, whistling or singing that good old tune, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Taxes they did not feel, for there was no occasion to gather them, and I know of no happier State on earth than where man can live and enjoy all the sweets of unrestrained liberty, be assured of protection from aggression and wrong, his fields and gardens yielding a bounteous return for the slightest touch of the hoe and the spade, upon his own soil, with a cabin reared by his own hands, and "children who cluster like grapes at the door," with a table covered by the choicest viands, the latch-string never pulled in, and at the same time a government scattering broadcast around him annually thousands of dollars in hard money, and asking nothing in return but good behavior. Such was the state of things in the Territory, at this time; and when the August election came, the people voted *against* a convention, and wisely concluded to remain a few years longer in a state of dependency, in order to enjoy, as long as possible, the benefits showered upon them by the general government.

During all this time the new Governor had not been idle. He had, previous to this, collected all the information he could in relation to the country. He had held a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, and had succeeded in making a purchase of all their lands lying west of the Blackhawk Purchase and extending west to the Missouri, and north to the "Neutral Ground." By this treaty Iowa acquired jurisdiction to the Missouri on the west, and by an act

of Congress a criminal jurisdiction to the British possessions on the north.

Long before this treaty could be ratified at Washington, tens of thousands rushed pell-mell upon the "New Purchase," determined to make themselves "claims," and stand by them to the last. Troops were sent to drive them off until the stipulations of the treaty could be carried out, and in order to give time to the Indians to remove.

But before the troops had time to remove a few squatters in one portion, "claims" were made in their rear, adjoining one another, at the rate of fifty miles a day. So great was the rush for "claims" that it was no uncommon thing for the inhabitants of an Indian village to wake up in the morning, and to their utter consternation and surprise, find a log cabin or "claim shanty" which had been erected in their town during the night, while upon the door, perhaps, with chalk or coal, the unmistakable pictures of the bowie-knife and revolver, indicating, as the Indians well knew, the desperate character of him who sleeps within, upon that pallet of leaves and grass.

No troops could restrain them, and the officers gave up in despair, thus in a short time the Territory had received a large addition to her population.

The friends of a State government thought they could now, after so large an increase of population as this new purchase had brought about, venture again upon their darling scheme.

On the 12th day of February, 1844, the Legislature again provided that at the April election following a poll should be opened, and each elector interrogated "for

or against a convention?" This time it was made a party measure, and to be "for a convention" was a true test of a man's Democracy. The plan succeeded admirably, even beyond the expectations of the "share-holders," and upon counting there was a small majority in favor of a convention.

The delegates were elected at the August election following, and the convention, consisting of seventy members, assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday in October, 1844, and proceeded to form a constitution. After a few weeks deliberation, they produced what they called a constitution, but, upon inspection, it was found to be rather a rickety affair; it was, however, in accordance with the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," submitted to the people for their rejection or approval, at the April election, in 1845. At the time of its formation, the convention, in defining the boundaries of the future State, had included on the north nearly the whole of what is now the State of Minnesota. Congress had, however, in anticipation of our coming, and in order to meet us half way, passed an act admitting us into the Union, but at the same time curtailing our boundaries, both on the north and west, cutting us off from the Missouri entirely. This act of Congress became known only a short time before the April election, and this fact, in connection with the unpopularity of the instrument itself, caused its defeat at the election which followed.

The legislature had wisely provided, at the session which provided for a convention, that in the event the constitution should be defeated, there should be an election for members of the legislature in

April, and that such legislature should assemble on the first Monday in May, 1845.

The election was held accordingly, and the Legislature assembled at Iowa City at the time designated.

Immediately after the organization, the Democrats called together a caucus, in which it was resolved to submit again the same constitution to another test; and, agreeable to this resolution, Shepard Leffler, of DeMoines, introduced into the Senate a bill for that purpose. This bill passed both Houses, and was submitted to Mr. Chambers for his approval. But he differed with the legislature in regard to their power to pass an act of that kind, and he returned it with his veto. The legislature, however, was too strong for him, and they passed the bill over his veto, and again submitted the constitution at the August election following. But the people by this time had got tired of the old thing. Copies of it had been handed from one to another until they were worn out; they believed the Governor was right in his veto; and the old man had the grand satisfaction in seeing his last public act in the territory triumphantly sustained by the people. It was again rejected by a large majority, and came very near defeating General Dodge for Congress, who undertook to pack it and run against R. P. Lowe, the present Chief Justice of the State.

Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1845, and a short time after the close of the session of May, 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed James Clarke, of Burlington, to succeed him. This closed the public career of John

Chambers, second Governor of Iowa. A short time after his removal by Mr. Polk, he returned to his home in Kentucky, where he soon after died.

He was a large, heavy man, round shouldered, and had rather a stooping gait. His manners were reserved, and at first sight you would not care about approaching him, but a little familiar acquaintance with him would make him a favorite.

A half hour's conversation with him, and he was as pleasing as a child; and take him all in all, he was about the most perfect specimen of Kentucky gentleman that was ever my lot to fall in with.

The longer he remained in Iowa, the more the people loved him.

I bid him farewell for the last time on the steps of the Capitol at Iowa City, when he wept like a child.

When he left Iowa for his own bright and sunny land, he left no enemies behind him. A noble hearted man, he fixed his name forever on the pages of our history, and he left us to mingle his dust in that land which gave him birth. So far as my acquaintance with him is concerned, I can truly say with Burns:

"An honest man now lies at rest,
One who on earth was truly blest;
If there's another world, he lies in bliss,
And if there's none, he's made the best of this."

JAMES CLARKE.

Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the yellow leaf, a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen

crossing the "Laurel Hills" of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off towards the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty.

These things inspired his youthful mind with a spirit of wild adventure—"fields looked green far away" to his imagination, and he left the scenes of his early youth, severed the strong and loving ties that bound him to the land of his nativity, bid farewell to all that was dear to him on earth, and with his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he launched forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommend save an honest countenance and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clark, who in after years became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa. He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organization of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway, he was appointed, by Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed, by his kind, gentle and amiable manner, to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory.

Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. No man ever labored harder in an office than he did, and it always seemed to me that his whole pride and ambition was to serve some one, and by so doing make himself useful to his fellow man.

During the time he was Secretary he underwent great labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary, he returned again to the Printing office, and became the leading Editor of the Burlington Gazette. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing, made it the leading democrat paper of the territory; a position which he has held to this day.

After the inauguration of Mr. Polk as President of the United States, in 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment, he had been elected by the people of his county, a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. In this convention he distinguished himself, both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that constitution, these great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights.

And, although that constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of

seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State

The first legislature, after he received his appointment of Governor, assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness.

He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urges the legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the general government soon after acted upon and carried out.

As soon as the "Blackhawk Purchase" had been surveyed, and it was discovered that it contained within its bounds large tracts which were supposed to contain valuable mineral, these tracts were reserved from market, and the government set itself up as a great landlord to lease out these lands at a stipulated rent. Mr Clarke soon saw the evil and injustice of such a system upon the inhabitants of Iowa, and he set himself at work to break it up; and it was through his influence and exertions that the land was afterwards thrown into market.

There was not a barrier in the future greatness of Iowa that did not call forth his attention, and he had the grand satisfaction of seeing everything that he recommended for the benefit and prosperity of Iowa afterwards carried out, and carried

out, too, precisely, as he had suggested and wished. He seemed to be aware that he would soon be called upon to pass over the government, over which he presided with so much skill and ability, into the hands of the real sovereigns of the soil, and he was determined that nothing should be left undone by him to retard her future greatness.

On the 16th day of January, 1846, the legislature passed, once more, an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a constitution for the State of Iowa.

This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the territory wanted a constitution, so the legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the territory *should* elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members, instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a session of eighteen days produced a constitution, which constitution was submitted immediately following, and was adopted by them as their constitution for the State of Iowa,

Thus you see that Iowa, from a colony, a dependency, a territory, jumped, in the short space of seven months, from the time the act above mentioned first passed, to that of a sovereign independent State.

After the result was known, the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election in November following, at which election Ansel Briggs, of Jackson county was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office. Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the *Burlington Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State legislature under the new constitution, to which body he delivered an affecting and interesting farewell letter, then stood back quietly during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

Never since the organization of the territory, had any man seen, or even dreamed of anything like it; every man seemed to look upon each other as being in his way to places of honor and profit, and it became a cut and thrust game. Both parties were without leaders, or if they had them, the leaders themselves stood in great need of being led.

Neither done anything—neither party could do anything. When one party made a move it was instantly checkmated by the other. Speech after speech was made, each one declaring himself a patriot and a true lover of his country, ready at all times to bleed and die for her. No one could do anything for the reason that none of the rest would let him. They ate, drank, grew fat, and returned to their seats, only to play the same game over again as on the previous day. They instituted a court for the trial of any offender

who should attempt to bribe any one of their number; and whenever such a tribunal is constituted, there is always sure to be some one to try.

Now and then during the session some poor devil was snatched up, arraigned and tried for indiscretely showing his money to some one of its members. But such trials only served to lionize the victims, and it looked to an outsider as if these scamps themselves had purposely committed these offenses in order to bring themselves into notice, and thereby claim themselves to be the victims of a cruel persecution.

In vain did they meet in joint convention for the purpose of electing Judges of the Supreme Court and Senators. Every vote, some anxious aspirant in the "lobby" would brighten up, thinking perhaps this time the lucky card would turn up; but, alas! for human hopes, he lacked just one vote of an election.

Your humble servant was an idle and curious looker-on at most of the interesting scenes which took place at this session, and if it was not for the notes that he took at the time, he could hardly tell at this day whether these scenes were real, or whether they were the productions of an idle and troubled dream.

They finally adjourned without electing either Judges or Senators, and the State toddled along very well, half State, half Territory.

This was the last time, I believe, that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, with that horrible scourge, the cholera.

This closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of a useful career.

He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodge family the title of the "Royal Family." But whatever might have been said in this respect, the appointment was due to Mr. Clarke, nor could it have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it.

He was the third and last Territorial Governor of Iowa, and, like the other two who preceded him, as soon as he had passed the office into the hands of his successor, he gently and calmly laid down and died. He was a tall, slender man, of a mild and amiable disposition, and had quite a feminine look. He left a family behind to mourn his sad loss. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed ought against his character as a man and a citizen.

I have thus given you a few random sketches of the three Territorial Governors of Iowa, together with a few of the principal events in the history of Iowa, connected with their administration.

Most of the incidents contained in these sketches I have given from memory alone, having been myself an eye-witness of, and personally cognizant of many of the facts.

By these sketches you not only see the character and noble traits of the three good and wise men, but you see that under their care and protection, a young and thrifty State sprung into existence in the short space of eight years from the time when the whole Territory was the home of the savage.

OTHER TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Secretaries.

Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839.
James Clark, 1839-41
O. H. W. Stull, 1841-3.
Samuel J. Burr, 1843-5.
Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.

Jesse Williams, 1840-43.
William L. Gilbert, 1843-45.
Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.

Thornton Baylie, 1839-40.
Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.

Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838.
Joseph Williams, 1838.
Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.

Jesse B. Brown, 1839-9.
Stephen Hempstead, 1839-40.
M. Bainbridge, 1840-1.
J. W. Parker, 1841-2.
John D. Elbert, 1842-3.
Thomas Cox, 1843-4.
S. Clinton Hasting, 1845.
Stephen Hempstead, 1845-6.

Speakers of the House.

William H. Wallace, 1838-9.
Edward Johnson, 1839-40.
Thomas Cox, 1840-1.
Warner Lewis, 1841-2.
James M. Morgan, 1843-3.
James P. Carleton, 1843-4.
James M. Morgan, 1845.
George W. McLeary, 1845-6.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.

Ansel Briggs, 1846-50.
Stephen Hempstead, 1850-54.
James W. Grimes, 1854-58.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-60.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-64.
 William M. Stone, 1864-69.
 Samuel Morrill, 1869-72.
 Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-76.
 Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-77.
 J. G. Newbold, 1877-78.
 John H. Gear, 1878-82.
 Buren R. Sherman, 1882.

Lieutenant-Governors.

Oran Paville, 1858-60.
 Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-62.
 John R. Needham, 1862-64.
 Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-66.
 Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-68.
 John Scott, 1868-70.
 M. M. Walden, 1870-72.
 H. C. Bulis, 1872-74.
 Joseph Dysart, 1874-76.
 Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-78.
 Frank T. Campbell, 1878-82.
 Orlando H. Manning, 1882.

This office was created by the new constitution, September 3, 1859.

Secretaries of State.

Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-48.
 Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-50.
 George W. McCleary, 1850-56.
 Elijah Sells, 1856-63.
 James Wright, 1863-67.
 Ed. Wright, 1867-73.
 Josiah T. Young, 1873-79.
 J. A. T. Hull, 1869.

Auditors of State.

Joseph T. Fales, 1846-50.
 William Pattee, 1850-54.
 Andrew J. Stephens, 1855-59.
 Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-65.
 John A. Elliott, 1865-71.
 John Russell, 1871-75.
 Ruen R. Sherman, 1875-81.
 William V. Lucas, 1881.

Treasurers of State.

Morgan Reno, 1846-50.
 Isaac K. ...
 Martin L. Morris, 1852-59.

John W. Jones, 1859-63.
 William H. Holmes, 1863-67.
 Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-73.
 William Christy, 1873-77.
 George W. Bonnis, 1877-81.
 Edwin H. Conger, 1881.

Attorney-Generals.

David C. Cloud, 1853-56.
 Samuel A. Rice, 1856-60.
 Charles C. Nourse, 1860-64.
 Isaac L. Allen, 1864-66.
 Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-67.
 Henry O'Connor, 1867-72.
 Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-76.
 John F. McJunkin, 1877-81.
 Smith McPherson, 1881.

Adjutant-Generals.

Daniel S. Lee, 1851-55.
 George W. McLeary, 1855-57.
 Elijah Sells, 1857.
 Jesse Bowen, 1857-61.
 Nathaniel Baker, 1861-77.
 John H. Luby, 1877-78.
 W. L. Alexander, 1878.

Registers of the State Land Office

Anison Hart, 1855-57.
 Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-59.
 Amos B. Miller, 1859-63.
 Edwin Mitchell, 1862-63.
 Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-67.
 Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-71.
 Aaron Brown, 1871-75.
 David Secor, 1875-79.
 J. K. Powers, 1879.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

James Harlan, 1847-48.
 Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-54.
 James D. Eads, 1854-57.
 Joseph C. Stone, 1857.
 Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-58.
 Oran Paville, 1861-67.
 D. Franklin Wells, 1867-68.
 A. S. Kissell, 1868-72.
 Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-76.

Carl W. Van Coelen, 1870-82.

John W. Akers, 1882.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then developed upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.

Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-51.

William H. Merritt, 1851-53.

William A. Hornish, 1853.

Den. A. Mahoney and Jos. B. Dorr, 1853-55.

Peter Moriarty, 1855-57.

John Teesdale, 1857-61.

Fraucis W. Palmer, 1861-69.

Frank M. Mills, 1869-71.

G. W. Edwards, 1871-73.

Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-79.

Frank M. Mills, 1879.

State Binders.

William M. Coles, 1855-58.

Frank M. Mills, 1858-67.

James S. Carter, 1867-71.

J. J. Smart, 1871-75.

H. A. Perkins, 1875-79.

Matt. Parrott, 1879.

Secretaries of Board of Education.

T. H. Benton, jr., 1850-63.

Oran Faville, 1863-64.

This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.

Thomas Baker, 1846-47.

Thomas Hughes, 1847-48.

John J. Selman, 1848-49.

Enos Lowe, 1849-51.

W. E. Leffingwell, 1851-53.

Maturin L. Fisher, 1853-55.

W. W. Hamilton, 1855-57.

Under the new constitution the Lieut.-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.

Jesse B. Brown, 1846-48.

Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-50.

George Temple, 1850-54.

James Grant, 1852-54.

Reuben Noble, 1854-56.

Samuel McFarland, 1856-57.

Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-59.

John Edwards, 1859-61.

Rush Clark, 1861-63.

Jacob Butler, 1863-65.

Ed. Wright, 1865-67.

John Russell, 1867-69.

Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-71.

James Wilson, 1871-73.

John H. Gear, 1873-77.

John Y. Stone, 1877-79.

Lore Alford, 1880-81.

G. R. Struble, 1882.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.

Charles Mason, 1847.

Joseph Williams, 1847-48.

S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-49.

Joseph Williams, 1849-55.

George G. Wright, 1855-60.

Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-62.

Caleb Baldwin, 1862-64.

George G. Wright, 1864-66.

Ralph T. Lowe, 1866-68.

John F. Dillon, 1868-70.

Chester C. Cole, 1870-71.

James G. Day, 1871-73.

Joseph M. Beck, 1873-74.

W. E. Miller, 1874-76.

Chester C. Cole, 1876.

William H. SeEVERS, 1876-77.

James G. Day, 1877-78.

James H. Rothrock, 1878-79.

Joseph M. Beck, 1879-80.

Austin Adams, 1880-82.

William H. SeEVERS, 1882.

Associate Justices.

Joseph Williams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed.

Thomas S. Wilson, 1847.

John F. Kinney, 1847-54.

George Greene, 1847-55.

Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-55.

William G. Woodward, 1855.

Norman W. Isbell, 1855-57.

Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-60.

Caleb Baldwin, 1860-64.

Ralph P. Lowe, 1860.

George G. Wright, 1860.

John F. Dillion, 1864-70.

Chester C. Cole, 1864-77.

Joseph M. Beck, 1868.

W. E. Miller, 1870.

James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.

Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-55.

George W. Jones, 1848-59.

James B. Howell, 1870.

George G. Wright, 1871-77.

James Harlan, 185-65.

James W. Grimes, 1859-69.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866.

James Harlan, 1867-73.

William B. Allison, 1873-79.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-81.

William B. Allison, 1879.

James W. McDill, 1881.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1816-47—S. Clinton Hastings, Shepherd Leffler.

1847-49—Wm. Thompson, Shepherd Leffler.

1849-51—Wm. Thompson, Dan. F. Miller,
Shepherd Leffler

1851-53—B. Henn, Lincoln Clark.

1853-55—Bernhart Henn, John P. Cook.

1855-57—Aug. Hall, Jas. Thorington.

1857-59—Samuel R. Curtis, Timothy Davis.

1859-61—Samuel R. Curtis, Wm. Vandever.

1861-63—Samuel R. Curtis, J. F. Wilson, Wm.
Vandever.

1863-65—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wm.
B. Allison, J. B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson,
Asahel W. Hubbard.

1865-67—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wil-
liam B. Allison, Josiah B. Grinnell, John A.
Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1867-69—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wil-
liam B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Grenville
M. Dodge, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1869-71—George W. McCrary, William Smyth
(died September 30, 1870, and succeeded by
Wm. P. Wolf), William B. Allison, William
Loughbridge, Frank W. Palmer, Charles Pome-
roy.

1871-73—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton,
W. G. Donnan, Madison M. Walden, Frank W.
Palmer, Jackson Orr.

1873-75—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton,
W. G. Donnan, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson,
William Loughbridge, John A. Kasson. James
W. McDill, Jackson Orr.

1875-77—Geo. W. McCrary, John Q. Tufts,
L. L. Ainsworth, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson,
Ezekiel S. Sampson, John A. Kasson, James W.
McDill, Addison Oliver.

1877-79—J. C. Stone, Hiram Price, T. W. Bur-
dick, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark, E. S. Samp-
son, H. J. B. Cummings, W. F. Sapp, Addison
Oliver.

1879-81—Moses A. McCoid, Hiram Price,
Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark
(died in May, 1878, and succeeded by Wm. G.
Thompson), J. B. Weaver, E. H. Gillette, W. F.
Sapp, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

1881-83—M. A. McCoid, S. S. Farwell, Thos.
Updegraff, N. C. Deering, W. G. Thompson,
M. E. Cutts, John A. Kasson, W. P. Hepburn,
C. C. Carpenter.

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Buren R. Sherman.

Secretary, John A. T. Hull.

Deputy Secretary, Wm. T. Hammond.

Auditor, Wm. V. Lucas.

Deputy Auditor, Rufus L. Chase.

Book keeper, J. E. Ayres.

Treasurer, Edwin H. Conger.

Deputy Treasurer, C. R. Chase.

Register Land Office, Jas. K. Davis.

Deputy Register, John M. Davis.

Sup't Pub. Inst., John W. Akers.

Printer, Frank M. Mills.

Binder, Matt. Parrott.

Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander.

Superintendent Weights and Measures, Prof.

N. R. L.

Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

Assistant Librarian, Jessie Maxwell.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—Wm. H. Seever, Oskaloosa.

Judges—James G. Day, Sidney.

James H. Rothrock, Tipton.

Joseph M. Beck, East Madison.

Austin Adams, Dubuque.

Att'y Gen.—Sam'l. M. Thomson, Red Oak.

Clark—E. J. Himes, Des Moines.

Reporter—John S. Quinells, Des Moines.

HISTORY OF TAMA COUNTY, IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

AS the changes of less than half a century are contemplated, one can scarcely realize or comprehend that the wonderful results of Time's marvel-working hand are the achievements of a period so brief as to be within the remembrance—almost—of the present generation :

Let us turn back, as it were, the leaves of Time's great book to but little more than a quarter of a century ago, and the stranger would have gazed upon a landscape of wondrous beauty ; selected by the Sioux and Dakotahs as their camping-ground, with that singular appreciation of the beautiful which nature has made an instinct in the savage. These vast and rolling prairies were as green then as now ; the prairie flowers bloomed as thickly, and diffused their fragrance as bountifully. We are in the haunt of the red man, with scarcely a trace of civilization, while the freedom of bird and beast

reigns supreme. But, to-day, what a contrast ! 'Then, all was as nature had formed it, with its variegated hues of vegetation ; in winter, a dreary, snow-mantled desert—in summer, a perfect paradise of flowers. Now, all traces of the primitive are obliterated ; in place of the tall prairie grass and tangled underbrush, one beholds the rich, waving fields of golden grain. In place of the dusky warrior's rude cabins are the substantial, and often elegant dwellings of the thrifty farmers, and the "iron horse," swifter than the nimble deer, treads the pathway so recently the trail of the red man. Then, a sickle of fire annually cut away the wild herbage, and drove to its death the stag ; now, it is the home of the cereals, and nourishes on its broad bosom thousands of tons of the staple products of the great Hawkeye State. Then the storm drove the wolf and stag to their hiding place ;

now, the blast drives the herd of the husbandman to comfortable shelter. The transformation is complete.

In this volume it will be the aim of the historian to record the progress of Tama County, from its earliest settlement to the present time ; to show the changes that from time to time have been made, and how they were brought about, and to record the life work of individuals who have been instrumental in effecting the change. It will thus be seen to embrace events which many will think insignificant. "Great events find ready record," says a well known writer, "but minor doings are often neglected until they become so obscured by the dust of time as to be forever clouded. Yet from such humble origin may spring the mightiest results. The history of men's lives is often incomplete through the negligence of those whose duty it was to record the dates of births, or deaths, or happenings, which have proved epochs in the world's progress. History is commonly regarded but the doings of rulers, who have the world for their theatre of operations, and the fate of empires for their subject. Such grave performances are of necessity remembered ; but, they are no more in themselves worthy of preservation, than are the simpler deeds of heroism which pioneers so modestly participated in ; yet, when the careful student seeks for the moving forces which made thrones tremble, he is too often rewarded but meagerly. The peo-

ple are seldom recorded in history. In rare exceptions may be found a clearer ray of light on humbler undertakings, but they serve only to show the other failures stronger by contrast. The Pilgrim Fathers who survived the shock of the first rude winter are recorded in the sparse annals of New England, and their descendants revert with pride to those heroic ancestors ; but the fifty pilgrims who died during that bleak season are never spoken of by name, though they are none the less worthy of undying reverence. Again, had some one more thoughtful than the rest among John Winthrop's band, which, two and a half centuries ago set deep the seeds of civilization on the rough shores of Massachusetts, how invaluable would that book now be to those who might prepare a great work on Boston's history." This is, indeed, true, and realizing the fact, this work has been compiled. Thousands of facts are herein recorded, and individual sketches of hundreds of citizens, living and dead, are here placed in an enduring form. These men and women are, or have been actors in the drama of the settlement and development of Tama county. By inserting these sketches, in addition to other matter, is preserved not only the recital of historic fact, but a sub-current of individual deeds runs through all, giving a realism to the narrative which could be imparted in no other way.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMA COUNTY.

Nowhere in the great State of Iowa is Tama county surpassed for its beautiful scenery; its rolling prairies interspersed and diversified with natural and domestic groves; its meandering streams and its carpet of flowers and verdure. It also ranks among the first as to Agricultural resources, and wealth, as it stands to-day. Tama county citizens may well be proud of their home.

LOCATION.

Tama county lies nearly in the center of the State, being five counties from the east, north, and south State lines and seven from the west. It is bounded on the north by Grundy and Black Hawk counties; on the south by Poweshiek; on the east by Benton; and on the west by Marshall and Grundy counties. It comprises townships 82 to 86, north, inclusive, of ranges 13 to 16 west inclusive, containing 720 square miles or 470,000 acres of land.

SUB-DIVISIONS.

Tama county is sub-divided into twenty-one civil townships, each comprising a full congressional township except two—Tama and Toledo—which together make one congressional township. These civil townships are named as follows, commencing with the north-east corner: Geneseo, Buckingham, Grant, Lincoln,

Spring Creek, Crystal, Perry, Clark, Oneida, Carroll, Howard, Carlton, Indian Village, Toledo, Tama, Otter Creek, York, Salt Creek, Richland, Columbia, and Highland.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The county of Tama is one of the best in the State for general agriculture and stock-raising purposes. It is well watered in almost every part, its principal stream being the Iowa River, which enters the county on section 6, township 83 north, range 16 west (Indian Village township) and pursues nearly a southeast course, through Indian Village, Tama, Richland and Salt Creek townships, emerging on section 36, in the latter township. This stream affords some fine water-power, which has been utilized to some extent an account of which will be found in the township histories. Among the other streams are Deer Creek, Wolf Creek, Four Mile Creek, Twelve Mile Creek, Otter Creek, Salt Creek, and Richland Creek. Deer Creek takes its rise in Marshall county, entering Tama on section 30, Spring Creek township, and pursuing a southeasterly course, empties into the Iowa River near Tama City. Wolf Creek has two branches which rise in Grundy. The two form a junction in the northern

part of Spring Creek township pursuing a tortuous course through the townships of Spring Creek, Crystal, Perry, Buckingham, and Geneseo, emerges from section 24, in the latter township, and finally empties into the Cedar River. Four Mile Creek and Twelve Mile Creek are tributaries of Wolf Creek, the former heading in Lincoln township, and the latter in Grant. One branch of Sal Creek heads in Crystal and the other in Clark township. The two form a junction on section 34, Oneida township, and flowing south empty into the Iowa River on section 36, Salt Creek township. Otter Creek heads in Carroll township, flows southeast and empties into the Iowa River on section 20, Salt Creek township. Richland Creek heads in Highland township, flows east through Highland, Columbia and Richland townships, empties into the Iowa River on section 13, in the latter township. The various streams have numerous tributaries which help to swell the whole and afford water for stock.

Timber is found along the banks of various streams, but principally along the Iowa river, where the timber belt ranges from a few rods to three miles in width. Nearly one-seventh of the county may be said to consist of timber lands including oak "opening land." The remainder of the county is a beautiful rolling prairie, the soil of which is what is usually denominated a black loam.

GEOLOGICAL.

In the year 1848 the Treasury Department of the Government employed David Dale Owen, of Indiana, to make a geological survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. He soon after took the field in

person, and in 1852 the Government published his report in a large volume, accompanied with maps, all of which contains a mass of highly valuable and interesting matter. He was the pioneer geologist of the upper Mississippi Valley and his great labor and work has formed the foundation for all who have, or all who may, succeed him.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa approved January 23, 1855, the Governor of Iowa, by the advice and consent of the Senate was authorized to nominate a person competent to make a geological survey of the State, and in accordance James Hall, of New York, was appointed, and during the years 1855-6-7, completed the survey, and in 1858 the State published his report in two volumes.

By another act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved March, 30, 1866, Charles A. White, was appointed State Geologist for two years, and he also proceeded to make another geological survey of the State, and his report was published in 1870 in two volumes. This report also contains much valuable and interesting matter and is a valuable addition to that of its predecessors.

Since then nothing has been done by the State to acquire more knowledge either of her mineral wealth, her palæontology, or of the remains of the silent pre-historic races that lie entombed in her soil. The end and aim of all these surveys, was to give a general outline of the geology of the State, and from the means and time to which they were confined, it was impossible for them to give an extended local survey to each county, therefore one must be content with what is had from them, together with what

observations and reports that have been made by private parties. The following, regarding the geological formation of Tama county has been taken from these various reports:

In Tama County neither coal or mineral has been found in paying quantities, yet coal exists and sandstone has been found not only along the river banks, but in the bluffs in the northern part of the county. Stone can be found in abundance in Carlton and Spring Creek township, and in Fifteen Mile and Six Mile Groves, while in the southwestern part of Indian Village township can be found limited quantities of stone. This stone is of peculiar formation, and belongs to the subcarboniferous lime-stone of the lower series divided into three classes. St. Louis lime-stone, Keokuk or Kinderhook lime-stone and upper and lower Burlington lime-stone. The solidity and compactness of the formation renders it susceptible of the highest polish. The beds are some twelve feet in thickness consisting of three layers divided as follows:

First. Thin bedded sandy limestone three feet; Second. Thin bedded volitic limestone four feet; Third. Heavy bedded irregular limestone, gray with bluish tinge, six feet; and below this will be found thin beds of carboniferous limestone, from 8 to 10 feet.

The Keokuk or Kinderhook limestone is composed largely of fine grained, yellowish sandstone.

The Burlington limestone formation consists of distinct calcareous divisions which are separated by a series of silicious shale and chert together with nodular masses of flint, the whole mixed with a smaller pro-

portion of calcareous matter. It affords much valuable material for building purposes, but which is confined, however, entirely to its stone. It is seldom that it affords anything suitable for ashlar, but for the purpose of common masonry it is excellent, as it endures exposure to the atmosphere and frost without appreciable change. Good lime can be made from it, but the greater part of the lime is made from the upper division, because it usually produces a whiter quality. The upper division furnishes excellent quarry rock wherever it is exposed. The rock is also strong and endures exposure well. The color of some portions of this division is so nearly white and its texture somewhat crystalline, that the purer pieces resemble marble. Although the area occupied by the outcrops of this formation in the county, is comparatively small, yet the fossil remains which it presents are of the most remarkable character and profusion. The only remains of vertebrates which the formation has afforded, are those of fishes and snails which in some localities are numerous.

The St. Louis limestone formation, as it exists in Tama county consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions, principally dependent on lithological character. They are magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The first and lowest consists of a series of yellowish gray, more or less magnesian and usually massive layers. The second is yellowish or light gray, friable sandstone. The third or upper division is principally composed of light gray compact limestone, sometimes uniformly bedded, but it often has a concretionary and even a brecciated character. It furnishes

excellent material for quick lime even when it is so concretionary and brecciated that it will not serve a good purpose for building material, and is usually too soft for any practical use. It contains a great many fossils and is very attractive.

At Indiantown, in Tama county, the sub-carboniferous formation appears, commencing at the water level of the Iowa River.

No. 1. Yellowish shaly fine grained, 10 feet sandstone.

No. 2. Light gray volitic limestone, in heavy layers, 15 feet.

No. 3. Soft irregularly bedded, magnesian limestone passing up into purer and more regularly bedded limestone, 40 feet.

The surface deposits to which the name of drift is applied, has a far wider distribution than any other surface deposit. It meets the eye almost everywhere, covering the earth like a mantle and hiding the stratified rocks from view, except where they have been exposed by the removal of the drift through the erosive action of waters. It forms the soil and subsoil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. Occasionally it is itself covered by another deposit; as for example the bluff deposit, in which case, the latter forms the soil and subsoil. The drift is composed of clay, sand and gravel with boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification or any other regular arrangement of its material.

The clay drift, which is always present in greater or less proportion, is always impure; always finely distributed throughout the whole deposit, but not unfrequently irregular masses of it are separated from other materials. Its color is usually yel-

lowish from the peroxyd of iron it contains, and which when it is burned into bricks gives them a red color.

The sand of the unaltered drift is seldom separated from the other materials in any degree of purity, but it is not unfrequently the case that it exists in excess of the others; and in some cases small accumulations or pockets of it are found, having a considerable degree of purity while the gravel is largely derived from rocks that are more or less purely silicious, but occasionally they are found to be of granite composition.

So small a portion of Tama county is occupied by the coal measures that it is scarcely worth while to mention it, though coal deposits have been found in the northern part of the county, and it is not improbable that other discoveries of it may yet be made in other portions.

In Indian Village township, bed No. 2 is well exposed and is extensively quarried for lime. Near Le Grand, in the eastern part of Marshall county, only a few miles west of Indiantown, No. 3 of the preceding section is well exposed, showing a thickness of about forty feet from the level of the river. No. 1 and 2 do not appear, they having passed beneath its surface by a western dip, aided by the stream. The exposure here is composed almost entirely of light brown or buff colored limestone, more or less magnesian, and in some of the more calcareous layers a slight tendency to volitic structure is seen. Some of the layers are cherty, but a large part of it is quite free from silicious matter.

The stone is largely quarried for various

purposes, and the finer layers, which frequently have a beautiful veining of peroxd of iron, are wrought into ornamental and useful objects, and is known in the market as "Iowa Marble." Several other exposures of the Kinderhook beds are owned in Tama and Marshall Counties, one by H. S. Dickson and one by David Houghton. Those first mentioned are the principal ones.

In this county the volitic member is well exposed at several places where it is

quarried and used for the manufacture of lime of excellent quality. It has been proposed to manufacture this volitic stone into table tops, mantles, etc., but although it may be made to receive a fair polish and its volitic structure gives it considerable beauty, it is feared that the well known tendency of all volitic limestone to become fragmentary will be found to render it worthless for such purposes. However, that near Montour and Indiantown promises to prove valuable for such uses.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

Long before the advent of white man, the entire State of Iowa, then called the Beautiful Land, was occupied by Indian tribes, chief among which were the Sacs and Foxes. Both these tribes were at one time powerful nations, and stood prominent among the aborigines of America. They were formerly two distinct nations, and resided near the waters of the St. Lawrence. By the Government they have always been treated as one people, although keeping up customs among themselves calculated to maintain a separate nationality, and in their own government they were separate. The Fox Indians

moved to the west, and settled in the vicinity of Green Bay, on Lake Michigan, but becoming involved in a war with the French and neighboring tribes, were so much reduced in number that they were unable to sustain themselves against their hostile neighbors. The Sac Indians had been engaged in a war with the Iroquois, or six nations, who occupied the country which now comprises the State of New York, and had become so weak that they were forced to leave their old hunting ground and move to the West. They found the Fox tribe, their old neighbors, like themselves, reduced in number by the

havoc of war, and from a matter of necessity, as well as sympathy, they united their fortunes, and became in the sense of association, one people. The date of their removal from the St. Lawrence is not definitely known. Father Hennepin speaks of the Fox Indians being at Green Bay, then known as the Bay of Puants, in 1760. The date of their removal from Green Bay is unknown, but gradually they branched out, and occupied large tracts of land in Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin. At this time they were famous for their prowess in war.

When the "Black Hawk purchase" was made, a portion of this State was retained by the Indians, consisting of four hundred square miles, and known as "Keokuk's Reserve."

This reservation was along the Iowa river, and therefore Tama county formed a part of it.

In the early part of the present century—in 1803, the first Council of the French Republic ceded the Province of Louisiana to the United States. At that time the greater portion of the territory which now constitutes Iowa was in the possession of the tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, who were acting at that time as confederate tribes.

From this date the Indians ceded away by treaty tract after tract of this the most beautiful country the sun ever shown upon, until to-day in this great State of Iowa they hold only a few hundred acres of land in Tama county, and this only in re-purchase from the white man.

In accord with the progressive and aggressive spirit of the American people, the Government of the United States

made the last treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians in the fall of 1842, for the remaining portion of their lands in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain possession of all the lands thus ceded until the autumn of 1845. These lands laid along the Iowa river, extending southeasterly, and embraced the southeastern part of the State. Their principal village at this time was Ot-tum-wah-no, where the city of Ottumwa now is. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded there was a rush of emigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the boundary of the Indian line, awaiting the day set for the Indians removal. As the day approached hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement, or even the marking out of claims by any monument whatever. To aid them in marking out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground at convenient distances, and at a short time before twelve o'clock of the night preceding the day set, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with ax and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, many disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence.

While this scene was transpiring the

retreating Indian was enacting one, more impressive and melancholy. The winter following the treaty was one of unusual severity, and the Indian Prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the winter to the anger of the Great Spirit because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time arrived for leaving Ottumwa—where they had gathered—a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp; the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears, and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief.

The Sac and Fox Indians were then removed to Kansas upon a reservation given them. In the years 1859-60 they ceded to the Government that reservation, and removed to the lands now occupied by the original tribes, in Kansas. Three hundred and seventeen Indians of the Fox or Musquakie tribe, after their removal, returned to Iowa and settled in Tama county. The Government permitted them to remain, and by virtue of an act passed March 2, 1867, they are permitted to receive their share of the Tribal fund, which is the interest only on the amount due them from the Government for their lands. This branch of the tribe began buying the tract of land which they now occupy as a reservation in Tama township, Tama county, with their annuity, and now own nearly 1400 acres. It cost \$28,000, and is held in common, about 200 acres being used for cultivation. Their personal property is valued at \$20,000, mostly in horses. The strongest local attachment exists among them for their present home,

it being the home of their fathers. They cannot forget the past with all its associations, and will never consent to remove from their present place. They have from the earliest moment been friendly to the whites, and while no very marked degree of civilization has been attained, yet they are a peaceful, honest, and contented people, possessed of a good degree of moral character, and have a brighter outlook for the future.

As to the present condition of the Indians, the following, which is an extract from the report by U. S. Agent Geo. L. Davenport, in August, 1881, treats at length:

"According to the census taken of this tribe last winter, they number 91 men, 104 women, 77 girls and 83 boys. Population in all 355.

"In the spring, the Indians, with the assistance of the Agency farmer, plowed 160 acres of land, and planted it with corn, beans, squash and potatoes. Their crops were well cultivated and looked very promising, when, in the early part of July, heavy storms set in, which caused the Iowa river to rise and overflow all the valley, the water rising four and five feet over their fields and village, destroying all their crops and doing great damage to their fences; and forcing the Indians to move their families to the adjacent hills. This calamity will cause great suffering to their families unless they receive their annuities, which they have all along refused to do.

"Their principal chief, Man-ma-wah-nekah, died in the early part of July. The tribe are in mourning for his death. He was very much beloved, and had great in-

fluence with them. He was thoroughly Indian in his ideas and sentiments, and was very much opposed to making any progress in civilization.

"In a short time this tribe will hold a council with their people to determine what they will do in regard to signing the pay-roll and receiving their annuities, which have up to this time accumulated to be quite a large sum. Last winter I obtained the names and ages of all their people, without their consent or assistance. But the tribe were quite displeased, and I had to explain to them that I was obliged to carry out the instructions received from the department. I have informed them that they can now receive their annuities by the head of each family signing the pay-rolls, and I believe they will do so in a short time.

"These are a very good people. They have behaved remarkably well during the past year. Their conduct toward the white people has been very friendly, honorable and upright. Their women are modest and chaste; their children are brought up strictly, and behave well. I have not heard of a single instance of a quarrel or disturbance of any kind during the past year. The principal chief and council have done all they could to suppress intemperance among them, and there have been but few cases of drunkenness among the young men during the past year, and then it has been the fault of the white man that gets the liquor for them.

"In regard to schools, the old Indian element is very much opposed, and the children are forbid attending. But the young men make good progress in learning to read and write, and many of them can

read and write in English. Quite a number of women have attended the industrial school, and have made very good progress in making their garments and learning to do household work.

"Our teacher died in the early part of the month, after a long illness. She had acquired a knowledge of the Indian language, and was very much beloved by the women and children. It will take some time before we can overcome the prejudice the Indians have to regular schools. It will require patience, perseverance and kindness to succeed.

"The Secretary of the interior has kindly allowed me to purchase implements, by which I have been enabled to help the working Indians to carry on their agricultural work, and it has given them great encouragement.

"The number of deaths during the year has been ten, and the number of births five.

"The school building used for the agency is in good order and repair, and is the only building belonging to the Government.

Very respectfully,
GEO. L. DAVENPORT,
United States Indian Agent."

INDIAN AGENTS.

The first Indian Agent for this tribe was Hon. Leander Clark, of Toledo. He was appointed July 1, 1866, and served in that capacity until July 10, 1869, when he was succeeded by Lieut. Frank D. Garretty, U. S. A., under the regulation transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Lieut. Garretty served until October 5, 1870, when Leander Clark suc-

ceeded him, and again became agent. In September, 1872, Mr. Clark was relieved by Rev. A. R. Howbert, of Belle Fontaine, Ohio.

In April, 1875, Thomas S. Free became agent of the Musquakie band. He took active steps to accomplish the advancement of the Indians in education and farming. In August, 1875, a school-house was built at a cost of \$1200, in which A. B. Somers first taught. Mr. Free is now at Sioux Falls, D. T., practicing law.

In June, 1879, George L. Davenport was appointed to succeed Thos. S. Free, and is the present officer. Mr. Davenport has had a varied and eventful life. He was born on Rock Island, Nov. 15, 1817, the eldest son of Col. Geo. Davenport, being the first white child born in that part of the country. The city of Davenport was named in honor of his father, who was one of its founders. George was nursed by an Indian maid, and his playmates were Indian boys; he therefore learned to talk their language about as soon as he did English. At an early age he was adopted into the Fox tribe, and called "Mosquaque," and was always a great favorite with them. His early education was gained at the school of an invalid soldier at Fort Armstrong, and at the age of ten he was sent to attend school at Cincinnati, O., where he remained two years, then returned to the Island, and was placed in the store of the American Fur Company, of which his father was a member, remaining until this post was given up in 1843. During this time he attended school a part of the time at the Illinois College at Jacksonville, at the Catholic University at St. Louis, and at the Winchester

Academy, in Virginia. In the fall of 1837 he accompanied, by request, the Sac and Fox delegations of chiefs to Washington, and visited other large cities. In 1832 he made the first claim west of the Mississippi, and built the first framehouse in the territory. During the early days of the city of Davenport he was among the most zealous workers for the city's success, and for many years was one of the most prominent of her citizens. He was president of the Merchant's Bank and Davenport National Bank for eighteen years; was president of the City Gas Corporation for twenty-two years. In 1871 he was elected a director of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and held that position for five years. He was married in 1839, and lost one son during the late rebellion. Politically, Mr. Davenport is a Republican. He is an affable, pleasant gentleman, and as a business man is upright and honorable. For the place he holds he is well fitted, and his labors are leaving their marks.

THE INDIAN NAME.

It is quite generally believed that the name by which the Indians in Tama county are known—Musquakies, [sometimes spelled Misquakies]—is a misnomer which they have been given since they have lived here. But this is a mistake, as is also the theory that the name was derived from the fact that they were a portion of Keokuk's followers in trying to avoid the last Black Hawk war, and means "Deserted." When the Sac and Fox Indians occupied the northeastern part of the United States they were called by their proper Indian names: Sockees for Sack; and Musquakies for Fox. When the French landed

upon the shores of that portion of the continent, they named them Sac and Reynard, or Fox. The former band have finally accepted that name; but the latter tribe, among themselves, still hold to the name "Musquakies," which means in their tongue "red men;" or, "Musqua" red; "kies," people.

CUSTOMS, HABITS AND PECULIARITIES OF THE,
MUSQUAKIES.

Much has been written in regard to the customs and habits of the Indian tribes of the northwest and as a description of one was supposed to apply to all, many of these articles have been reproduced as a treatise upon the Musquakies, or the tribes which at one time occupied the "Black Hawk Purchase." But most of these articles in many of the customs and peculiarities they recite are entirely erroneous and, as a whole, very much exaggerated. Contrary to the inference which would be drawn from them, the tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians, since their contact with the whites have always to a certain degree been civilized, and the pioneers who were associated with them during the early days when the redskins called this region "home," agree in the opinion that, as a rule, their ideas of justice and morality were but a few paces in the rear of those held by "civilized humanity." The habits and customs of this tribe of to-day, do not differ very much from those of early days. Very few of them deign to wear the dress of the white man, generally wearing a blanket over the shoulders, feathers in the hair, and not infrequently painted fantastically about the face, neck and arms. Beads and cheap brass jewelry usually adorn the neck and ears, and the

Indian maids wear large and massive bracelets. The blankets are all highly colored, as, in fact, is all of their clothing.

Instead of being frivolous, they are as a rule thrifty and industrious, but the squaws are made to do the hardest labor. Few quarrels are had among themselves, and they are always peaceable to Whites. Since their occupancy of the little reservation in Tama county there has only been one crime committed.

They are more religiously inclined than the white man, believing in God and recognizing the existence of a Supreme Being whom they call the Great Spirit. Their conception of God differs only in part from that held by the Christian world. To them He is an individual being—a supreme personage. They know nothing of Jesus Christ and have no traditions that tend to indicate a belief in any such personage. They have a devil whom they designate as the Bad Spirit. To both are offered sacrifices. Their religion partakes more of the Jewish Creed than that of any other and abounds in numerous forms and customs, quite similar to the old customs first practiced by the Hebrews. They have a Bible which they call "Meeschaum." It is made up of about twenty-seven parts and the whole is written in strange signs only intelligible to the Indians, and the contents are never explained to the whites. There are about half a dozen of these "Meeschaum" in the tribe; they all worn and old and are handled with the greatest care. The word "Meeschaum" in the Indian tongue means "Holy words or laws." Meetings of worship are held which last for three and four hours, and a separate and distinct language is used for religious

talk and worship. They listen with great interest to the explanation of the white man's belief and religion, and have traditions which have been handed down from former generations that are almost identical with Bible parables and illustrations.

One of these traditions is that long years ago, when even the race of red men was in its infancy, there came a rainy season to the land inhabited by the fore-fathers of the Indians. It continued to pour down in drenching torrents for nearly "two moons." The land became covered with water. It rose until even the highest hills began to disappear beneath the waves. The red men seeing that the end was not yet, resolved to cast their lot upon the waters and trust to the Great Spirit for safety. All the canoes that could be found, were collected together and bound with lariats. When the proper time came the raft was laden with the necessary food, blankets and a few musk rats, and all got aboard as the last high mound was submerged by the rapidly rising waters. For many days and nights the bark tossed to and fro, the rain ceased, and they only waited for the water to go down. A musk rat was dropped overboard. He sank toward the bottom and after remaining some time returned to the surface with clean paws and clambered into the raft. This indicated that the water was yet too deep to reach bottom. In a few days the experiment was repeated; but with the same result. In a few days more the muskrat was again put overboard and after being down a few moments came to the surface with his paws covered with mud, and again disappearing to return no more. This was the hopeful sign they had looked for and in a few days the

canoes rested upon the summit of a high mountain. It is readily seen that this tradition is merely another version of the Bible narrative of Noah and the ark; told, it is true, in a rude way, but the truths are still intact and the Indians firmly believe in its authenticity.

The Musquakies have a system of self government. They are divided into three families or clans, which are each represented by a chief; then there is a council consisting of a number of braves who are chosen with reference to their general intelligence or else those who have distinguished themselves in war or otherwise. In addition to these there is a "Business Chief," who is the highest in authority; he attends to the business, leads them in case of war, and is the general executive. Nothing is done except what is agreed to by the council and their wishes are carried out by the head chief. Whatever be their decree most of the people at once submit to it without the need of persuasion or force, and it is very seldom that even the slightest of their laws are violated. There are sometimes exceptions to this in the cases of young men who obtain liquor from the whites and when under its influence will pay but little attention to the laws of the chiefs.

The present "Business Chief" is "Mah-tah-e-qua" who years ago distinguished himself in war with the Sioux. His name, in Indian tongue, indicates the office he holds: Major-General or Leader.

The names of the principal clans, or families are Wolf, Elk and Bear. The name of the Wolf Chief is Muk-we-poshe-to, which signifies "Old Bear." He is only about nineteen years of age, and

therefore does not have much weight in the council.

The Elk Chief is "Wah-ko-mo," meaning "clear or bright." He was born on Turkey River, Iowa, and is about 65 years old. His words have great influence with the tribe, and he is, in one sense, a leader of the council.

The Chief representing the Bear family is Push-e-to-nik, who is about 45 years old.

As a rule, the offices of the Indians are hereditary. When a chief dies his son takes his rank, and, if too young, they either wait until he has reached the years of discretion, or the remaining chiefs appoint some one to fill the vacancy until the heir attains maturity. If any one of the tribe does wrong, his face is blacked, and he is obliged to fast a day or more, according to the nature of the crime or offense.

They are very much opposed to education, because, they say, "We don't want our children to grow up like white children. When white people come to our village we treat them well, the children stand back; but when the Indian goes to town the white children throw stones at him and call him names." They have a school house but are so prejudiced against education that it is hard work to get a young Indian into it. The old braves would not venture in until all the desks were taken out. They say that if they are educated they will become mean like the white man—"White man awful smart but awful mean." They say the "white man is so mean that when he dies his God puts him in an awful hot place and burns him forever, but the Indian's God is more merci-

ful, and the mean Indian less wicked; the Great Spirit sifts him like the chaff and the good Indian goes to the happy hunting ground beyond the river where the bad Indian and the white man never comes." They have a faith that laughs at the impossible, and their confidence in the ways and workings of the Great Spirit for good would put to shame many faithless white men.

Some of the Indians are very intelligent and philosophical. At one time Judge Leander Clark, who was their agent, asked one of the chiefs if he would allow one of his boys to be brought up by Mr. Clark as a white boy. The chief shook his head and upon being asked why, replied: "If you took my boy he would be brought up like a white man; the Great Spirit never intended that he should be a pail face or He would have made him white; He has made him red and intends he should be brought up like red men. Would you let me bring up your white boy like red men? Then you can have my Indian boy to bring up like white man."

The Indians have a way of expressing themselves in writing and often write letters to acquaintances in Nebraska and the Indian Territory. Some of the Indians claim that they still own a strip of land crossing the State of Iowa, ten miles wide, claiming that at the time of the last treaty that much was reserved to them. Whether the majority of the Indians believe this is not known, as it is seldom, if ever, spoken of to-day, by any of them.

After the birth of a child the mother keeps a separate fire and eats alone, and the brave does not go near to see either mother or child until the little one is at

least a month old.

The Indians cannot swear until they learn the English language in which to express it. The Indian language contains no words that could be used for profanity, and the worst thing one Indian can call another is "a dog" or "a fool," which is considered a deadly insult.

The Indian village is located near the center of the reservation. In the spring they move to the fields and until the crop is sown, camp where they are at work. As soon as the spring's work is done they move into the village and have an easy time until the crop matures. They then move back to the fields and remain until the crop is gathered. After this the Indians—most of them at least,—leave their Tama county home and spend the winter in some of the adjoining counties, only to make their appearance when the time for spring work again rolls round. They do that for the purpose of finding maple trees, game and charity.

In a retrospective view of the tribe, while residents of the Tama county but one marked scene of violence can be recalled. This occurred upon the morning of June 13, 1874, resulting in the murder of a Pawnee Indian. The facts as given by the Tama City *Press* of June 19, 1874, are as follows :

"On the morning of June 12, 1874, four Pawnee Indians came to the camp of the Musquakies, and remained all day and the night of the 12th. On the next morning

one of them while but a few steps from the wick-iup was approached from behind by one of the Musquakies called "Black Wolf," who drew a revolver and fired three shots. The first entering the back of the head, and passing through the brain lodged under the skull in front; the second one passing into the base of the neck, passed upward toward the head and came to the surface near the right ear; and the other was nearly a scalp wound. The last two wounds were not necessarily fatal, but the first one bore unmistakable evidence of the intention of him who held the fatal weapon. At the first shot the Pawnee went down, and the other two must have hit him while in the act of falling. When we reached the camp, the Pawnee, had been buried, and not fearing a dead Indian, we had no necessity for the professional assistance of either of the gentlemen who accompanied us. Soon after, the coroner, deputy sheriff, Indian agent and several other parties appeared upon the scene, and the dead Pawnee was resurrected, brought to Tama city, together with his murderer and on Saturday evening an inquest was held by E. M. Beilby, county coroner."

When it was proven that Black Wolf did the bloody deed, a warrant was issued and delivered to deputy sheriff Bartlett who arrested him and lodged him in jail. Black Wolf remained in jail until February 18, 1875, when he was discharged, the witnesses failing to appear against him.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BEGINNING.

To the readers of local history the chapter relating to the early settlement, the first events and beginning of the history of a country, is of general interest. Especially is this the case with pioneers themselves; those who have witnessed the changes that have been made; who have seen a trackless wilderness or prairie transformed into a beautiful country, and filled with an enterprising and happy people. He reads here slowly and critically, every word recalling memories of the past, which for a generation have been buried among a host of recollections which now arise before him like a dream. His old associations, the deeds, the trials and battles against hunger and cold, while settlers were few and far between, and wolves howled about the little log cabin, sending a chill to his heart; and the wind driving the sifting snow through the crevices—all arise now vividly before him. Often it is with pleasure he can recall these recollections, viewing with satisfaction the thought that he lived through it all to see a thrifty and wealthy land, dotted with school-houses and churches, and villages and cities.

But again it will be with sadness that the past is recalled, as thoughts spring up of the dark and painful side of weary days. How a wife, whose virtues, bravery

and simplicity will always be remembered, or a child, prattling in its innocence being called from earth to its eternal home, was laid away under the cruel sod in solemn quietude, by the rough and tender hands of hardy pioneers. Time had partially allayed the sting, but the wound is now uncovered by the allusion to days gone by, and the cases are not a few, where a tear of bitter sadness will course down the cheek in honor of the memory of those who have departed.

Notwithstanding the many disadvantages, and even sorrows attendant upon the first steps of civilization, and the adversities to be encountered, the pioneers led a happy life. The absence of the aristocratic and domineering power of wealth and position must have been a source of comfort and satisfaction. Merit alone insured equality, and this could not be suppressed by tradition. The brotherhood of man was illustrated in a sincere and practical way, and hospitality was not considered so much of a christian trait as a duty to humanity.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To learn with any degree of accuracy the first actual settler of a locality that has been settled for a generation is a more difficult task than would be imagined. There is only one rule which can be adopt



A. Wilkinson



ed, and that is to state the arrivals in the order in which they came, giving the dates as given by the parties themselves, and let the reader judge for himself. For years past there has been controversy over the question as to who was really the very first settler in Tama county. The historian does not dispute a single claim, but presents the statement of each claimant. The matter was submitted to the General Committee appointed by the Old Settlers Society for the revision of the history, and they decided that full credence should be given the statements of the settlers themselves, as there was no way of either proving or disproving the claims.

According to the dates given the historian, the first to locate in the territory now comprising Tama county, with a view to secure a permanent home, was the Vandorin party, who came from Henry county, and settled in York township May 21, 1849. The principal part of the little colony was William Riley Vandorin, his wife Rachel and two children. With them came two hired men, James Vandorin and Isaac McKern; Ephraim Whittaker also came with his wife and two children. William Riley Vandorin and his wife's brother, Isaac Smith, came to Tama county in the fall of 1848, and took the claims upon which they afterward settled, and then returned to Henry county, where the family had been left. In Henry county Smith was taken sick, and delayed the party starting until May 9, 1849. When they finally got started, Smith was left to follow in June, as he was still unable to travel. Vandorin had five yoke of cattle, and Whittaker four, and the

mud was so bad that often it took the whole drove of nine yoke to pull one of the wagons. They were obliged to leave their breaking plows by the wayside. Vandorin settled upon the place he had selected in section 22, York township, where he had erected a cabin, upon the low lands. In 1851 the hard rains came, flooded the cabin and surr undings, and Vandorin built another one upon the bluffs, where he moved his family and stock. Ephraim Whittaker took a claim south of Irving, in what is now called Salt Creek township, about 5 miles from Vandorin's. He stayed until fall, but thought the country was "too new" for him, and returned to Henry county. The first furrow of land was turned by Vandorin and Whittaker June 3, 1849. The men planted it in pumpkin seed and corn, raised quite a lot of corn, and nearly a hundred wagon loads of pumpkins. Vandorin's claim was entered away from him in 1854, and he took up another quarter. In 1883 he was living in Coon Rapids, Carroll county, Iowa. In the chapter upon "Reminiscences" will be found an interesting account of the settlement of this party, by Mrs. Rachel Vandorin.

James Vandorin and Isaac McKern, who have been mentioned as being hired men, only remained until fall, returning to Henry county. They both took "squatter's claims."

During the fall of the same year, 1849, another party made their appearance and became citizens of Tama county. These were the Wilkinsons, consisting of the mother, three brothers, Anthony, Robert, and William, and three sisters, who all settled in township 82, range 13—now

Salt Creek. Their arrival in Tama county was on the 14th day of October, 1849; they came from Coshocton county, Ohio. Anthony and William had been soldiers in the Mexican war and had just received their "land warrants," which they in due time located. The brother Robert purchased land near them in the same township. They immediately commenced building a hewn log cabin on the southwest quarter of section 21, which was then owned by Robert. In the "Reminiscence Chapter" will be found an interesting account of their settlement by Anthony Wilkinson. Anthony and William still live in Salt Creek township, the oldest living settlers in Tama county.

Anthony Wilkinson was born in Ireland, July 28, 1817. At the age of fourteen he came with his parents to America, spending the first three years clerking in a store in Prince George county, Maryland, after which he joined his parents in Ohio, where they had settled on a farm. Shortly after, he commenced work at the carpenter trade and followed that business the greater part of the time until coming to Tama county in 1849, as stated. Here he located land on sections 19 and 20, where he still resides. November, 1850, he married Miss Sarah A. Graham, a native of Ohio. They have a family of seven children—Milton B., Albert A., Lincoln P., Grant, Thomas, Mary A. and Edith. In 1846, Mr. Wilkinson enlisted and served under General Taylor in the Mexican war. After eight months of active service he was taken prisoner by the Mexicans and suffered untold distress and exposure for seven months. After the siege and surrender of the City of Mexico, he was liberated on parole.

He now owns a fine farm of 357 acres, but pays special attention to the raising of fine stock. He is highly respected as a man and citizen.

William Wilkinson, also a native of Ireland, was born August 3, 1820. When fourteen years of age, he came with his parents to America, and located on a farm in Ohio, where he remained until 1847, when he enlisted and went with General Scott to Mexico, participating in the Mexican war. He served eighteen months and on receiving his discharge, returned to Ohio. In 1849, he came to Iowa, finally locating in Salt Creek township, Tama county, on section 21, where he has since made his home. In 1852, he married Miss Sarah Hollepetter, of Ohio. They have had a family of twelve children—Theresie J., Harriet I., Francis E., Charles A., William E., (dead) Josiah A., Martha E., Harry O., Robbie (deceased) Kate A., Mabel E., and Reeba A. He has a large farm and is highly respected as a citizen.

The next to arrive in Tama county with a view to securing a home, was Isaac Asher, who passed through the fertile territory of the Iowa Valley, during the year 1847. In his meanderings he finally arrived near the present site of Indiantown, just over the line in Marshall county, on the 18th day of May of that year, and made a temporary settlement. Isaac Asher was a native of Tennessee, but when a young lad, removed to Shelby county, Indiana, where in 1823 he was married to Martha Greer. In 1845, with his wife and family of nine children, he started for the great west, and on the last day of the year named, they crossed the Mississippi river at Burlington. Here

they remained for eighteen months when they again pushed westward, and on the 18th of May, 1847, halted just over the line, in Marshall county, as stated. Here on June 13, 1848, Elkanah Asher was born—the first birth in that county. The family remained upon that place until November, 1849, Mr. Asher often traversing many parts of Tama county in quest of game. At the time mentioned—in November, 1849, he moved his family into Tama county and located on section six, of what now comprises Indian Village township. A few years later he removed to section eight, in the same township where he remained until the time of his death, which occurred in 1860. His widow still occupies the homestead.

This comprised all the arrivals up to the year 1850. Many had in the meantime come this far west and then turned back disheartened and discouraged by the newness of things, and some even had pushed on westward in hopes of coming to some more beautiful spot, but they were merely transients, whose names if they were learned at all, have long been forgotten.

At this time the law favored "squatters claims" and some of these roving, restless pioneers, would, while passing through, drive a stake, on which were carved their initials. Markets were far from them, traveling tedious and hard, and when a trip was made, a good deal of study was had so as to be sure and get all that was required for the next six months. Between the different settlements there was little or no communication, and, in fact, for several years after the time they were made in 1849, to one, the other was hardly

known to exist. The Vandorins, on Salt Creek, in what is now York township; the Wilkinsons on the Iowa river, in what is now Salt Creek township, and the Ashers in the western part of the county, for several years never once heard of each other, and lived in almost seclusion, having only the society of themselves, and the transients who chanced to pass through. A little garden truck and some corn was raised, but they mostly lived upon what game they procured, and fared sumptuously, for game was plenty and a good share of the time was spent in hunting.

During the year 1850, a few actual settlers moved in, although a number of those who afterwards came and located permanently, came and secured claims there. Many passed through, along the Iowa river, which was a thoroughfare for emigrant travel, and many of these stopped for a short time.

Rezin, A Redman came in the fall of 1850, brought a load of goods and put up a shanty. He then left William Boaz with the stock and returned to Indiana.

W. L. Brannan and family, Samuel J. Murphy and family, James Umbarger and family came in the fall of this year but only remained a few weeks.

Robert Arbuthnot came early in 1850 and settled in Salt Creek township.

In 1851, the southern part of the county received a number of settlers, among whom were Rezin A. Redman, William Blodgett, the Carters, Eli Chase, Anthony Bricker, Levi and D. D. Appelgate, Newell Blodgett, William Taylor, Eli and John Daily, John Dooly and Mr. Warner.

Rezin A. Redman, who is first mentioned as a well-known early settler. He

came from Jackson county Indiana, making his first trip to Tama county in the fall of 1849, with J. C. Vermilya, and locating land warrants in timber land, in what is now Tama township. In the fall of 1851 he moved his family to his new home, and remained for several years. He was a tailor by trade, but desired to go into the mercantile business. When he left Tama county he went to Marengo and opened a general merchandise store; was not very successful, as he was visionary, his notions too high flown and extravagant, and he soon failed. It is said that Redman erected the first cabin in Tama county north of the Iowa River.

William Blodgett came from Jackson county, Indiana, from whence came a number of the early settlers of Tama county. He came west in 1851, and on the 1st day of August of that year, settled upon a claim where Tama City now is. He is a brother-in-law of Judge J. C. Vermilya, and is still living near his original claim.

Eli Chase settled with his family in what is now Columbia township in March 1851.

Early in the spring of 1851, Anthony Bricker, and family and Levi Appelgate, came from Indiana. Appelgate settled in what is now Carlton township, while Bricker crossed the line and settled in Marshall county for a few months when he moved into Tama county. Here he remained for a number of years, and now after having made his home in several states, lives in Idaho Territory. Levi Appelgate divides his time between Tama county and Nebraska.

David D. Appelgate came in the fall of

1851, and made his home with his brother Levi. He still lives in Toledo, has served the county many years in an official capacity and is now engaged in the practice of law.

Newell Blodgett came during the summer of this year and located in Indian Village township, where he still remains.

William Taylor located at Indiantown in May, 1851, and still lives in the same township. He is a native of Ohio, but came to Iowa directly from Illinois.

Eli Daily came with his family from Jackson county, Indiana, in the summer of 1851, and located near Indiantown, where he opened a farm and remained until the time of his death, in 1860. He had been one of the associate Judges of the county from whence he came and was a man of worth and intelligence; a quiet, good citizen and an honest man.

John Dooley came at about the same time, from Jackson county, Indiana and settled near Daily with his family. He only remained a few years. He is spoken of as a plain, good, sociable and honest farmer.

The man Warner was a German, who settled near Indiantown in 1851; but not much is remembered of him.

By this time the southern part of the county contained quite a settlement, but there was still room for more, and arrivals with a view of settling were received with cordiality. The year 1852 witnessed many additions, among the new settlers being Christain and David F. Bruner, J. C. Vermilya, J. H. Hollen, W. T. Hollen, the Morrison family, William Potts Thomas Everett, Widow Croskrey and sons, William H. Wesley, John, Joseph

and Jacob and one girl, Mr. Beabout, Peter Overmire, William Schammerhorn, B. W. Wilson, Thomas Skiles, William Cruthers, Washington Abbott, J. H. Voorhies, William Martin, the Myers brothers, Henry Lance, Richard Podmore, John Golwitzer, Zebedee Rush, Isaac Butler, Samuel Giger and family.

Christian Bruner and his son David F. Bruner and their families came to Tama county from Ohio in 1852, the former arriving in the summer and the latter in the fall, and making permanent settlements. Both had been here in the fall of the previous year. Christian settled in Howard township where he erected the first saw-mill in the county; was largely interested in the platting of Monticello, and was otherwise a prominent man in early times. David F. Bruner settled in Toledo township, where he still lives. He was the first treasurer and recorder of the county elected, and in the chapter upon "Representation" a sketch of his life will be found.

In March, 1852, J. C. Vermilya came with his family and located in what is now Tama township, where he still lives. He was the first judge of Tama county after organization, and is noticed at length in the chapter upon "Representation."

On the 27th of April, 1852, J. H. Hollen and family and W. T. Hollen, from Jackson county, Indiana, landed in Tama county, settling where Tama city now rests. They are still residents of the same township, and have taken an active and prominent part in the development of the county. J. H. Hollen was one of the first Justices of the Peace in the county.

The Morrison family consisted of the

old gentleman, William Morrison, his wife and two sons, George and Henry, together with a son-in-law, William Potts, also came in this year. They had taken claims and done breaking here in the fall of 1851, and in the spring of 1852 moved in, the Morrisons settling in Columbia township, and Potts in Richland, although at that time there were no township divisions. The old gentleman and wife are dead and buried there on the old homestead. George was a married man; he remained until 1871, when he removed to Missouri, where he has since died. George was quite a prominent man in early days, was one of the first Justices of the Peace in the county, was postmaster of Ola post-office in 1853, and was a man of fair ability. His great fault was, that he was too good natured for his own good; being a man of strict integrity and too inclined to think all men like himself. Henry Morrison remained here until 1871, when he went to Kansas, where he still lives. He was an easy going, clever and genial man. William Potts died at an early day.

Thomas Everett came to Tama county, with his family, from Ohio, in the fall of 1852, and settled in the territory which now comprises Columbia township. He remained there until the time of his death, which occurred a number of years ago. His family still live on the farm. He was a large, heavy man, a first rate farmer and had accumulated a large property before his death. Thomas Everett had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane, under General Scott. He very much resembled General Scott.

Widow Croskrey and her sons, William

H., Wesley, John, Joseph, and Jacob, and one daughter, settled in township 82, range 15, in the fall of 1852. Mrs. Croskrey died there and the sons are still living in the county. The daughter married Geo. W. Louthan, and now lives in O'Brien county.

Mr. Beabout settled in Salt Creek township in 1852 with his family. Not much is remembered of him more than that he was a native of Tennessee and left this county years ago.

Peter Overmire came to Tama county in the spring of 1852, and located in Toledo township. He was a native of Ohio, born in Perry county of that State, February 1, 1814. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Guima) Overmire, who emigrated to Ohio in 1810, being among the early settlers of Perry county. Here Peter grew to manhood, receiving an education in a log cabin. When eighteen years of age, he went to Sandusky county, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Elizabeth Hill on June 24, 1838. Five children blessed this union—Eve, John F., Levi W., Silas and Mary C. Mr. Overmire left Ohio, went to Indiana, and, in the summer of 1851, emigrated to Iowa City, where he spent the winter, emigrating in the spring of 1852, to Tama county, and settled on section 6, in Toledo township. About the time of his arrival, there was a heavy snow storm, the snow falling to the depth of eleven inches. Mr. Overmire went to work and soon erected a log cabin, one among the first in the township, here he remained four years, when he removed to the vicinity of Monticello. In the spring of 1860, he moved to his present farm, where he has since resid-

ed. His farm consists of eighty acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$40.00 per acre, and twenty acres of timber. Mr. Overmire is a member of the Baptist church and his wife of the Lutheran.

The Myers brothers came from Indiana and located in Toledo township, Tama county, in June, 1852. Noah was the principal factor of the party, his brothers being James, a young man, and Angelo, who was married. Noah was the first school fund commissioner of the county, and a prominent and influential politician in early days. He only remained in the county five or six years. He now lives in Missouri.

B. W. Wilson and Thomas Skiles settled with their families in what is now Salt Creek township, south of the river.

William Cruthers settled with his family north of the river, in the same township. He left the county some years ago.

Washington Abbott and William Martin settled with their families in the western part of the county in 1852.

Samuel Giger, E. Moler and R. A. Rundle all settled in the county during the year 1852. They are noticed elsewhere in this work.

The northern part of Tama county did not lie in the same path of travel as the southern part. It seems that the valley of the Iowa River was followed by emigrants mostly from Davenport, Muscatine and other points in that direction. Northern Tama laid directly in the path of those coming by way of Dubuque. Thus it was much later in receiving settlers. The Iowa river was an established highway for travel, and in many places 100 miles west

of Tama county, there were settlers before any settled in northern Tama, ten miles from the river. The first settlers in the northern part of the county were Norman L. Osborn, David Dean and his two sons, Ira and Lewis, who arrived January 1, 1852. During the summer and fall of that year, the following named made their appearance, and swelled the settlement in that vicinity: Samuel Dunkle, Mr. Springmyer, Nelson Usher, Volney Carpenter, Patrick Casey, John Connolly, Jonas P. Wood, Joseph and John Connell, William D. Hitchner, Joshua C. and L. E. Wood, Wesley A. Daniels, Daniel Connell, senior, Robert Connell and his sister Margaret, and Otto Story.

Norman L. Osborne came to Tama county in January, 1852, and claimed the southeast quarter of section 26, Buckingham township. After a few months he sold this claim to Mr. Dunkle, and removing to what is now Perry township, entered the northeast quarter of section 10. In 1853 he again sold out to the Taylor brothers, and entered the northwest quarter of the same section, where he broke several acres and built a log house. Two years later he sold to Stephen Klingaman, and sought a new field for speculation. At last accounts he was in Missouri. Mr. Osborn was a good man, of more than ordinary intelligence. He and his family were well liked by his neighbors.

The same year David Dean and family came and settled on the southwest quarter of section 27, Perry township. His son Ira entered the southeast quarter of section 28, and another son, Lude, settled on the northeast quarter of section 33. They all sold out in 1855, and went west. One

of the sons is now at Goldfield, Wright county, where he keeps a grocery store and meat market. The Dean family came from Indiana, and went from here to Wright county some time in 1857 or 1858. They were good neighbors.

Mr. Dunkle came to the county in 1852, and purchased the farm of Norman L. Osborne, but did not remain long, selling his farm and removing from the county.

Another early settler who came in the year 1852, was Patrick Casey, a native of Ireland. He settled on section 25, Buckingham township. In 1854 he sold his farm and went to Geneseo township, where he lived for a few years, and then removed to Kansas. He is not living. Mr. Casey was a full-blooded Irishman, and like all the rest of his race was genial and warm-hearted.

Otto Story came to Tama county with the Dean family in 1852, and made a claim on section 33, Buckingham township. He did not prove up his claim, but sold in 1854, and went to Wright county.

The same year Mr. Springmeyer came and settled on section 26, Buckingham township, where he remained a short time; then went to Cedar county in this State.

Some time in June of 1852, Jonas P. Wood, William D. Hitchner, and Joseph and John Connell came together, and settled in what is now known as Perry township.

J. P. Wood entered 400 acres of land in the northwest quarter of section 4, the north half, of the northwest quarter of section 5, in township 86, range 14; and the southeast quarter of section 3, in township 83, range 15. In October of

that year, Mr. Wood returned to Ohio and brought out his family. He still lives here on section 4, Perry township. Two brothers of Mr. Wood, Joshua C. and Lyman E., came with him to Iowa, on his return from Ohio. J. C. now lives on section 33, Buckingham township, and L. E. resides on section 8, Perry. Sketches of them will be found elsewhere.

William Hitchner, who settled in what is now known as Perry township, committed suicide in 1874. Details of this may be found in the chapter "Miscellaneous."

The Connell brothers located on the north half of the southwest quarter of section 4, Perry township, and were joined in the fall of that year by their father, Daniel Connell, now deceased; their brother, Robert, who died in 1876; and a sister, Margaret. Joseph Connell died in September, 1854, while on a trip to Vinton; John Connell now resides in Toledo. Daniel Connell, Jr., came several years later.

W. A. Daniels, also a settler of 1852, located on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 33, Buckingham, where he still lives.

Nelson Usher and his son-in-law, Volney Carpenter, came in 1852, the former entering the south half of the southwest quarter of section 4, and also a part of the northwest quarter of section 9, in Perry township. He sold in 1854, and went west. His son-in-law, Carpenter, followed him and at last accounts were both in Oregon.

This brings the settlement of the whole county up to January, 1853, after which time immigration set in rapidly. It is unnecessary to carry the settlement any

further in this chapter, as this subject is treated at length in the history of the various townships, where the most of the pioneers who have here been briefly treated, and those who may have been omitted, will receive due and lengthy notice.

THE COUNTY NAME.

Tradition says that the name which Tama county bears, was given in honor or remembrance of the wife of the Indian chief "Poweshiek," after whom the county joining Tama on the south was named. In the Indian tongue, the name signifies beautiful, pleasant or lovely. This is generally accepted and believed to be the true source from which came the name of the county. There is another theory advanced, however, which sets forth that the name was derived from that of an Indian chief "Pottama."

ORGANIZATION.

The occupancy of this territory by Indians is treated at length in another chapter. In 1845-6, the tribe was removed to the reservation assigned them in Kansas, but many of them wandered back to the old hunting grounds, and began settling upon the tract of land where they yet remain. Soon afterward the territory of Tama county was attached to Benton county for Revenue, Judicial and civil purposes, to accommodate the few settlers. A portion of the county was surveyed in 1843, and it was completed during 1845 and 1846 by A. L. Brown and his corps of assistants. In 1848 entries of land were made and soon afterward the pioneers began drifting into Tama county. In 1850 the U. S. census gave the county a population of eight, but in reality it was about double that number. This rapidly increas-



Leander Clark

ed until in the spring of 1853 there were a number of neighborhoods in various parts of the county, which made a total population of considerably over 200. Early in 1853 the settlers began talking of the need of having some political organization. After considerable agitation, the matter was brought to a culmination by the presentation of a petition to the county judge of Benton for the organization of the county into townships. This petition was signed by most of the inhabitants of the county; but who they were it is impossible at this late day to tell, as the petition itself has years ago been destroyed.

Upon receiving this application, the county judge of Benton county issued orders for the organization of Tama county into three civil townships. These orders have also been lost; but Daniel Connell, of Gladbrook, was thoughtful enough to make a transcript of the one authorizing the organization of the northern part of the county. This one reads as follows:

"STATE OF IOWA,) ss
BENTON COUNTY,)

To N. L. Osborn, John Connell and David Dean:

You are hereby notified that the County Court of said County has this day organized the following described townships into a Civil Township, for Judicial purposes, viz: Townships 85 and 86, in range 13; 85 and 86, in range 14; 85 and 86, in range 15, west, in Tama County, Iowa; and has appointed you the Trustees of said Township, and you are hereby authorized to call, according to law, and give necessary notice, and hold an election on the first Monday of April, A. D., 1853, as provided for in the Statutes.

(Signed) J. C. TRAEER,
Clerk of the Court.

By order of County Judge."

The order bore no date, but it is presumed to have been made some time in February, 1853. An informal meeting of the citizens was held to give name to the towns thus organized. The men failing to agree, it was left to Miss Margaret Connell, and she named it Buckingham, in honor of Gov. William A. Buckingham, of Norwich, Connecticut.

By this it will be seen that Buckingham embraced the territory now organized into the following civil townships: Geneseo, Buckingham, Grant, Crystal, Perry and Clark.

The other two orders mentioned heretofore were for the organization of Howard and Indian Village Townships. Howard embraced the territory now comprising Columbia, Toledo, Tama, Howard, Carroll, Otter Creek, Richland, Salt Creek, York and Oneida. Indian Village embraced all the balance of the county. The electors of Buckingham met at the house of Norman L. Osborn; those of Indian Village at the house of Eli W. Daily, and those of Howard at the residence of Rezin A. Redman. The townships were thus legally organized. Thus was the territory of Tama county first set apart from all else, and the wheels of local government started.

In the meantime a movement for a county organization had been set on foot, and in March, 1853, a majority of the citizens of Tama county petitioned the County Judge of Benton County for the necessary order for a county organization. The order was accordingly issued, commanding that an election be held on the first

Monday in May, 1853, for the election of county officers, who should perfect the county organization, and serve until the ensuing regular election in August. On the day set the election was held, and resulted in the choice of the first county officers of Tama County, as follows :

County Judge, Tallman Chase ; Prosecuting Attorney, John Huston ; Clerk of the Courts, David D. Applegate ; Surveyor, Wesley A. Daniels. For School Fund Commissioner, David F. Bruner and Anthony Wilkinson received an equal number of votes, so neither was elected.

The entry upon the record books regarding this election is a curiosity. A third of a century has nearly obliterated the marks of pen and ink, but, as best it can be read, the entry is here presented *verbatim* :

"Be it remembered that on—day of March 1853 a majority of the citizens of Tama county petitioned to the Judge of Benton county Iowa, to be organized, where upon receiving the said petition, an order was issued to hold an election on the first Monday in May 1853. Due notice was given, the election was held and the Returns was made to Benton county, the following officers was elected : Tallman Chaise, Co. Judge ; John Huston, Pros. Atty ; David D. Applegate, Clerk of the District Court.

David F. Bruner and Anthony Wilkinson was tie for School Fund Commissioners. Wesley A. Daniels, Surveyor.

The following officers qualified in time prescribed by law : John Huston, Pros. Atty. ; David D. Applegate, Clerk of the District Court and Wesley A. Daniel, Co. Surveyor.

JOHN HUSTON,
Pros. Atty."

Several of the officers did not qualify, as the emoluments of the office would not pay for the trouble, and the regular election for officers for the full term would take place the following August. A local writer says of it : "They realized that they might not be in office long enough to get their seats warm before being invited to step down and out." However, these were the first county officers ever elected, and as was the prevailing custom of those days, it is said they indulged, one and all, in a jolly time. Thus was the judicial life of Tama county "brought before the world."

Those officers who did qualify, went to Vinton, Benton county, to be sworn in by the county Judge of that county. Those who qualified afterward, were sworn in by the prosecuting attorney of Tama county.

On the fourth Monday in July, 1853, the first term of court was held, and, as Tallman Chase, who had been elected county Judge had not qualified, this term was presided over by the prosecuting attorney, John Huston. It was held at the house of Huston in Indian Village township. At this time David F. Bruner was appointed Treasurer and recorder to serve until the ensuing August election. Norman L. Osborn was appointed Sheriff as he had failed to qualify within the time set by law.

The tie for school fund commissioner was settled by the appointment of Noah Myers to the office.

On the first Monday in August, 1853, Tama county was permanently organized by the election of county officers for the regular term of two years. There were seventy-two votes polled, and from the

returns it seems that politics did not enter into the campaign at all. There were three candidates for county judge, John C. Vermilya, James H. Hollen and J. P. Wood, and the former was successful by a majority of four votes. There were two candidates for Treasurer and Recorder, John Ross and David T. Bruner. Ross being successful by a majority of 20. For Sheriff, there were three. Miron Blodgett, W. F. Hollen and N. L. Osborn, and the first named came out ahead with eleven votes to spare. The "woods were full of candidates;" for coroner, there being Franklin Davis, who received 40 votes; Zebedee Rush, 15; J. H. Voorhies, 10; Franklin Vorn, 4; and Wesley A. Daniels, 18; Wesley A. Daniels was elected surveyor with but little opposition. This makes the list—county judge, John C. Vermilya; treasurer and recorder, John Ross; sheriff, Miron Blodgett; coroner, Franklin Davis; surveyor, Wesley A. Daniels. The board of canvassers at this election was composed of John Huston, Robert Wilkinson, and William Booher. There were three voting precincts, Howard, Buckingham and Indian Village.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT

As soon as the organization of the county was permanently effected, the matter of the location of the county seat presented itself. Hon. James P. Carlton, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, appointed Joseph M. Ferguson of Marshall county, and R. B. Ogden, of Poweshick county, commissioners to locate a seat of justice for Tama county. They met at the house of John C. Vermilya, on the 20th day of October, 1853, and started out in quest of a location. They first

examined a quarter section near Bruner Mill, in Howard township. At this time, this was about the most notable point in the county. The town of Monticello had been here platted, and a saw mill erected by Christian Bruner. The commissioners were strongly inclined to locate it at this point. David T. Bruner offered to give 20 acres from the north part of his farm, on section 4; Christian Bruner offered twenty acres of the town site of Monticello, and twenty adjoining it on the north. But this difficulty arose: Adam Zehrung owned one-half of the townsite of Monticello, and he refused to donate any of it, but insisted upon keeping the very centre of the town. In lieu thereof he offered to give twenty acres of bottom land, belonging to his son, which was not fit to erect a house upon. The commissioners looked the matter over, and tried to persuade Zehrung to give it up, and all the neighbors joined, but to no avail. Christian Bruner offered to buy the land, proposing to give three times its value, but Zehrung refused to sell at any price, thinking the county seat would be located there any way. Then Christian Bruner offered 160 acres of raw prairie, lying near the present location of Howard cemetery, but this the commissioners refused to consider, because it was too far from water, and was not suitable. The Commissioners then moved on and examined other locations.

In the meantime quite a crowd of citizens had assembled, but the extreme southern part of the county had scarcely heard of it. Finally Noah Myers started out to get help in the effort to secure the location as far south as possible. Going

on a run to J. H. Hollins, he roused him by exclaiming. "What in thunder are you laying around here for, when there is a county seat at stake?" Hollen had not heard that the commissioners had arrived, but it did not take him long to understand the situation, as Myers had been with the commissioners. In a few moments they had decided upon a plan to get it located where Toledo now rests. At that time this was school land, and was claimed by John Sporb, Solomon Hufford, John Ross and Peter Overmire. The commissioners had decided not to consider bids of less than 80 acres, and Hollen and Myers immediately started for the houses of these settlers to get them to offer 20 acres each, thus making 80, which they at once agreed to do, so it only remained to arrange with the commissioners. Hollen and Myers came upon the commissioners at the farm of Samuel Walkup, and after a short explanation the whole crowd moved toward the present site of Toledo. While they were passing the house of Solomon Hufford, R. B. Ogden, one of the commissioners, picked up a stake and sharpened it, without saying a word. When they arrived upon the spot now occupied by the Toledo Hotel Block, he halted and exclaimed: "Gentlemen, here is the spot that shall be the future county seat of Tama County!" He then drove in the stake with an ax, which had been brought for the purpose. This closed their labors. The location was described as follows: Southwest quarter of southeast quarter, and west half of southeast quarter of southeast quarter; and south half of the northwest quarter, of the southeast quarter, of section 15, town-

ship 83, range 15.

The commissioners had the right to name the future county seat, but for some reason they failed to do so, and it took the name of Toledo from the postoffice, which had been established during the summer, with J. H. Hollen, as postmaster. Mr. Hollen got the name from reading the book, "Knight of Toledo, in Spain."

FIRST EVENTS.

The first marriage in the county was that of Myron Blodgett to Miss Sarah Cronk, August 14, 1853. The happy couple were united by John C. Vermilya, county judge. This was Judge Vermilya's first effort in this line and he was not a little embarrassed, it is said. Blodgett, in a joke, called upon him immediately after he qualified.

The second marriage was that of Frederick L. Knott to Martha Gayor, in Buckingham township, on the 16th of October, 1853, the ceremony being performed by Rev. S. W. Ingham, who still resides in the county, ripe with many years of useful labor.

The first death in the county was Franklin, a son of David F. and Catharine Bruner who died September 19th, 1852.

The second death as near as can be ascertained, was that of Miss Maria Blodgett, which occurred early in the spring of 1853.

The next was William T., a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hollen, who died April 1, 1853. The little one was born February 9, 1853.

William Hitchner and wife had a daughter born to them on December 1st, 1852, and it is claimed upon good authority that

this was the first birth in the county. They lived in Northern Tama.

The first fire and destruction of property in the county, was the burning of the log cabin of Alexander Fowler, in what is now York township, in the fall of 1853.

The first county warrants Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, amounting to \$19.50, were issued October 18, 1853, to David F. Bruner for services as assessor of Howard township.

The first flouring mill was erected by C. Bruner late in the winter of 1854. He did not get to grinding until the spring of 1856.

About the same time the Indiantown mill was erected.

As early as July, 1852, a methodist devine—Rev. Hesswood—held religious services at Indiantown, in the cabins of various settlements, but no organization was effected.

The next preaching in Tama county was by the Rev. Stone, a Presbyterian minister from Iowa City, in the winter of 1852-3. Services were held at the house of Christian Bruner, in Howard township.

Religious services were held at the house of Norman L. Osborn in Perry township in the latter part of May, 1853, with Rev. Solomon W. Ingham as preacher. The reverend gentleman organized a class the same time and Ira Taylor was appointed leader. This meeting was held on what is now the site of Traer under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church and the organization was known as the "Tama Mission."

Their first quarterly services were held Novembet 26, 1853, as the house of Zebedee Rush, near Toledo, and Elder Ingham delivered the sermon. They built their

first church in Toledo in 1856.

The first Congregational Church in Tama County was organized at Toledo in December, 1754, with a membership of nine, Rev. George H. Woodward was the first pastor and came in 1856. They erected and dedicated toeir first church in 1860.

The first regular Baptist Church was organized at Toledo, May 20, 1855 with a membership of sixteen persons, and Rev. George G. Edwards as pastor.

The first Presbyterian Church in Tama County was organized by the settlers of Carlton township on the 20th of August, 1855, called "Rock Creek Church" with ten members and James Laughlin and James Reed as elders.

The first citizen to become naturalized was Gotlieb Waggoner, who received his final papers from Judge Smyth on the 20th of May, 1856. At the same time John Waltz was naturalized.

The first will probated was the will of James Hatfield, deceased, on the 27th day of November, 1854, in County Court, by John C. Vermilya, County Judge.

The first letters of Administration were issued to Nathaniel E. Horton, October 23rd, 1854. Amos Hatfield was the first guardian appointed by the County Court on November 29th 1854.

The first lodge of "Free and Accepted Masons" was organized at Indiantown. Their dispensation was received August 4, 1867. Their charter was received June 2, 1858, and called "Polar Star Lodge, No. 115." The charter members were W. C. Salsbury, W. M.; Charles Gray, Jr., S. W.; S. Cronk, J. W. It was named by Judge Salsbury.

Prior to the latter part of 1883, the pioneers traveling through this region usually followed trails, paths, kept the setting sun straight ahead and followed any other device to keep in the right direction. On July 1, 1853, a State Road was laid out by the Legislature, running from Marengo to Fort Dodge through the southern part of Tama county. During the year following (1854) a mail route was established from Merengo to Marietta, in Marshall county along this road. Prior to this, in the summer of 1853 a post office had been established with James H. Hollen as post master. In January, 1854, a post office was established at Kinnesaw, with Anthony Wilkinson as post master, his commission bearing the date of February 27, 1854. These—the State road, mail route and post offices—were the first established in the county. They gave material aid to the settlers, and seemed in a degree to be a connecting link between their eastern homes and the Far West.

In August, 1853, the A. D. Stephen's and Hardin county road was located.

In December of the same year a State road running from A. D. Stephen's place to Indiantown was located running north from the Iowa river, and with the streams temporarily bridged proved a great benefit to the country.

Early in 1854, a road was located from J. H. Hollen's place, near the Iowa river running northwesterly to James Laughlins house in Carlton township.

On the 30th of May, 1854, the Black Hawk and Toledo road was located by way of Toledo and Buckingham to Black Hawk county.

On the 15th of July, the same year, a

road from Bruner's mill in Toledo township to Salt Creek, was located and opened.

On July 29, 1855, a road from Vinton to Newton by way of Toledo was located, and others followed rapidly, showing that Tama county pioneers had the determination, energy and enterprise to carry it through, and to have the county open to travel and free communication.

THE FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN TAMA COUNTY.

Buckingham township has the honor of passing into history as the first to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. It took place in 1853, and was entered into with a zeal and patriotism which has never since been surpassed. Probably no celebration since that time in Tama county has been more thoroughly enjoyed, and at that time, all being socially equal, the brotherhood and common interest of human beings was felt and illustrated in a way that made the occasion doubly happy.

The most important workers in the movement to inaugurate the celebration, were, Col. John Connell, J. C. Wood, J. P. Wood and Wesley A. Daniels. A subscription paper was started, which was signed by about twenty persons subscribing in all, the amount of \$9.75! The collector of this subscription was Joshua C. Wood, and the list is still in his hands. The preamble is in the hand-writing of John Connell, and is in a good state of preservation, but the names signed are fast being obliterated. One name, remembered as that of Alvah L. Dean, cannot be distinguished at all, and those of L. E. Wood and Joseph Connell can barely be read. John Connell and J. C. Wood went to Cedar Rapids and procured the neces-

sary eatables, as that was the nearest point where provisions could be obtained. It was the intention to have the celebration begin in the morning of July 4, 1853, but the day before a heavy rain came and the streams were swollen to unusual proportions, so that it was with difficulty that those who attended, reached the place to open the ceremonies in the afternoon and many were prevented from coming. About seventy-five persons were present, and had it not been for the high water, it is said that nearly the whole county would have been in attendance. Swings were put up which furnished amusement for the young people; some good singing enjoyed and the balance of the afternoon spent in social talk and having a pleasant visit. Several short speeches were made but no

oration. In the evening a fine supper was prepared, which the assemblage greatly enjoyed, and the feast to this day, is often spoken of as being the best the participants ever ate. After this they all returned to their homes, feeling that the day had been well spent.

In 1854 a celebration was held at Vermilya's Grove, near the present site of Tama City. It was very largely attended, there being about 500 persons present. Orations were delivered by Alfred Phillips and Rev. Mr. Petefish. A table 200 feet long was spread and all were fed in royal style. A notable feature was ice water, the ice having been furnished by J. C. Vermilya. No liquor was on the ground and not a drunken man was seen.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

For a few years prior to the organization of Tama county, the territory now comprising it was attached to Benton for civil and judicial purposes. On the 10th of March, 1853, the voters of Tama county presented a petition to the County Judge of Benton asking for a separate organization. This was granted and the county effected a temporary organization by the election of the following named officers:

Tallman Chase, County Judge; David D. Appelgate, Clerk of Courts; Norman L. Osborn, Sheriff; John Huston, Prosecuting Attorney; Wesley A. Daniels, County Surveyor; David F. Bruner and Anthony Wilkinson received an equal number of votes for School Fund Commissioner, but Noah Myers received the appointment. This election was held on the first Monday of May 1853, and as the organization was

merely temporary, many of the officers did not qualify.

The next and first regular election was held on the first Monday in August, 1853, and the following officers were elected: County Judge, John C. Vermilya; Treasurer and Recorder, John Ross; Coroner, Franklin Davis; Surveyor, W. A. Daniel; Sheriff, Norman L. Osborn. This set the governmental wheels of the county in motion, and their busy hum has since continued without interruption. The details of matters pertaining to organization, elections and county officers, will be found elsewhere in this volume.

In early days the mode of county government differed very much from that of the present day. The executive department was vested in what was termed a "County Court," which exercised the same jurisdiction and had the same powers which are now held by the County Board of Supervisors, and in addition to this had jurisdiction in all cases of a civil nature which now come before the Circuit Court, together with probate and marriage license matters. The court consisted of the County Judge, Sheriff and a Clerk. The former had all the authority and the two latter, when they acted at all, were assistants. Thus the office of County Judge was one of much importance.

ACTS OF THE COUNTY COURT.

On the organization of Tama county it comprised three townships—Howard, Indian Village and Buckingham. Each of these townships was organized by order of the County Judge of Benton county.

The qualified electors of Howard township met at the house of Rezin A. Redman, and organized the township, the

boundary lines of which were as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of township 82, north of range 15 west, thence to the northwest corner of township 84, north of range 15 west, thence east to the north east corner of township 84, north of range 13 west, thence south to the southeast corner of township 82, north of range 13 west, thence to the place of beginning.

Indian Village township was organized at the house of Eli W. Daily. Its boundary lines were as follows, as described in the records of the County Court: "Containing the west tier of Congressional townships in said county, which is township 82, north of range 16 west, and township 83, north of range 16 west, township 84, north of range 16 west, township 85, north of range 16 west, and township 86, north of range 16 west."

The qualified electors of Buckingham township met at the house of N. L. Osborn, and organized the township, which was bounded as follows:—"Beginning at the southwest corner of township 85, north of range 15 west, thence north to the northwest corner of township 86, north of range 15 west, thence east to the southeast corner of said county, thence south along said county line to the southeast corner of township 85, north of range 13 west, thence west to the place of beginning."

The first session of county court was held at the house of John Huston, in Indian Village township in — 1853. Tallman Chase who had been elected county judge, had failed to qualify, and this term was presided over by the prosecuting attorney, John Huston.

The first term of the county court, presided over by Judge Vermilya, was held at the house of the Judge in October, 1853. At this time the officers of the county made settlement with the county judge. The record is as follows:—

Fees received by County Judge.....	\$ 2 10
Fees received by Clerk.....	3 35
Fees received by Recorder and Treasurer.....	—
Due County Judge for salary.....	10 40
Due Clerk for five month's salary.....	17 40
Due Recorder and Treasurer for five months salary.....	12 50

Warrants No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 were issued in favor of David Bruner for services rendered in assessing Howard township. The amount issued was for \$19 50.

The third record made by the County Judge was the report of the commissioners to locate the county seat, of which mention is made elsewhere in this work.

At the April term, 1854, the county officers again made settlement, the record of which is as follows:

Fees received by the County Judge for last quarter.....	\$5 15
Fees received by Clerk for last quarter..	2 60
Fees received by Recorder and Treasurer for last quarter	37 00
Balance due County Judge for last quarter.....	7 35
Balance Clerk for last quarter.....	9 90

At this term a warrant was issued to the Sheriff for the organization of the following named townships.

Carlton township to contain all of Indian Village township that lies north of the Iowa river, its first election to be held at the house of William Murtz on the first Monday in April, 1854.

Richland township to contain all of Howard township that lies south of the Iowa

River, the first election to be held at the house of Aluson P. Rich on the first Monday in April, 1854.

Salt Creek township to contain all of Howard township that lies east of the west line of range 15 west and north of the Iowa river, the first election to be held at the house of Levi Marshes, on the first Monday in April 1854.

At the August term, 1854, settlement was made by the county officers, showing the following amounts:

Fees received by county Judge for last quarter.....	\$8 85
Fees received by Clerk for last quarter..	3 20
Fees received by Treasurer and Recorder for last quarter.....	37 90
Salary due county Judge.....	16 58
Contingent expenses of county Judges allowed by Prosecuting attorney.....	75 00
Clerk's salary.....	16 58
Treasurer and Recorder's salary.....	16 58
Prosecuting Attorney.....	9 00

On the 5th day of February, 1856, the county Court met and received the petition of a number of the citizens of Buckingham township, for its division and the creation of a new township. The prayer of the petitioners was granted and a township was organized comprising Congressional township 86, north of range 13 west of the 5th principal meridian, to be known as Geneseo township.

At the same term the townships of Columbia, Otter creek, and Toledo were formed. The township of Columbia was formed from the township of Richland and was made to comprise Congressional township 82, north of range 15, and that portion of township 83 range 15, that lies on the south side of the Iowa river. Otter Creek township was formed from Howard township and was made to

comprise all of Congressional township 83, north of range 14, and that portion of township 82, range 14, that lies on the north side of the Iowa river. Toledo township was also formed from Howard and made to comprise that part of Congressional township 83, range 15, lying north of the Iowa river. Howard township, thus divided, as described upon the record "shall embrace only the congressional townships 84, range 15, and township 84, range 14, and no more, and be hereafter bounded by the said lines, bounding said Congressional township and no more and no less."

The election for Howard township was ordered to be held at the house of Benjamin Hammit; in Otter Creek township at the house of A. Tompkins; in Geneseo at the house of Nathaniel Spencer; in Columbia at the house of Joshua Burley.

On the second of October, 1854, by order of the County Court, a proposition was submitted to the people "For or Against the Distraining of Sheep and Swine from running at large in the county from and after April 1st, 1855." The vote was canvassed by John C. Vermilya, County Judge, Zachariah T. Shugart and Benjamin Hammit, and it was decided that "ninety votes were cast for Distraining, and forty-nine votes cast against Distraining." Therefore it is presumed they were "Distrained."

The first case of pauperism in Tama County was that of Charles Potter's family. It seems that Potter had deserted his family, leaving them destitute. The County Court ordered that the property he had left be used for the sustenance of the deserted family. This record bears the date of March 5, 1856, at which time

Alfred Phillips is acting in the capacity of ex-office County Judge.

At a term of County Court held upon the 10th day of March, 1856, the township of Salt Creek was divided and that of York was formed, as embracing township 84, range 13, and township 83, range 13. Notice was given to James R. Graham to call the first election at his house on the first Monday in April, 1856, and organize the new township. A petition was presented to the Judge on the 22nd of March, 1856, to again consolidate the townships, but he refused to comply with the request.

Judge Vermilya, at a session held on the first day of May, 1856, appointed John H. Myers as agent of the county for one year to sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes. The record adds "subject to revocation for cause or at my pleasure; annual salary of agent shall be——dollars."

At the same term the boundaries of the townships of Salt Creek and York, were slightly changed.

At the July term, in 1856, a settlement was made with the county officials and it appears from the records that, for the quarter ending July 7th, they had received salaries as follows:

John C. Vermilya, County Judge,	\$ 4 50
D. D. Applegate, Clerk of Courts,	59 35
G. G. Staley, Treasurer and Recorder,	166 25
Salary due Judge over what had been received,	45 50
Balance due county from Clerk,	9 35
" " " Staley,	16 25
Due Prosecuting Attorney for salary,	20 00
Due Sheriff for salary,	5 00

Then followed receipts from the various officers.

On the 9th of August, 1856, it appeared to the Judge that the removal of the agent for selling intoxication liquors in the Village of Toledo, would be a benefit to the citizens, and he therefore revoked the license he had given to John H. Myers, and appointed Ira J. Wilkins, of Toledo township, in his stead.

The labors of the year 1857 were opened by the county court in session on the fifth of January, at which the usual settlement with the county officers was made.

At the March term in 1857, the township of Crystal was formed by the division of Buckingham; and Carroll was formed by the division of Howard. A warrant was issued to J. S. Bishop to organize Crystal, and one to Nathan Fisher to organize Carroll.

The Judge fixed the bonds of various officers as follows: County Treasurer, \$10,000; Sheriff, \$10,000; Justices of the Peace, \$1,000; Constables, \$1,000.

During September of this year the name of John C. Vermilya drops from sight, Leander Clark taking his place, signing the records as county Judge.

In December 1857, the county Judge ordered that the School Fund Commissioner file a bond in addition to what had been filed in the amount of \$17,000, the former amount not being deemed sufficient. L. S. Frederick was Commissioner at this time.

On the 12th of February 1858, James Thorington, of Davenport was appointed special agent to select the swamp lands belonging to this county.

About the same time, the entry being dated March 1st, the township of Buckingham was divided and Perry township was set off and ordered organized the

warrant for calling the first election being issued to J. W. Southwick. The meeting was duly held on the first Monday in April 1858, at the store occupied by Geo. W. Free, Jr., in the village of West Union, and an organization was permanently effected.

The boundaries of the townships of Toledo, Columbia, Richland and Otter Creek were also slightly changed. Carlton was divided and Spring Creek township created. A warrant was issued to G. M. Finch commanding him to call the first election of the new township at the house of William B. King.

At a session of the county Court on March 3, 1859, the county Judge, ordered that the following proposition be submitted to the legal voters of Tama county, viz: "Shall the county Judge in behalf of said county issue county bonds to the amount of \$40,000 to draw interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, as a donation to the Iowa State Agricultural College and Model Farm, and the Board of Equalization of Tama county be authorized to levy upon taxable property of said county two and one-half mills upon the dollar of the valuation thereof, annually until an amount sufficient to liquidate said bonds and interest shall be raised; the first levy to be made at the meeting of said board for the levy of ordinary taxes in the year 1859, all to be done expressly on the condition that the said "Iowa State Agricultural College and Model Farm" shall be located in Tama county."

The election was duly held and resulted in there being 444 votes in favor of the proposition and 195 against it. The offer, however, was not liberal enough and Story

county secured the college.

The following entry appears upon the record under the date of May 19th 1859, and explains itself.

"To the Hon. Leander Clark, County Judge of Tama county: This is to certify that at a meeting of the Presidents of the several township school districts in Tama county, the County Superintendents were allowed the sum of \$100 by the said board of Presidents for the year ending April 5th, 1859.

Signed, } W. C. SALSURY, Chairman,
 } T. A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

At the July term of 1859 the matter of settlement with the various county officials again came up, and the following entry was made as to their salaries for the quarter ending July 4th, 1859, viz:

County Judge had Received.....	\$ 2 35
County Clerk had Received.....	128 45
County Treasurer and Recorder Rec'd....	123 90
Salary due Judge above what he had	
Received.....	97 65
Salary due Sheriff.....	10 00
Due County from Clerk.....	28 45
Due County from Treas. and Recorder	23 90

Then follows the receipts from the officers.

It will be noticed that often a long time elapses between the date of the extracts given. The balance of the time was spent in routine work, such as the issuance of marriage licences, attending to petitions, and like matters of no especial interest.

In the winter of 1859-60, the General Assembly passed an act which was duly signed by the Governor changing the mode of government in the various counties in the State, and creating the county Board of Supervisors. This body took charge of nearly all of the business formerly attended to by the Judge of the County Court

The office of County Judge, however, was continued until 1869, that officer having only jurisdiction in probate matters and the issuance of marriage licenses. Nothing of note transpired and a list of the various gentlemen who held the office of County Judge, will be found in connection with the chapter upon National, State and County Representation, where sketches of each will also appear.

In the new system—the Board of Supervisors—consisted of one member from each township.

ACTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Pursuant to law, the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held on the 7th day of January, 1861, at the court house in Toledo. It was organized by appointing Jonathan Peterson, temporary chairman. The various townships were represented by the following gentlemen—their respective townships and terms being marked opposite their names:

Anthony Bricker,	1 year.....	Indian Village
Wesley A. Daniel,	2 years.....	Buckingham
T. Forker,	2 years.....	Richland
Wm. Gallagher, Jr.,	1 year.....	Howard
B. A. Hall,	2 years.....	Toledo
Robison, Johnston,	2 years.....	Highland
Lucius Kibbe,	2 years.....	Carroll
A. C. Marston,	1 year.....	Spring Creek
G. G. Mason,	1 year.....	Oneida
M. Mitchell,	1 year.....	Otter Creek
Jonathan Peterson,	1 year.....	Carlton
S. C. Rogers,	2 years.....	Crystal
P. L. Sherman,	1 year.....	Geneseo
J. W. Southwick,	1 year.....	Perry
T. S. Talmage,	1 year.....	Clark
Isaac Toland,	2 years.....	Columbia
James A. Willy	2 years.....	Salt Creek
L. B. Dresser,	2 years.....	York

The board proceeded to the election of a permanent chairman which resulted in the choice of P. L. Sherman, he receiving

ten votes and Jonathan Peterson seven. Committees were appointed to draft rules for the government of the body and order of business.

At the same session the board appropriated the sum of \$104, for the support of the poor persons and paupers already on the county for the six months ending July 1st, 1861.

On the 11th of January, 1861, the committee appointed to investigate the school fund matter reported as follows:

"We, your committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the School Fund beg leave to make the following report: Having examined the books and papers connected with the said School Fund we find the reports of the officers correct. We also ascertain that there are three thousand and two hundred acres of land belonging to the said fund, the sales of which have been declared fraudulent. We also ascertain that there are 960 acres of these lands on which the payments have been made and patents issued. We therefore recommend that the sales of these lands on which the patents have been issued, be considered legal, and that here after taxes be levied on the same."

A. BRICKER,
G. G. MASON, } Committee.
T. S. TALMAGE,

On the 5th of June, 1861, Spring Creek township was divided, and a new civil township under the name of Lincoln, was created. A warrant was issued to Joseph Prescott, commanding him to call the first election at his house.

During this term Judge Leander Clark presented his resignation as County Judge, and it being referred to a committee, was

reported on as follows:

"WHEREAS, Leander Clark, our county judge, has handed in his resignation, to take effect as soon as his successor shall be appointed and qualify, therefore,

Resolved, That we believe it due to Leander Clark to acknowledge our obligations, and that of our constituents, for the faithful and impartial manner in which he has performed his duties.

Resolved, That while we believe it would be for the interest of the county that the *Judge* should continue in service; at the same time, in accordance with his desire, we reluctantly grant his request;

Resolved, That considering the legal ability, business tact and stability of many of our citizens, we trust we shall be able to fill the vacancy thus occasioned by one who will not disappoint the expectations of our constituents.

S. C. ROGERS, }
(Signed) J. PETERSON, } Committee.
B. A. HALL,

The following day John Allen was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The matter of appropriating money for the purchase of a poor farm came up at this meeting, but was defeated.

The excitement of the war began over-spreading the country about this time, and Tama county was not long in officially taking the right position.

Under the date of June 8, 1861, the Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was presented by W. A. Daniels:

"WHEREAS, The time has come when every patriot should show his devotion to the Government in a way that cannot be misunderstood, and as it is the duty of

every one to aid in subduing rebellion and *wiping traitors from the face of this fair land*; "Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of Tama county pledge themselves and the county for the support of the families of residents of the county who may volunteer and be called into service by the government as long as they are detained in such service; also, all other appropriations that may be required of us to aid in maintaining the government and enforcing the laws."

On the 25th of July, 1861, D. D. Applegate, clerk of courts, issued the following notice and call for a special meeting of the board of supervisors, viz.:

"WHEREAS, The undersigned Clerk of the District Court of Tama County, Iowa, has been requested in writing by a majority of the members of said board to call a special meeting for the object hereinafter set forth:—

Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the Board at the Court-House in Toledo Iowa, said county and State, on Monday, August 5, A. D., 1861, at 12 o'clock M., of said day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the matter of making an appropriation for the organization of a Military Company from Tama County for the war, and the support of the families of Volunteers, and other matters connected therewith."

Accordingly at the appointed time the Board convened with all the members present. On motion Messrs. Forker and T. Walter Jackson were invited to address the Board, the latter complying. On motion of Mr. Mason, Daniels, Gallagher and Hall were appointed a committee of

three, to report the amount necessary to equip the "Tama county Rifles," as recommended in the Governor's circular. Mason, Peterson and Rogers were appointed a committee of three, to report a plan for the support of families of volunteers.

The committee last named made a report which was adopted by the Board as follows:

Resolved, That for the purpose of supporting the families of volunteers during their service from the time of enlistment until they are discharged, that there be, and hereby is, appropriated out of the County Treasury the sum of five dollars per month for the wife and two dollars per month for each child under twelve years of age, of each volunteer.

"*Resolved*, That when a father or mother is dependent on a volunteer for support, they shall receive five dollars per month each, and also when a brother or sister under twelve years of age are dependent, they shall receive two dollars per month each, during his time of service."

"*Resolved*, That all volunteers who shall be entitled to the above appropriations shall file with the County Clerk, their affidavit as to the number of their family and age of their children.

"*Resolved*, That said appropriations be paid monthly upon orders of the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, who shall keep articles of clothing as recommended in the Governor's circular, making an aggregate of six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents. Also that the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents be appropriated and placed in the hands of the clerk of this Board, for the purpose of clothing a further number of

men as above, until the number of men reaches one hundred and one, the amount drawn for each man to be seven dollars and fifty cents, and we would further recommend that an agent be appointed to go to Chicago and make the purchases." It was then

Resolved That B. A. Hall, act as agent to go to Chicago. Thus the company was duly organized and equipped.

John Connell was also special agent for a time to purchase clothing and supplies for volunteers. The following entry relative to his agency is rather amusing :

"A statement was also received from Mr. Connell in regard to his expenses in going to Chicago to buy the clothing, showing that he had expended thirty-one dollars and forty cents, and had received from the county the sum of thirty dollars. On motion the account was considered square." Then on motion Mr. Connell was tendered a vote of thanks for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

On the third of September, 1861, the Board passed the following resolutions :

First—"That we do not consider it expedient to make a specific appropriation for the support of families of volunteers who may hereafter enlist in the service of the State or Government during the present war, from this county."

Second—"Resolved that the appropriations now made for the support of the families of the volunteers of Tama county be extended during the war to the families of those volunteers who now receive the benefit of said appropriation, who may be killed or die while in the service of the United States."

The first resolution was presented by

G. G. Mason and the latter by J. A. Willey.

Just before the Board adjourned G. G. Mason, presented the following which was adopted:

"Resolved, that we will grant aid to the families of volunteers who may hereafter enlist for the war from this county as far as we may judge to be for the interest of all parties concerned."

S. C. Rogers followed by presenting the following concerning the soldiers, which was adopted:

"Resolved, that we are highly gratified with the comfortable quarters furnished for the military company from this county, and pleased that the soldiers acquiesce in the strict discipline enjoined upon them, and sincerely hope that all will be faithful in every respect to their superiors and their Country.

At the October session the Board passed additional resolutions relative to furnishing aid to the families of volunteers. This closed the labors of the Board for the year 1861.

The second annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors convened at the court house in Toledo on the 6th day of January 1862, as required by law. The following newly elected members qualified and took their seats:

John A. Tenny.....	Indian Village.
Adam Harbaugh.....	Howard.
W. B. King.....	Spring Creek.
G. G. Mason.....	Oneida.
N. Lewis.....	Otter Creek.
Jonathan Peterson.....	Carlton.
T. F. Clarke.....	Geneseo.
Amos Kile.....	Perry.
T. S. Talmage.....	Clark.
G. W. Morehouse.....	Lincoln.

The Board then proceeded to organize by the election of B. A. Hall as chairman for the ensuing year, and by the appointment of the various committees.

At this session a committee appointed to examine the county property, reported that: "having viewed the county buildings would say that although they are not what we should like to see in our county, still we find them in a passable condition; we think there is a little, and but little repairing required at the present time."

On the same day the following resolution was adopted by the Board: "*Whereas*, the county of Tama in response to the call of the Governor furnished the "Tama county Rifles" with a fatigue dress at an expense of upwards of \$800 or thereabouts, Therefore, Resolved that the clerk of this Board be instructed to present to the legislature a bill of particulars of clothing furnished and expenses incurred by the county and that our Senator, Hon. Joseph Dysart, and our Representative, Hon. Leander Clark, be requested to use all proper efforts to have the same promptly adjusted."

It will be remembered that August 5, 1861, the Board passed a resolution, appropriating \$5.00 per month for the wife and \$2.00 per month for each child of volunteers. At this session, January 1862, it was reported that according to the provisions of the act named, there had been paid \$1,047, up to December 12, 1861. This was for the families of members of the "Tama county Rifles."

Another relief appropriation was resolved by the Board October 16, 1861, for the support of the families of the company raised by William H. Stivers, known as

Company G. of 14th, Iowa Regiment, the wife to receive \$4.00 per month and the children \$1.00; no family to receive more than \$7.00 per month.

The committee appointed for the purpose of summing up, reported. "We find the whole amount expended for clothing, sustenance and transportation of said company to Marengo (Rifles), \$1,052.14.

We have received from the U. S. Disbursing officer.....	\$ 205 00
We further expect the State will refund about.....	\$ 847 94

There has been expended for the support of the families of volunteers:

For the first company up to December 12th 1861	\$ 1,047 00
For the second company.....	94 00
Total.....	1,141 00
This will amount in one year to.....	3,984 00
County Order No. 1 was issued at this session to John Allen, for the sum of.....	7 45
No. 2 and No 3 to D. D. Applegate.	

At the opening of the June session in 1862, the Chairman announced the vacancy in the office of Supervisor from Carlton township occasioned by the death of Jonathan Peterson, and presented the credentials of James Roakes, who had been apptreasury, pointed. Mr. Roaks appeared, qualified and took his seat as a member.

On the fourth of June the Board declared the office of county Judge vacant, occasioned by the removal of John Allen from the county, and appointed T. F. Bradford, to fill the vacancy.

On the following day Mr. Forker offered the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the families of commissioned officers of the 'Tama county Rifle



Thomas Murray

company' shall not be allowed to receive any more of the appropriation made August 5th, 1861, by this board from the county Treasury from June 1st, 1862, unless said families become in needy circumstances."

Mr. Rogers, presented the following vote of thanks which was adopted :

"*Resolved*, that the thanks of this board be tendered to Orrin Burright, of Crystal township, for his gratuitous services as drummer, together with the use of an omnibus and for horses in carrying volunteers to different points in the county for the purpose of soliciting volunteers and finally to Marengo."

On the 18th of August, 1862, a special session of the Board of Supervisors was held for the purpose of taking steps to fill the quota of the county in answer to the President's call for 600,000 men. It resulted in appropriating the sum of \$25 to each volunteer who should enlist under the present call of the president." At the next meeting of the board, in September, it was resolved that the act above referred to did not express fully the intentions of the Board, and it was declared that, the intention was to give this bounty of \$25, only to residents of the county.

Mr. Tenny at the same session offered the following resolution which was at once adopted : Whereas Isaac Butler has, in view of the condition of officers of our county, and the wants of the families of those who are now fighting the battles of the country, generously offered to give his fees as Justice in all State cases previous to this date, amounting to about nine dollars for the benefit of said families there-

fore resolved that the thanks of this board be tendered him for his generosity."

It seems that the Adjutant general had credited Iowa county with thirty-six volunteers, who had enlisted from Tama county, and at the September session S. C. Rodgers was appointed agent of the county, to go to the office of the adjutant General and have the mistakes rectified.

At the opening of the October session, in 1862. Samson Strong presented his credentials of appointment as Supervisor from Carlton township in place of James Roakers who had gone to the war. Mr. Strong qualified and took the seat.

The third annual meeting of the board convened at the court house on the 5th of January, 1863, and organized by the selection of B. A. Hall as chairman for the ensuing year. The following were the newly elected members:

B. A. Hall.....	Toledo
R. Johnston.....	Highland
Peter McRoberts	Carroll
J. S. Townsend.....	Crystal
J. A. Willey.....	Salt Creek
Geo. W. Selvy.....	York
G. W. Morrison.....	Columbia
T. Forker.....	Richland
D. Connell	Buckingham
G. D. Berry.....	Howard

Nothing of special interest transpired until December of this year when, on the 21st day of the month, a special meeting of the board was held for the purpose of offering bounties to volunteers, and to provide in the best manner that the board should see fit for the families of those enlisting. The following was unanimously adopted by the board being presented by T. Forker:

Be it Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Tama county, Iowa, that the sum of ten thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated from the funds to be hereinafter raised for the purpose of paying bounties to persons who have or may hereafter enlist in the service of the United States under the last call made by the President for 300,000 volunteers; that a tax of four mills on the dollar shall be levied on the taxable property of said county at the next regular meeting of said board for levying county taxes for the special purpose of paying the appropriation hereby made; and further, that each volunteer under said call shall receive a warrant on the Treasury of the county for the sum of \$100 payable at the office of the county Treasurer of said county on or before January 1st, 1866, with ten per cent. interest from January 1, 1864. But the Board of Supervisors shall have the right to order said warrants paid at any time after they are issued by giving thirty days notice in some newspaper published in said county, if there be one, and if not by causing a notice for the same length of time to be posted on the court house door, after which time all interest on said warrants shall cease; and be it further resolved * * that the family of each volunteer, who are residents of said county enlisting under said call, shall be entitled to draw, the same amount from the County Treasury, as the families of the members of Company G, 14th Regiment Iowa Volunteers, upon filing of affidavits and complying in all respects with the regulations made

for the members of said Company "G."

It seems that at this term there was a little difficulty in regard to the seat of one of the members. The record states: "Mr. James A. Miller presented his credentials as member from Lincoln township in place of Mr. Morehouse, who had removed from the township; Mr. Morehouse contested the right of Mr. Miller to appear as a member of said Board from Lincoln township- Mr. Forker moved that Mr. Miller be entitled to his seat as a member of this Board, carried and Mr. Miller came forward and qualified."

J. T. Shugart presented his credentials as a member of the Board of Supervisors from York township in place of Mr. Selvy who had removed from the county. He qualified and took his seat.

The fourth annual session of the Board convened at the court house in Toledo, January 4, 1864. Peter McRoberts was made chairman pro-tem., and the following members elect appeared and qualified, representing the townships named:

Indian Village.....	A. Bricker
Howard.....	Wm. Gallagher, Jr
Spring Creek	V. S. Bartlett
Oneida.....	Josiah Thomas
Otter Creek.....	A. Tompkins
Carlton.....	Wm. Conant
Geneseo.....	T. F. Clark
Perry.....	Daniel Connell
Clark.....	Joseph Dysart
Lincoln.....	J. A. Miller

The Board then proceeded to effect a permanent organization by the election of B. A. Hall, chairman for the ensuing year.

At this session a committee was instructed to investigate the matter of buying a poor farm for the county. Another

committee was instructed to issue a proclamation that at the next general election the question would be submitted whether sheep and hogs should run at large or not.

It was also resolved that bonds of the county to the amount of \$7500, be issued to pay bounty warrants.

At the June session Mr. Taplin was appointed as supervisor from Indian Village township.

The Board resolved at its September session 1864, to submit the question of building a court house. The proclamation read:

"Whether the Board of Supervisors shall on or before the first day of June, 1865, order and contract for the erection of a court house within the village of Toledo, the county seat of said county; probably costing over \$2,000, provided that in no case and under no circumstances shall the said contract for the building and finishing and furnishing of said court house exceed the sum of \$20,000. The proposition was defeated at the polls.

The Fifth annual meeting of the Board convened at Toledo on January 2nd 1865, and organized by the election of P. L. Sherman Chairman, for the ensuing year. The following newly elected members appeared and took their seats, viz

Geneseo.....	P. L. Sherman.
Buckingham.....	G. Jaqua.
Lincoln.....	A. C. Brockway.
Carroll.....	S. Doolittle.
Toledo.....	W. F. Johnston.
York.....	L. B. Dodd.
Salt Creek.....	S. Prill.
Columbia.....	J. Ross.
Highland.....	E. M. Poyneer.

It was ordered that \$5.00 be the bounty paid for wolf scalps.

The war committee made a report at this session stating that "upon a careful examination of the books in the clerk's office we find that there has been paid on relief warrants for the benefit of soldiers families the sum of \$9,155.66, for the year ending January 1st, 1865; also that the amount paid during the month of December last is \$785 which is less than the average monthly expenditures for the year past; from which we infer that this branch of the county expenses has reached its maximum and is gradually on the decrease."

On the 5th of January, 1865, Hon. Jos. Dysart offered the following resolution and moved its adoption.

Whereas, "The President of the United States, has issued his proclamation calling for 300,000 volunteers to be enlisted before the 15th day of February 1865. Therefore, be it resolved, that each volunteer drafted man or substitute mustered into service of the United States under said call shall be entitled to receive a county warrant of the denomination of \$200, payable January 1st 1868, with interest at six per cent from the 15th day of February, 1865, provided that no warrant shall be issued until the certificate of the Provost Marshal of this district or that of the Adj't. General of Iowa be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Board, showing that the person claiming the same, shall have been credited to some township in Tama county; and provided further that the number of warrants issued to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes of any township, shall not exceed the quota of volunteers, demanded of such township under the above named call, and further be

it resolved that a tax of two mills on the dollar, on the taxable property of Tama county shall be levied by the Board of Supervisors of said county at the time of levying taxes in 1866, and every subsequent year thereafter until said warrants with the interest thereon are paid.

The power to direct the payment of the whole or any part of the warrants that may thus be issued is reserved by the Board of Supervisors, by giving thirty days notice by publication in some newspaper in Tama county, or posting such notice on the court house door, and all interest thereafter shall cease."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At the June session C. N. Knapp presented his appointment as Supervisor from Spring Creek township; John Ransdell from Richland township, Mr. Anthony, from Oneida, and all qualified and took their seats.

The war committee on the 8th of June, 1865, reported "that the amount now being paid out of the relief fund monthly for the benefit of soldier's families is \$748.

At the September session a resolution was passed to the effect that a proposition be submitted to the legal voters of Tama county at the general election held in October, 1865, for the purpose of determining whether or not said county will donate the swamp lands and the proceeds of the swamp lands and the proceeds of said swamp lands belonging to the county or held by the county, to the Iowa Central Railroad Company, provided, said road would build through the county. (See Railroad Chapter.)

At the same term the bond of the county

Treasurer was fixed at \$60,000.

The railroad matter came up in different form at the same session and was decided that the following question be submitted to the voters of the county; whether the people would donate the sum of \$40,000 to the Iowa Central R. R. Company to be used in building the same in this county, and a tax of four mills on the dollar be levied in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, to pay the same. It carried at the polls.

A resolution was passed about the same time offering a bounty of 10 cents upon each pocket gopher killed. This was presented by Mr. Tompkins.

The war committee consisting of A. N. Poyneer, L. B. Dodd and Wm. Gallagher, again reported this term, but treated of nothing except local matters.

G. G. Mason appeared at the October session and qualified as Supervisor from Oneida township.

The sixth annual session of the Board commenced on January 1st 1866, at the court house in Toledo, and Mr. Johnston was chosen temporary chairman. The following named appeared and qualified as members from their various townships, they being the members-elect:

Geneseo.....	P. L. Sherman
Clark.....	Joseph Dysart
Richland.....	Turner Forker
Perry.....	James Wilson
Indian Village.....	A. C. Tenny
Carroll.....	B. Dickerson
Salt Creek.....	A. B. Hancox
Howard.....	W. Gallagher
York.....	Z. T. Shugart
Oneida.....	Nathan Harmon
Spring Creek.....	C. N. Knapp
Otter Creek.....	J. H. Brooks
Carlton.....	A. Donaldson
Lincoln.....	W. C. Thomas

The Board permanently organized by the election of P. L. Sherman chairman for the ensuing year.

It was resolved that each Supervisor constitute a committee of one in their respective townships, for the purpose of seeing that none of the families of soldiers suffered.

Nothing of especial interest transpired during this year.

The Board convened at its Seventh Annual session on the 7th of January 1867. A. Donaldson took the chair pro tem and upon the roll being called the following named gentlemen were found to be present representing their townships:

Otter Creek.....	James Brooks
Columbia.....	William Cory
Oneida.....	B. Dickerson
Clark.....	Joseph Dysart
Carlton.....	A. Donaldson
Richland.....	T. Forker
Crystal.....	C. C. Guilford
Howard.....	William Gallagher
Toledo.....	W. F. Johnston
Buckingham.....	W. T. V. Ladd
Lincoln.....	Greenwood Prescott
Carroll.....	Joseph Powell
Highland.....	A. N. Poyneer
Geneseo.....	P. L. Sherman
Indian Village.....	A. C. Tenny, Jr.
Perry.....	James Wilson

The record states of York, Salt Creek and Spring Creek "no representatives." The matter of electing a permanent chairman was then taken up and resulted in the re-election of P. L. Sherman, over James Wilson and A. Donaldson.

The matter of erecting a court house received attention at the September session 1867, when the following resolution

was presented and read by Mr. Johnston, and adopted by the Board.

Resolved, "By the Toledo court house Association that for the consideration hereinafter expressed, the said Association do hereby release to Tama county the "One Hundred Dollars" heretofore contracted to be paid as rent for said house by said county and agree to furnish said building according to the plans and specifications as soon as said building can be reasonably completed, and then to give the full control of said building and grounds to said county so long as said county shall use the same for county purposes. Provided said county shall appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to help finish said building. * * *

W. F. JOHNSTON, President,

A. J. FREE, Secretary.

The sum of \$5,000 was then appropriated in compliance with the resolution of the Association, and the court house became county property.

At the October session 1867, the county officers were authorized to move into the court house as soon as possible.

For 1868 the Board commenced their year's labor on the 6th of January. Mr. Tompkins was chosen temporary chairman and the following new members sworn in:

Geneseo.....	P. L. Sherman
Oneida.....	Martin Leavens
Spring Creek.....	H. P. Willard
Howard.....	Wm. Gallagher
Clark.....	Joseph Dysart
Otter Creek.....	A. Tompkins
Carlton.....	C. Bratt
Indian Village.....	A. C. Tenny, Jr.
Salt Creek.....	James A. Willey
Perry.....	W. Rogers

P. L. Sherman was unanimously elected

chairman for the ensuing year.

At the June session R. J. Hall appeared and qualified as Supervisor from Crystal township in place of Mr. Guilford who had removed from the township.

The township of Grant was created on the 2nd of June, 1868, the resolution reading as follows:

Resolved, "That this Board do grant the prayer of the petition of John W. Fleming and others asking that the congressional township described as township 86, range 15, be set off from Buckingham township and be organized into a civil township to be known as "Grant." That the Clerk of this Board be directed to record the boundaries of said township as required by law. That he issue a warrant for holding the next general election."

At the same session the Board passed a resolution encouraging the cultivation of shade trees.

During September the Board decided that at the next general election the question should be submitted to the legal voters of Tama county whether the Board of Supervisors should be authorized to offer and cause to be paid a bounty for the extermination of pocket gophers in Tama county.

On the ninth of September 1868, Mr. Willard offered the following resolution to the board, moving its adoption. It explains itself:

"Resolved, That whereas, a child belonging to Mr. Healy, of Spring creek, Tama county, Iowa, was lost or kidnapped on or about the 2nd day of September, A. D., 1868, and whereas, report is being circulated that said child was kidnapped. Therefore resolved that the Clerk of this

board be authorized to offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of the kidnapper, and return of the child, and that said reward be published in the three county papers, for three consecutive weeks." (See chapter "Miscellaneous.")

At the September session Mr. Dysart moved to change the name of "Tama city township" to "Tama township." It was carried.

The ninth annual session of the board commenced January 4, 1869. A. Tompkins was chosen as temporary chairman. The members who were present are recorded as being Messrs. C. Bratt, E. S. Beckley, Jos. Dysart, T. Forker, A. N. Poyneer, Martin Leavens, B. A. Hall, G. Jaqua, Jos. Powell, W. Rodgers, P. L. Sherman, A. Tompkins, Tenney, H. T. Willard, Jacob Loutzenheiser, J. S. Townsend, Jno. Flemming, C. H. Baldwin, H. L. Smith A. Wilkinson. P. L. Sherman, from Geneseo, was duly elected chairman, for the ensuing year.

At this session it was,

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the time has come to purchase a farm to be known as the "Poor Farm of Tama county."

During the same session J. R. Stewart, the county Superintendent presented a lengthy paper to the board, showing the condition of educational matters.

During this year the name of Thomas S. Free as Clerk of the board drops from sight, but reappears on the records as "Auditor."

The years work of 1870 was inaugurated by the board in the session commencing on January 3, 1870, M. Wilkinson was chosen as temporary chairman.

Messrs. Willard, Withington, Sapp, Sherman and Staley, all took the necessary oath qualifying them as the newly-elected members of the board. B. A. Hall was elected permanent chairman.

Nothing of importance came before the board this year, their time being mostly occupied in routine work.

During the winter of 1869 and 1870 an act was passed by the General Assembly changing the mode of government from what had been practiced for a decade past. The board of Supervisors was to consist of three members from the county at large instead of one from each township. The new board was elected at the general election in the fall of 1870.

The new board first met on the second of January, 1871, and was composed of Leander Clark, G. Jaqua and A. N. Poyneer although at the opening of this session only Leander Clark and A. N. Poyneer were present. The following day all were present and Leander Clark was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

At the June session a resolution was presented to the board favoring the submission of the question to the voters as to whether or no, there should be five supervisors. It was lost.

For 1872 the board consisted of A. N. Poyneer, G. Jaqua and John Ramsdell, the latter, having been elected in the fall of 1871 to succeed Mr. Clark. A. N. Poyneer was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

At the June session of this year it was

Resolved, That the question be submitted to the legal voters of the county "whether or not the swamp lands, now owned by said county shall be sold and

the proceeds thereof be devoted to the purchase of a poor farm in and for said county of Tama."

In the fall of 1872 G. Jaqua was re-elected his own successor, and when the board first met in January 1873, he appeared and took the oath. A. N. Poyneer was re-elected chairman for the year 1873.

At the June session the board passed the following rather significant resolution:

"WHEREAS: The Hon. M. M. Walden has donated to the school fund of this county \$236.65, as a part of the proceeds of what has been called the "salary grab," therefore,

Resolved, That believing the partaker in unjust gains is as bad as the principal, we herewith instruct the Auditor to return said donation, preferring to trust in Providence and our own efforts for the education of our children rather than to dis honest gains, however obtained.

For 1874 the board consisted of John Ramsdell, G. Jaqua, and S. W. Hutton, the latter having been elected to succeed A. N. Poyneer. John Ramsdell was chosen chairman for the ensuing year.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Board was commenced on January 4th, 1875, and the members were G. Jaqua, S. W. Hutton and J. H. Lauderdale. Mr. Lauderdale was the member-elect and he qualified and took his seat. G. Jaqua was elected chairman of the board for the ensuing year. Routine work occupied the attention of the board during this year.

The sixteenth annual session convened on January 3d 1876, the board being composed of S. W. Hutton, J. H. Lauderdale and Theo. Clark, the latter having been elected in the previous fall to succeed G.

Jaqua, and the latter gentleman became Representative of Tama county in the General Assembly. S. W. Hutton was chosen chairman for the ensuing year.

A special meeting of the board was held in August, 1876, for the purpose of acting upon a petition of citizens of Chelsea and vicinity asking that a ditch drain and embankment be constructed from Long Point on the Iowa river southeasterly to Otter Creek. The scheme was defeated.

The board for 1877 was composed of J. H. Lauderdale, Theo. Clark and H. H. Withington, the latter named being the incoming member. He qualified at the opening of the January session and took his seat. Mr. Lauderdale was elected chairman for the ensuing year, Mr. Clark was in feeble health and was unable to attend the meetings of the board. On the 4th of December he resigned his office and Joseph Dysart was appointed to fill the place.

R. M. Tenny was elected Supervisor in the fall of 1877, and thus the board for 1878 was composed of H. H. Withington, Joseph Dysart and R. M. Tenny. Mr. Withington was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

At the June session it was resolved that the question be submitted to the people whether the Board of Supervisors should be increased to five members. It was submitted at the ensuing general election and defeated.

The following was adopted on the same day:

"WHEREAS, It is uncertain what is the bounty for killing a wolf, lynx, swift or wild

cat, in this county. Therefore be it

Resolved, It be fixed at \$2.00 per scalp in addition to the one dollar allowed by law."

For the year 1879, the board was composed of the same gentlemen as the year previous, Joseph Dysart having been elected his own successor. H. H. Withington was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The same board officiated in 1880, H. H. Withington being re-elected.

In the fall of 1880 A. Z. Rawson was elected Supervisor to succeed R. M. Tenny. Thus for the year 1881, the board was composed of Joseph Dysart, H. H. Withington and A. Z. Rawson. H. H. Withington was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

At the April session the Auditor presented a certificate from the Secretary of the State showing length in miles, of the several railroads in Tama county, and the assessed value thereof as follows.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern (Pacific Division) 18 miles, assessed at \$4,000 per mile.

Chicago & Northwestern, 25.38-100 miles, assessed at \$10,575 per mile.

Toledo & Northwestern, 22.14-100 miles, assessed at \$2,000 per mile.

In 1882, the board first met January 2, at the court house in Toledo, being composed of A. Z. Rawson, H. H. Withington and B. Smith, the latter being the member-elect. H. H. Withington was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The official bonds of the various officers were fixed as follows:

County Treasurer.....	\$100,000
County Auditor.....	10,000
Sheriff.....	15,000
Coroner.....	2,000
County Superintendent.....	1,000
County Surveyor.....	1,000

The work of the year 1883 was inaugurated by a meeting January 1st. The board consisted of A. Z. Rawson, B. Smith and Joseph Dysart, the latter being the new member.

Mr. Dysart presented a resolution which

was adopted at the January session, fixing the salary of the County auditor at \$1200 per annum, sheriff \$300 per annum exclusive of fees; deputy clerk, deputy Auditor and deputy treasurer, each \$50 per month.

At the general election in the fall of 1882, it was decided by the people that hereafter there should be five members of the Board of Supervisors.

CHAPTER VI.

OTHER OFFICIAL MATTER.

In this connection are presented various official matters, which, although too brief to place in a chapter separately, are too important to be entirely ignored. The items have been gathered from records and from interviews with those familiar with such matter.

MATRIMONIAL.

This is a matter which often attracts attention when treated historically. In various lands the marriage rite is solemnized in different ways and by different ceremonies; in all, the acts of the contracting parties must be understood by each, and by the community in which they live as being a mutual agreement to hold the relations toward one another as man and wife. In this State a license has always been required; or in lieu thereof, for a number of years, a couple could be

married by publishing their intentions through a public assembly, although in Iowa it was never practised to any great extent.

The first marriage that appears on the record books of the county was solemnized on August 14, 1853, more than thirty years ago. The parties were Miron Blodgett and Sarah Cronk. They were married by John C. Vermilya, County Judge. It was the first marriage solemnized in the county subsequent to its organization.

In early days young men and maidens were not married in the grand style which usually characterizes marriages of the present time. They did not wait for riches to come before marriage, as is generally the present custom, but married and lived in simple and comfortable style, and generally lived happily and gained

the respect of their neighbors by attending to their own business. There were no "diamond weddings" in those days and the extravagance that often now attends the marriage ceremony was unheard of. The old folks were plain, economical and hospitable people, and the young folks were imbued with the same attributes that characterized their fathers and mothers. They were willing to commence house-keeping in a style corresponding with their means, trusting to the future for larger houses and more expensive furniture.

There are many rich anecdotes of the rustic marriages in early days, but where possible they are treated in connection with the history of the townships in which they occurred. How, when the time came, the blushing and rosy maid, would drop her milk pails, throw off her apron and tying on her sun bonnet, clamber into the lumber box wagon, while "John" in his overalls and farm boots would take up the whip, and the oxen would move off with the bridal procession to the "Squires" who did the "jining of the knot."

One of these anecdotes, which is not located and therefore cannot properly be placed in the townships, is here given. In an early day a young couple, fresh from the wilds of the frontier, sauntered into one of the pioneer villages, entered a store and, confronting the proprietor, told him that "they wanted to get married." "Why," said the merchant, "I—I—can't do any marrying." "Well, if you can't, I'd like to know who can. We're goin' to get married, you bet" said the aspiring young bride-groom with a gushing look at the damsel at his side. "I tell you," said

the merchant; "you go over to the post-master, I think he can do the job for you." The young couple started off with great joy to find the man who could marry them. They found the postmaster and told him that they had come to "git married." This rather dazed the mail man and he told them "he couldn't marry." "But," says the bride-groom, "the man over there in that store said you could, and I guess he ought to know." "Well I guess he ought; that's so," said the post-master. "It seems to me that I've seen something about marrying somewhere in the instructions to postmasters. Yes, I guess that's all right." Accordingly the couple were ranged in front of him and in the most approved style he pronounced them "Mr. and Mrs., as provided by the U. S. postal regulations. Go your way, keep your mouths shut and you'll be happy." As they turned to leave, he remarked, "only a dollar a piece, please."

The following is a list of all the marriages that occurred in the county for the first few years after organization, as taken from the record in the office of the Clerk of Court:

Miron Blodgett and Sarah Cronk, married on August 14, 1853, by John C. Vermilya County Judge.

Granville Dennis and Elizabeth Jane Shephard December 4, 1853, by Rev. S. W. Ingham.

Fred L. Knot and Martha Taylor October 16, 1853, by Rev. S. W. Ingham.

George Wier and Mary Jane Rush December 25, 1853, by Judge J. C. Vermilya.

George McChambers and Cordelia A. Lux, October, 16, 1853, by Robert Wilkenson, Justice.

The marriages during the year 1854, were as follows.

Solomon W. Ingham and Cynthia Taylor, January 28, by Andrew Coleman.

James W. Grant and Mary E. Wilkinson, April 13, by Rev. S. Dunton.

Jacob Bruner and Susan Ashby, April 16, by John C. Vermilya, County Judge.

Alpheus Goodpaster and Mary Hill, April 29, by John Connell, J. P.

Wm. H. H. Hill and Sharlot Helm, May 21, by John Connell, J. P.

Logan McChesney and Lucy A. Hancox, March 20, by A. Ladow Licentiate.

Martin S. Slate and Charlotte M. Dingey July 4, by Rev. Solomon Dunton.

Joseph Riddle and Mary Ann Yoste, September 3, by J. C. Vermilya, County Judge.

George W. Voorhies and Carlista J. Dingee, September 27, by John C. Vermilya, County Judge.

Mark Webb and Catharine Voorhies, September 27, 1854, by John C. Vermilya, Judge.

William T. Hollen and Sarah Bruner, September 17, by Benjamin Hammitt, J. P.

Joseph Davis and Rebecca Bruner, September 17, by Benjamin Hammitt.

James Gillen and Lydia Grover, October 11, by J. C. Vermilya, County Judge.

George More and Mary Ann Howard, September 10, by N. B. Hyatt, J. P.

Nathaniel E. Horton and Eunice Maryette Horton, October 26, by John Connell, J. P.

Wm. Blodgett and Veteria A. Ladow, August 22, by A. Ladow, Licentiate.

Hugh Hammitt and Nancy Zehrung

December 17, by John C. Vermilya, County Judge.

George Carter and Phebe Ann Cronk, December 25, by John Vermilya, County Judge.

John Zehrung and Mary E. Connell, November 26, by Rev. D. H. Petefish.

Joseph A. Brown and Margaret Hill, December 3, by Rev. D. H. Petefish.

The following is a list of the marriages for the year 1855, without going so particularly into dates:

P. B. Hill and R. Dice by Rev. D. H. Petefish.

William Blanchard and Sarah Wilkins, by N. B. Hiatt, J. P.

Jacob Yost and Sarah Ann Sparks, by John C. Vermilya, County Judge.

John Allman and Julia K. Voorhies, by Rev. Wm. Armstrong.

William Leach and Elvina Helm by Tobias R. Shiner.

Harrison Wisehart and Elcy Ann Appelgate by John C. Vermilya.

Angelo A. Myers and Nancy Ross, by John C. Vermilya, County Judge.

John Eakins and Sophyna L. Leonard, by John C. Vermilya, County Judge.

Elias H. Price and Sarah Hatfield by Newton B. Hiatt, J. P.

P. L. Baldy and Asenith McChesney, by John C. Vermilya.

Robert Carter and Eliza Ross, by Judge Vermilya.

Truman Prindle and Emily M. Michael, by Judge Vermilya.

Hiram Pickett and Louisa E. Miner, by N. B. Hiatt, J. P.

David Hunnewell and Katharine Myers by Judge Vermilya.

Newton Sanders and Mary McDormand

by Geo. S. Williams, J. P.

Elias Hatfield and Ellen S. Rich by Judge Vermilya.

Andrew J. Littell and Ann Hammett by Judge Vermilya.

William Randall and Marantha Riccard by John C. Vermilya, County Judge.

Jacob C. Zehrung and Caroline Gettis by Judge Vermilya.

Albert Keneday and Sibel Harris, by Judge J. C. Vermilya.

Robert Foster and Nancy Hunter, by Rev. W. N. Brown.

Reuben Huffman and Maria Zehrung, by Benjamin Hammitt.

Tyler Blake and Nancy J. Dairs, by Benjamin Hammitt, J. P.

Chas. T. Stewart and Mary A. Sadler, by Judge J. C. Vermilya.

Andrew Rorke and Sophia Earhurt, by Isaac Butler, J. P.

The list for 1856 materially increases as follows:

Newton F. Crosley and Rebecca J, Marvin.

Fredrick Frederick and Susanah Mitchell.

George Cook and Sarah House.

John D. Smith and Mary Mann.

Henry Wilson and Absila Boling.

Benjamin Rush and Rebecca Corfman.

Ephriam Jeffries and Catharine Ross.

Jesse Hopkins and Rebecca Myers.

George Wyvill and Nancy Southard.

Elijah T. Rust and Julia K. Edwards.

James Pickett and Nancy Bennett.

William W. Davis and Eliza Jane Parker.

Cyrus Shelton and Mary Ann Southard.

John H. Carlton and Sarah Stoddard.

John Newton and Martha Arbutnot.

Adam Zehrung and Dorcas Denison.

Isaiah Hunnewell and Minerva Chase.

Martin Richardson and Elizabeth McPheters.

Ephriam A. Suthard and Elizabeth Jordan.

Alpheus Harworth and Elizabeth Fee.

Horace A. Hartshorn and Philida Kyle.

Samuel Long and Eliza Early.

Henry C. Foster and Mary Jane Olthy.

John Bruebaker and Rachael Lamm.

J. S. Edmands and Malinda Shugart.

Francis M. Davis and Martha Jane Applegate.

Charles Barnes and Harriet Hatfield.

Lorenzo R. Dobson and Mary Judge.

Jonas P. Wood and Margaret Connell.

Riley Haworth and Melissa J. Fisher.

Mathias Travis and Rachael Davis.

Francis Henry and Sarah Myers.

John Connell and Catharine Graham.

Rezin Overturf and Henrietta Byron.

I. F. Drake and Rachael Overturf.

Elias H. Bowens and Elizabeth Powell.

T. J. Staley and E. J. Graham.

Alonzo Helm and Emily Recksten.

David Gillespie and Francis A. Harman.

J. C. Wood and Elizabeth Kile.

W. M. Dunlap and Fannie A. Johnson.

Andrew Hanna and Sarah J. Bates.

Geo. W. Shiner and Jennette Leffler.

Tiberius Donaldson and Emily A. Fay.

J. Williamson and Mary Richey.

J. L. Graham and A. Wood.

Samuel Walker and Arminda Paxon.

Andrew McPheters and Rachael Abbott.

The following table shows the number

of marriages contracted from 1853 to 1883 inclusive:

1853.....	5	1869.....	140
1854.....	25	1870.....	151
1855.....	27	1871.....	134
1856.....	45	1872.....	125
1857.....	37	1873.....	163
1858.....	49	1874.....	150
1859.....	49	1875.....	181
1860.....	50	1876.....	195
1861.....	41	1877.....	180
1862.....	44	1878.....	176
1863.....	50	1879.....	182
1864.....	68	1880.....	180
1865.....	80	1881.....	224
1866.....	124	1882.....	204
1867.....	115	1883 to April 1st.....	67
1868.....	138		
Total.....		3,399	

A glance at the foregoing figures shows conclusively that the matrimonial market is affected by the state of the times. In 1857 hard times set in and the marriage list decreased in ratio. Again in 1874, banks suspended and a season of depression set in and fewer marriages were contracted. The war too caused a falling off in the number of marriages annually contracted, but in 1866, when the boys got home the market at once jumped back to and above its normal condition.

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENTS FOR TAMA COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR 1882.

No. of Acres, exclusive of Town	
Property.....	452,301
Value exclusive of Town Property..	\$4 299,624
Total exemption for trees planted...	102,516
Total after deducting exemptions...	4,197,108
Aggregate value of Realty in towns.	551,073
Aggregate value of R. R. property.	380,840
Aggregate value of Personal Property including horses and cattle	1,400,573
Total valuation of Tama County...	6,529,594

REALTY VALUE IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

Dysart.....	\$47,344
Chelsea.....	18,052
Traer.....	76,560
Toledo City.....	120,382
Tama City.....	202,864
Gladbrook.....	31,130
Garwin.....	6,705
Montour.....	29,159
Other small towns	19,374
Total.....	551,073

VALUATION OF LIVE STOCK.

	No.	Val.
Cattle assessed in the county..	31,917	\$383,817
Horses " " " ..	11,670	401,880
Mules " " " ..	543	23,086
Sheep " " " ..	3,043	3,376
Swine " " " ..	37,115	98,223
Total valuation	—	\$910,382

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first building really used for official purposes was the house of John C. Vermilya, County Judge, which stood about one-half mile east of the present site of Tama City. It was a log building and there was not room in it scarcely for a jury to sit. Judge Vermilya soon took proper steps for the erection of a court house, and the contract was let to T. A. Graham for the sum of \$1,300. The court house was completed in the latter part of 1854, and was a commodious, two story frame building, which stood on lot 2, in block 5, Toledo. This building served the purpose until 1866, when it was sold.

During the year 1865, the people of Toledo agitated the question of a new court house, as it was realized that a larger one was needed. At a meeting held in Toledo, there was a Court House Association organized, with A. J. Free as secretary; and W. F. Johnston, W. H. Harrison,

D. D. Applegate, T. A. Graham, N. C. Wieting and G. R. Struble as trustees. The matter was settled and bids for the erection advertised for, upon plans and specifications submitted. P. B. McCullough, of Toledo, was the successful bidder, and he began the construction of the building. He failed to complete it, and H. B. Belden agreed to finish it under the contract. The cost of the building was a trifle over \$22,000, of which all but about \$5,000 was paid by the association, and it was donated to the county. The building occupies a fine site, standing near the centre of Toledo, in the Public Park, and presents an elegant and imposing appearance. The grounds have been beautified by shade trees, which were planted years ago. The basement is of stone, the building is of brick and is roofed with corrugated iron. A large belfry surmounts the building. The first floor is divided into the county offices, the court room and office of the county superintendent occupy the upper story.

The county jail stands just northeast of the court house, and is a fine brick structure 30 x 34 feet, two stories in height. It was erected in 1869, and was first occupied in 1870. The upper story contains six pleasant rooms and is occupied by the jailor or sheriff and family. The lower story, or jail proper, contains a large wrought iron cage, 22 x 25 feet, with sleeping apartments, for the close confinement of prisoners. The outer door leading into the hall is also wrought iron, and the inner one is a grated door. The entire building is covered with a wrought iron roof.

TAMA COUNTY POOR FARM.

At the general election in 1875, the proposition of purchasing a poor farm and the erection of necessary buildings, was submitted to the voters of Tama county. It carried by a large majority, and the Board of Supervisors purchased of A. J. Wheaton, a tract of one hundred and fifty acres in section two, township 83, range 15, for \$6,750. The contract for remodeling and enlarging the building was awarded to the Tama Hydraulic and Builders' Association, for \$4,084.65, while Kent and Conklin were the architects.

The house is on a high elevation, a dry and healthy location; it has been rebuilt and greatly enlarged, and various changes instituted. As the building appears from the road it is more suggestive of an Eastern suburban hotel, or something of that kind than a charitable institution. Its extreme length from north to south is 84 feet, its width varies, being, we believe, 24 feet and 34 feet. It is divided up into the rooms, kitchen, dining room, halls and bed rooms. It is so arranged that there are three different stair-cases leading to the second story, so that in case of fire the upper story could be easily emptied of its occupants and contents, no matter in what locality the fire might be. The furniture is plain and substantial, though neat. Near the kitchen is an excellent well and a large cistern in which a force pump has been placed for protection against conflagration. The farm is well stocked with implements, and everything seems to be in good, healthy condition. The place is under the charge of Mr. Abel Child, who with the assistance of his

amiable wife, seem to be the right people in the right places. It requires a peculiar disposition and manner to make a success of such an institution, and Mr. and Mrs. Child seem to be possessed of that peculiarity.

There is a certain discipline required, which, while it is kind and gentle, must, at the same time, be strict enough to easily quell any refractory or perverse spirit which will at times show itself even under the most generous and favorable circumstances.

Mr. Child keeps the farm in business like manner, and each month makes out duplicate reports, one copy of which is filed in the Auditor's office, while the other is preserved for reference, either for himself or any one that may be visiting.

Abel Childs, Superintendent of the County Poor Farm, was born in Broome county, N. Y., September 4, 1834. His parents, Josiah and Betsey (Aplington) Childs, died when he was a mere child, and he was reared by his grandfather Aplington, in Broome county, where he grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-one he left New York and removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1862, he was married to Miss Margaret Lawson, a daughter of John Lawson, a native of Scotland. She was born in Paisley, Scotland. Her father was engaged largely in the dyeing business, and at the time of the World's Fair, he took the first premium on Paisley shawls. Mr. and Mrs. Childs are the parents of five children: Mary, Fleeda, Lizzie, Fred. and Roscoe. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Childs came to Tama county, and located in Carroll township, remaining until 1876, when

he received the appointment to his present position. In politics he is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people.

ATTEMPT TO MAKE A CHANGE.

In the Fifteenth General Assembly which convened at Des Moines, in January, 1874, a bill was introduced in the Lower House to cut off the northwest corner townships of Tama county, and annex them to Grundy county. These townships were Lincoln and Grant. The following extract from the House Journal relates to the matter:

"Tracy called up H. F. 191, to provide for a submission to the voters of Tama and Grundy counties the proposition to detach township 86, north range 15 and 16 west, from Tama county and attach the same to Grundy county, and moved that the rules be suspended, bill be considered engrossed and read a third time now, and advocated the bill.

"Marlin, of Tama, asked for delay, in order to receive an expression from the people of the townships named. He believed it a plan to make Grundy county square. Thought the people of Tama knew nothing of the matter. He had not heard of it himself until this bill was introduced."

After some discussion the bill was laid over. It met with unqualified disapproval in Tama county, it being a scheme to make Grundy county square by disfiguring Tama, and the people in the townships affected, soon manifested their desire to remain as they were. Remonstrances were circulated and extensively signed, which defeated the bill.

POPULATION OF TAMA COUNTY.

The population of Tama county is made up of foreigners and Americans in about the same ratio as 1 to 6. They are all a hard working, industrious class, as is abundantly testified by the fact that the county is to-day recognized as among the leading counties of Iowa. The time of a great majority of the citizens is devoted to agricultural pursuits, yet a healthful proportion find employment in manufacturing and other industrial enterprises, and mercantile pursuits.

In the fall of 1849, the population of Tama county did not exceed 20. In the spring of 1849, there was not a white man within the boundaries of the present county. To show how rapidly the population increased: In 1852 it was 262; in 1854, 1,163; in 1856, 3,520; in 1859, 5,346; in 1860, 5,285; in 1863, 7,027; in 1865, 7,882; in 1867, 11,165; in 1869, 14,254; in 1870, 16,131; in 1873, 16,343; in 1875, 18,771; in 1880, 21,585. At present there are only 23 counties in the State that exceed it in population; and there are 77 that fall below it.

The population of the various townships and towns in the county, as given by the census of 1867, 1875 and 1880, were as follows:

	1867	1875	1880
Buckingham.....	436	668	687
Carlton.....	707	844	1009
Carroll.....	215	575	790
Clark.....	99	711	1109
Columbia.....	457	776	818
Crestad.....	273	616	747
Geneseo.....	327	569	694
Graft.....		343	599
Highland.....	193	593	703
Howard.....	836	902	900
Indian Village exclusive of			
Montour.....	1330	1079	912
Linsend.....	38	389	624
Montour, town of.....		514	457

	1867	1875	1880
Oneida.....	272	790	874
Otter Creek.....	741	1043	997
Perry, exclusive of Traer.....	451	778	812
Richland.....	773	870	808
Salt Creek.....	927	1062	960
Spring Creek.....	239	713	974
Tama, exclusive of Tama			
City.....		222	566
Tama City.....		1197	1289
Toledo, exclusive of town.....	1374	655	719
Toledo City.....	805	1022	1026
Chelsea.....			263
Traer, town of.....		740	1100
York.....	692	1120	1149
Total.....	11,165	18,771	21,585

FIRST INSTRUMENTS RECORDED.

The earliest entry which affected Tama county land was made while the territory now comprising Tama county formed a part of Benton county, and was first entered upon the books of that county, and when Tama was organized was transcribed into Tama county books. It bears the date of January 5, 1849, and is an indenture transferring the southwest quarter of section 25, township 83, range 16, now Indian Village township, from Isaac W. Tibbetts of Tippacanoe county, Indiana, to Samuel Opp, of Montgomery county, Indiana, for the sum of \$400.

The first deed entry upon the books which were opened for Tama county after its organization bears the date of July 19, 1859. It is a conveyance of 160 acres of land in township 83, range 15, from Jacob S. Staley, of Johnson county, to William Blodgett, for the sum of \$200. The witness to the execution of the instrument was Edward Connelly.

The second deed entry is dated August 25, 1853, and conveys a piece of land from Le Grand Byinton to Noah Myers.

The first real estate mortgage entered upon the Tama county records, was made



W. F. Johnston

on June 19, 1856. In this instrument Robert Crawford mortgages to Samuel Strouse, for the sum of \$258, several pieces of land lying in Tama county. The mortgage was witnessed by T. Walter Jackson, and recorded by T. J. Staley, County Recorder and his deputy, L. B. Nelson.

FINANCIAL.

The following are the various amounts of taxes levied from 1856 to 1883.

For the year	1856.....	\$ 15,266.87
" " "	1857.....	16,164.13
" " "	1858.....	25,094.22
" " "	1859.....	21,015.55
" " "	1860.....	16,543.20
" " "	1861.....	31,148.20
" " "	1862.....	29,458.35

" " "	1863.....	35,850.84
" " "	1864.....	57,690.86
" " "	1865.....	59,399.75
" " "	1866.....	79,376.78
" " "	1867.....	90,749.03
" " "	1868.....	85,043.06
" " "	1869.....	110,630.35
" " "	1870.....	118,448.77
" " "	1871.....	206,056.16
" " "	1872.....	145,986.47
" " "	1873.....	112,471.49
" " "	1874.....	102,524.12
" " "	1875.....	120,369.31
" " "	1876.....	126,386.37
" " "	1877.....	123,173.25
" " "	1878.....	119,619.71
" " "	1879.....	137,229.58
" " "	1880.....	120,226.97
" " "	1881.....	117,655.49
" " "	1882.....	172,626.43

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER LIFE.

In this chapter it is the design to present some of the interesting and peculiar phases of frontier life. It is not the purpose to here portray conditions and circumstances that apply to every case, but to pick out from the mass of material some of the most extreme cases, and belonging properly to the extreme frontier. While as a means of variety here and there are stated occurrences and conditions which have existed up to within a very recent day. It is impossible to single out Tama county as an isolated case in the description of pioneer life, for it finds its parallel in almost every county in the

State and throughout the entire west. And it is, on the other hand, just as impossible to limit the portrayed so as to just precisely fit and cover given cases, and territory. Pioneer life must be taken as a whole, and as it existed a third of a century ago in the west. Some of the illustrations may not apply to the exact manner in which this or that particular settler got along, nor is it the intention that it should, but it is attempted to show what has been done in the early development of the Great West.

But a little more than a third of a century ago Tama county was not in existence ;

the territory comprising it was as wild and desolate as the Indians who inhabited it; and there was not a white settler within its boundaries. When the Wilkinsons, the Ashers, and the Vandorins, first among the determined pioneers settled here they found an unbroken, uncultivated and uninhabited prairie. Wild beasts, and but little less wild savages roamed at will over the prairie, through the groves and forests and along the waters of the Iowa river, their domain knowing no bounds. The miniature forests skirting the prairies were to be felled, cabins erected, homes prepared, mills built, and the river and creeks made to labor for the benefit of mankind. The beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments, and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work? What will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

Tama county pioneers had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the journey from civilization to their prairie homes. The route lay for the most part through a rough country; swamps and marshes were crossed with great exertion and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger; nights were passed on open prairies, with the sod for a couch and the heavens for a shelter; long, weary days and weeks of travel were endured, but finally "the promised land" was reached.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The young men and women of to-day have little conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of the country. One can hardly conceive how great a change has taken place in so short a time

In a new country, far removed from the conveniences of civilization, where all are compelled to build their own houses, make their own clothing and procure for themselves the means of subsistence, it is to be expected that their dwellings and garments will be rude. These were matters controlled by surrounding circumstances and the means at their disposal.

Some few of the earliest settlers constructed what were called "three-faced camps" or in other words, three walls leaving one side open; but this was, in reality only resorted to by some of the transient squatters who only remained long enough to find a purchaser for their claim to the land, and then move on farther west to repeat the process. These "three-faced camps" are described as follows: The walls were built seven feet high, when poles were laid across at a distance of about three feet, and on these a roof of clapboards was laid, which were kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length and from five to eight inches in width, split out of white oak timber. No floor was laid in the "camp." The structure required neither door, window, or chimney. The one side left out of the cabin, answered all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light, and on either side of the fire, space to enter in.

They were probably more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, but in this region very few are remembered, as having been built. A more common

place of abode was what might be called a "four faced camp." This was constructed in a good deal the same manner except that it had four sides.

The cabin was a material advance for comfort, in home life. This was built of logs, the spaces between the logs being filled in with split sticks of wood called "chinks," and daubed over both inside and out, with mortar made of clay. The floor, sometimes, was nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but it was commonly made of "puncheons," or split logs with the split side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing the top to the ridge pole, on cross pieces, laying the "clapboards," which being several feet in length, instead of being nailed were held in place or kept from rolling off by "knees" placed against the one below, which served as a prop. For a fire-place, a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay; when finished it was called a "cat and clay" chimney. To describe it more minutely, the sticks are laid just as bricks are, with mortar; the clay is mixed with cut straw or grass to prevent it from crumbling, and then the outside and inside were plastered with the clay and rubbed smooth with the hands. The door was made by cutting a space in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of

clapboards secured by wooden pins to two crosspieces. The hinges were also sometimes of wood, while the fastenings consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin or leather was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living room was of good size, but to a large extent it was all—kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with flitches of bacon and sometimes rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters.

Sometimes in the more extreme cases a pioneer's cabin was erected of poles that one man could lay together; without "notching," after reaching about the height of a man, it would be covered with the bark taken from some Indian's abandoned "Wick-e-up," the cracks filled with prairie grass, and skin hung upon the inside and outside to keep the wind from blowing out the grass. The skins thus used were wolf, bear, deer, elk, and frequently buffalo. The fire was built on the ground and a hole left in the roof for smoke to escape. No floor was had until the season came to "peel Linn bark." A door would be made, almost always in these extreme cases, of an elk skin. In cases of this kind the beds were made of prairie hay, spread on the ground floor. Sometimes, a forked stake would be driven

into the ground at an equal distance from two walls which were at right angles, and poles laid through the fork to the walls. On this would be laid "shakes" and brush until quite a fair bedstead would be the result. For bed clothes, when quilts were wanting, skins and robes would make up the deficiency, and in cases like those just mentioned, skins were almost wholly used. In a great many instances all of the household furniture was home-made, blocks being used for chairs, and rude benches, which were made from "shakes" with the "easy side up," holes bored in the bottom and rude legs inserted. A place for cooking utensils was made by boring holes in the wall, placing a smooth shake upon pegs which had been driven in, and a shelf was complete. In these extreme cases the pioneers usually had a few knives and forks and plates, but there were many who had neither. Rev. S. W. Ingham, who was the pioneer Methodist preacher in this part of the State, told the writer that he had many times, notwithstanding he was given the best, sat upon a rude block, which he doubted not conformed to the usual rule of "easy side up," and in eating, cut his venison upon a piece of bark laid on his knees, using his own jack-knife. It is difficult to describe some of the tables used, they were of all shapes and sizes, sometimes a "shelf" would be made upon which the victuals were served. Sometimes a box or two in which the clothing was stored, pegs would be driven into the log walls and clothing hung upon them. Books were very seldom found in these extreme cases, except probably a fraction of a book here and there, which was well thumbed. In one corner was

placed the trusty rifle, and just above it were hung the powder horn, shot flask and hunting pouch. Often a loft was made to the cabin for a sleeping place and the storage of "traps" and articles not in common use. This was reached by a ladder secured to the wall. Sometimes the bed rooms were separated by sheets and blankets suspended from the rafters, but until the means of making these partitions were ample, they all lived and slept in the same room. If a stranger was present, partaking of the hospitality, the light would be blown out when the old folks wished to retire; the children would undress while the "stranger was looking the other way." Frequently the pigs and chickens inhabited the same room.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as improvement could be made, there was occasionally added to the cabin an additional room, or a "double log cabin," being substantially a "three faced camp," but generally the old cabin was replaced by a better one.

The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "dutch oven," or skillet, a long-handled frying pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee pot, constituted the utensils of the best furnished kitchen. A little later, when stone formed the base of the chimney, a long iron "crane" swung in the chimney place, which on its "pot-hook" carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on the fire-place and at the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian, or corn

meal, was the common flour, which was made into "pone" or "corn-dodger," or "hoe-cake," as the occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" was baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with red hot coals. When the bread was done it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm while some other food was being prepared in the same "oven" for the forthcoming meal. The "hoe-cake" was prepared in the same way as the dodger—that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in both hands, it was moulded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an angle before the fire and patted down to the required thickness on the "johnny-cake board." In the fall and early winter, cooked pumpkin was sometimes added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness to the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then fried, and, in winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded in honey, and of this in pioneer times, the early settlers had an abundance the year round. For some years after the very first settlement, corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread; but as soon as the settlers began trading at Cedar Rapids, flour could be obtained more easily than corn meal, for the reason that it was easier to grind.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock-modesty, and the traveler seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offerings, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader may not easily imagine; for, as described, often a single room would be made to serve the purpose of a kitchen, dining-room, sitting room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight persons.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

The character of the pioneers of Tama county falls properly within the range of the historian. They lived in a region of exuberance and fertility, where Nature had scattered her blessings with a liberal hand, The fair supply of timber, the fertile prairie, and the many improvements constantly going forward, with the bright prospect for a glorious future in everything that renders life pleasant, combined to deeply impress their character, to give them a spirit of enterprise, an independence of feeling, and a joyousness of hope. They were a thorough admixture of many nations, characters, languages, conditions and opinions. There was scarcely a State in the Union that was not represented among the early settlers. All the various religious sects had their advocates. All now form one society. Says an early writer: "Men must cleave to their kind, and must be dependent upon each other. Pride and jealousy give way to the natural yearnings of the human heart for society. They begin to rub off the neutral prejudices;

one takes a step and then the other ; they meet half way and embrace ; and the society thus newly organized and constituted is more liberal, enlarged, unprejudiced, and, of course, more affectionate, than a society of people of like birth and character, who bring all their early prejudices as a common stock, to be transmitted as an inheritance to posterity."

They were bound together by a feeling that all were equal and were laboring and striving for a common end. They had all left more or less comfortable homes in the eastern States, and cast their lot in a country where there was nothing save the intrinsic merit of the location. Here they were all on equal footing ; riches could give no advantage, even had they existed, and the absence of the aristocratic element that is now so painfully apparent in society, must alone have been a great source of comfort to the pioneers. They all felt an equal interest in the improvement and development of the country, and to the softening and smoothing over of the rough edged disadvantages against which they had to contend. Everyone was thought of and treated as a brother. Their public gatherings were like the reunion of a parted family, and the fact that there was no rivalry, made the occasions doubly joyous. Their hospitality knew no bounds. If a traveler pulled the latch string, it was considered that, as a matter of course, he should receive an equal share with the rest of the household, be it much or little.

CLOTHING.

In this respect the settlers differed considerably, but were dressed as a rule as plain and simple, as their houses were

built. Necessity compelled it to be in conformity to the strictest economy. The clothes which the early settlers brought with them were worn smooth, and darned until it was impossible to tell from what material the garment was originally made sometimes, and in fact in the cases of squatters, almost always, the men were dressed as much in skins as anything else. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefooted. Boys and most men, never thought of wearing anything on their feet, except during months of the coldest weather. when buckskin moccasins were worn. These useful articles were made by taking a tanned piece of skin, cutting it after a pattern to the right size, then it would be stitched and puckered with deer sinew. The latter came from the neck of the deer, and was small enough to run through a darning needle, yet strong enough to "hang a man." The moccasins were very common until the settlement was quite well advanced. It is a fact that Rev. S. W. Ingham, who for many years travelled this region as the pioneer Methodist preacher, was ordained elder with moccasins on his feet.

Clothing was but one of the many things in which the pioneers stinted themselves. Every move they made was hindered by some disadvantage, which constantly reminded them of labor to be performed and time which must pass to evolve comfort and convenience from the former condition of affairs. It is well for "young america" to look back on those early days. It involved a life of toil and hardship, but it was the life that made men of character. Tama county to-day has no better men than the immediate descend.

ants of those who labored thus, and the actors themselves have not yet all passed away. One who had passed through pioneer life in the eastern portion of the State, wrote that "the boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of the cleaning up the farm, for much of the country now under the plow was at one time heavily timbered, or was covered with a dense thicket of hazel and young timber. Our visits were made with ox teams, and we walked, or rode on horse-back, or in wagons, to 'meeting.' The boys 'pulled,' 'broke' and 'hacked' flax, wore tow shirts and indulged aristocratic feelings in fringed 'hunting-shirts' and 'coon-skin caps,' 'picked' and 'carded' wool by hand, and 'spooled' and 'quilled' yarn for the weaving till the back ached."

Industry such as this, supported by an economy and frugality from which there was then no escapes, necessarily brought its own reward. Change and alterations were to be expected, but the reality has distanced the wildest conjuncture; and stranger still, multitudes are still living who witnessed not only the face of nature undergoing a change about them, but the manners, customs, and industries of a whole people almost wholly changed. Many an old pioneer sits by his fireside in his easy chair with closed eyes, and dreams of the long ago, in sympathy with the poet describing eastern pioneer life, and seeing here and there strains that are parallel to his own experience.

"The voice of Nature's very self drops low,
As though she whispered of the long ago,
When down the wandering stream the rude canoe
Of some lone trapper glided into view,
And loitered down the watery path that led

Thro' forest depths, that only knew the tread
Of savage beasts and wild barbarians,
That skulked about with blood upon their hands,
And murder in their hearts. The light of day
Might barely pierce the gloominess that lay
Like some dark pall across the water's face,
And folded all the land in its embrace.
The panther's screaming, and the bear's low
growl,

The snake's sharp rattle, and the wolf's wild
howl,

The owl's grim chuckle, as it rose and fell
In alternation with the Indian's yell.
Made fitting prelude for the gory plays
That were enacted in the early days.
'Now, o'er the vision, like a miracle, falls
The old log cabin with its dingy walls,
And crippled chimney, with the crutch-like prop
Beneath, a sagging shoulder at the top.
The 'coon skin, battened fast on either side,
The wisps of leaf tobacco, cut and dried;
The yellow strands of quartered apples hung
In rich festoons that tangle in among
The morning glory vines that clamber o'er
The little clapboard roof above the door;
Again, thro' mists of memory arise
The simple scenes of home before the eyes;
The happy mother humming with her wheel;
The dear old melodies that used to steal
So drowsily upon the summer air,
The house dog hid his bone, forgot his care
And nestled at her feet, to dream, perchance,
Some cooling dream of summer-time romance.
The square of sunshine through the open door
That notched its edge across the puncheon floor,
And made the golden coverlet whereon
The god of slumber had, a picture drawn
Of babyhood, in all the loveliness
Of dimpled cheek, and limb, and linsey dress.
The bough-filled fire-place and the mantle wide,
Its fire-scorched ankles stretched on either side,
Where, perchance upon its shoulders 'neath the
joist,
The old clock hiccupped, harsh and husky
voiced;
Tomatoes, red and yellow, in a row,
Preserved not them for diet, but for show;
The jars of jelly, with their dainty tops;
Bunches of pennayroyal and cordial drops,

The flask of camphor and vial of squills,
The box of buttons, garden seeds and pills.
And thus the pioneer and helpsome aged wife
Reflectively reviews the scenes of early life."

WOLF HUNTING.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night which always seemed menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitos the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the circular wolf hunt, by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center field of operation, gathering, not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten or more wolves, by this means, would be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a small army, every one being posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

This plan was frequently adopted in most of the neighboring counties; but not

a single instance of such a hunt has been found in Tama county, by the historian.

BEE HUNTING.

This wild recreation was a peculiar one and many a sturdy pioneer gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the product of some sweet flower or leaf bud, or water and notice particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which, when found, would generally be high up in the hollow of some tree. The tree would be marked, and in the fall a party would go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quick as they could before it wasted away through the broken walls in which it had been so carefully stowed by the busy little bee. Several gallons would often be taken from a single tree, and by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. By the time the honey was a year old it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was called by some "can-died" honey.

Another plan of finding the nest was to take a little honey in a box, and burn it a little, so that it would scent the air. This never failed to draw bees if there were any near. Then the box would be put away and the bee followed. Every now and then the hunter would make some mark with his foot so that if he lost the bee he could "take a sight," and by following exactly the direction of the bee could find the honey; for the bees fly as straight as a bullet.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, massasauga, many



D. F. Brimmer

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varieties of large ^{er} snake, garter, water snake and others. A few rattlesnakes were found in this region, and some very large ones, but they were not very numerous. The massasauga, which is often confused with the rattlesnake, were very plenty. They are an ugly looking snake, from eighteen inches to two feet in length, clumsy, and of a dirty brown color. They have three or four rattles, which they use as a warning. They are poisonous, but it was very seldom, if ever, that their bites proved fatal, or even resulted in much inconvenience to the unfortunate. A weed called "Indigo Weed," which grows in this country, was much used for the bites, the recipe having been learned from an old Indian. Others found it just as effectual a cure to bury the foot—if that was the part bitten—in the cold mud for half an hour, pouring water upon it to keep up the moisture.

RELIGION.

The religious element in the life of the pioneer, was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse-racing, whisky-drinking, card-playing, or anything of like character, he practiced them openly and above board. If he was of a religious turn of mind, he was not ashamed to own it. He could truthfully sing

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or blush to speak his name."

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his fathers, for a time, at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one

of the elect. If a Methodist, he was one to the fullest extent. He prayed long and loud, if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for the empty form of religion.

AGRICULTURE.

In the earlier settlement of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded, where to-day are found cultivated and fertile fields. The low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds not only on account of the wetness, but for sanitary reasons. Agricultural implements and the mode of tilling the soil were necessarily much more rude than at the present day.

In the cultivation of wheat the land was planted the same as to-day, then it was often harrowed with a wooden-toothed harrow, or smoothed by dragging over the ground a heavy brush, weighed down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. It was then sown broadcast by hand, at the rate of about a bushel and a quarter to the acre, and harrowed in with the brush. The implement used to cut the wheat was either the sickle or the cradle. The sickle was almost identical with the "grass hook" in use, and the cradle was a scythe fastened to a frame of wood with long, bending teeth, or strips of wood, for cutting and laying the grain in swaths. There were few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe or cradle, and there was no more pleasant picture on a farm than a gang of workmen in the harvest field, nor a more hilarious crowd. Three cradles would cut about ten acres a day. One binder was expected to keep

up with the cradle. Barns for the storage of the unthreshed grain are comparatively a "modern invention," and as soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm convenient for threshing, and there put in stack. The threshing was performed in one of the two ways, by flail or tramping with horses. The flail was used in stormy weather, on the sheltered floor, or when the farm work was not pressing; the threshing by tramping commonly in clear weather, on a level and well tramped clay floor. The bundles were piled in a circle of about fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and four to six horses ridden over the straw. One or two hands turned over and kept the straw in place. When sufficiently tramped the straw was thrown into a rick or stack, and the wheat cleared by a "fanning mill," and before fanning mills were introduced, by letting it fall from the height of ten or twelve feet, subjected to the action of the wind, when it was supposed to be ready for the mill or market.

THE CLAIM SYSTEM.

During the first few years of the early settlement of this country, the United States government encouraged the claim system. This induced many speculators to turn their eyes toward the western states. It furnished lucrative business for

many who had been hovering between civilization and barbarism. Their plan was to keep just beyond the line of settlement and pick out the best claims, holding them until some actual settler or speculator would come, then they would sell out and again move westward to repeat the same. The law provided that the land should be sold to the highest bidder, but not for less than \$1.25 per acre, and it was seldom sold for any more than this. It was generally understood, and in fact enforced, that those who had selected a certain piece of land should have it. One township of land was sold each day. The sales took place in Des Moines. When the day set for the sale of a township came, all those who had established claims in the township in question were present. As soon as the bid reached \$1.25 per acre, the hammer came down instantly. If a rash speculator did now and then get in a bid for a little more, sometimes no attention was paid to him by the auctioneer, and the land would be knocked down to the claimant, but the person who did bid against the actual settler would be "laid hold of," and would receive a severe ducking in the river. In some cases like this the obnoxious bidders have been almost killed by the "settlers rights men."

CHAPTER VIII.

TAMA COUNTY COURTS.

Man is an imperfect being, and, as such, requires that laws shall be enacted for his government. When the Almighty placed Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, he gave laws for their observance, with penalties attached for their violation. The children of Israel, after leaving the Egyptian land, were given the "ten commandments," the principles underlying which, have been the basis of all laws from that time to the present. The existence of laws necessarily implies the existence of courts wherein all questions of law shall be determined. This fact being determined, the framers of the state constitution instituted certain courts of justice with well defined powers. Changes have been made in the jurisdiction of these courts from time to time, but the rights of every citizen of high or low degree have ever been maintained.

FIRST TRIALS.

The first trial of any kind in this county, as near as can be ascertained, was held in 1852, under what was commonly called the Court House Tree, which was subsequently destroyed by lightning. It was a most novel case, and was tried in a still more novel form. It appears that J. H. Hollen, had come into the county, and after prospecting around finally located upon a tract of land which a man by the

name of Carter claimed he had entered, but when Hollen investigated the matter, he found that this George Carter had been claiming lands in all parts of the county. As a party came and located he claimed it as his, and rather than give up their choice, he was generally paid his demands, and thus he realized more money than the farmer or emigrant could by cultivating the land for years. This was tried with Mr. Hollen, who when he found out the scheme determined to resist it. Hence the trial. Mr. Hollen was summoned, and after due preliminaries the matter was referred to a committee with full power and authority, both men binding themselves to be governed by the decision. The referees chosen were John Guin of Benton county, and W. L. Brannan of Marengo, Iowa county; but these not agreeing, Mr. Dillon, of Marengo, was added to the committee, and after hearing the evidence on both sides, the defendant was discharged and his claim to the land endorsed.

The first case to be tried by a regularly organized court was the State of Iowa *vs.* Thos. Everett, on charge of larceny, before Jas. H. Hollen, Justice of the Peace, near the present site of Tama city. A shoe maker, by the name of John Aldrich, made a pair of boots for Wm. Blodgett and fixed the time when he should call for them. Thos. Everett, an old gentleman, and a

man who enjoyed a joke, found that Blodgett would not call for the boots within the time fixed and accordingly called at the shoemakers and told him that Blodgett had sent him for the boots. Blodgett's credit being good, Aldrich delivered the boots and Everett put them on and wore them with great satisfaction. Soon after Blodgett went for his boots, and much to his chagrin and mortification found that Everett was wearing his boots. The shoemaker and Blodgett became considerably exercised and filed information for stealing and had Everett arrested, who came into court wearing the boots with considerable gusto, and plead not guilty. Alford Phillips appeared for the State, and Noah Myers, as counsel for the defendant. Aldrich was first sworn, when he testified, that the boots were worth \$5, when the Prosecuting Attorney arose with great deliberation and demanded a jury on behalf of the State. The Justice said that he was going to give them all a "square deal," and allowed a jury trial. Everett was bound over to the district court where the case was dismissed.

The next trial, or at least in the southern part of the county, was that of Dr. Hiram Patty, who came to the county with a few bottles of medicine and some surgical instruments. He soon ingratiated himself into the graces of a few of the prominent men in the neighborhood, and eventually to such a degree that he borrowed of some of them money to go to Iowa City, and purchase drugs as he was going to start a drug store. The money and a valuable horse, with true pioneer confidence was loaned him. Neither the money, horse or

man were ever seen by the creditors. The few goods and books he left were afterward sold to partly pay the men who loaned the Doctor the funds. The Doctor afterwards located and remained for a short time at West Irving.

DISTRICT COURT.

Upon organization, Tama county became a part of the Fourth Judicial District, which under the constitution of 1846, was composed of the counties of Benton, Boone, Dallas, Iowa, Jasper, Johnson, Linn, Marshall, Polk, Poweshiek, Story and Tama. Several changes were made in the district, from 1850 until 1857, and when it was abolished in 1858, it comprised the counties of Tama, Benton, Iowa, Johnson, Linn and Washington.

On the 16th day of August, 1854, Hon. William Smyth, District Judge, for the Fourth Judicial District, issued an order for a term of court to be held at the house of John C. Vermilya. This house was a small log cabin located about one-half mile east of the present site of Tama City, on section 26, which was used as a free tavern, clerk's office and court house until the erection of a court house at the county seat. On Friday the 15th day of September, 1854, at 11 o'clock a. m., court was duly opened, with William Smyth on the bench. There were also in attendance, David D. Appelgate, Clerk; Alford Phillips, Prosecuting Attorney, and Miron Blodgett, Sheriff.

At this term there were three civil cases on the docket, as follows: Rezin A. Redman vs. Noah Myer, School Fund Commissioner, and Robert Carter for writ of mandamus and injunction; Jacob W. Appelgate, vs. Mary A. Appelgate, petition

for divorce, and Andrew D. Stephens, vs. Noah Myers, School Fund Commissioner. All of these cases were continued.

The first grand jurors empaneled were as follows: C. B. Slade, H. Van Vliet, Giles Taylor, Joseph Jack, W. H. H. Hill, John Freemer, Henry Stokes, G. P. Yocum, James H. Hollen, William Blodgett, J. W. Appelgate, H. R. Rich, T. A. Graham, P. McRoberts and Jonas P. Wood.

The first petit jury was as follows: G. Smith, J. D. Geddis, T. Marshall, N. Bates, E. W. Daily, J. H. Vanhorn, J. H. Voorhies, L. Olney, John D. Spohr, J. A. Willey, M. Mitchell, and N. Fisher. J. L. Carter was sworn as bailiff.

The first jury trial was the case of Eli Innman vs. William J. Booher to recover a note and oook account. The jury consisted of George Smith, J. D. Gettis, Thomas Marshall, Nathan Fisher, Norton Bates, E. W. Daily, J. H. Van Horn, J. H. Vorhies, L. Olney, J. D. Spohr, J. A. Willey and M. Mitchell. The jury being duly sworn, after hearing the argument of counsel and charge of the court, retired in the custody of A. S. Curtis, sworn as bailiff. The jury rendered its verdict, finding for the defendant a judgment, and assessed the amount of his recovery at five dollars.

At this term the following members of the bar were present: Isaac M. Preston, George D. Woodin, James S. Childs, Joseph B. Young, Richard B. Groff, James D. Templin and Alford Phillips.

The second term of the court was held at the court house in Toledo, commencing May 22, 1855. Tama county was still in the Fourth judicial district and William Smyth Judge. There were eight cases on

the docket for this term.

On the opening day of the term Alford Phillips, Esq., moved that Timothy Brown be admitted to the practice of law by the court. Whereupon Messrs. Templin, Woodin and Phillips were appointed to examine the qualifications of Brown, and after so doing, and reporting favorably regarding the same, a certificate was ordered to be issued to Timothy Brown, as an attorney before the courts of Iowa.

The may term of 1856, was the third term of the district court, and convened at the court house in Toledo, on the 20th of the month named, with Hon. William Smyth still on the bench. At this term on motion of C. J. L. Foster, Eugene B. Bolens, T. Walter Jackson, and N. C. Wietung were admitted to the bar.

The grand jury, which had been empanelled, reported two indictments to the court. The first was against John Burge, for malicious mischief in cutting and maiming an animal. The second against James Harris, for passing counterfeit money. They were both acquitted.

Hon. William Smyth, who had been judge up to this time, belonged in Linn county. He was appointed to the office on October 6, 1853, to succeed James P. Carleton, of Johnson county, and qualified on the 10th day of the same month. On April 3, 1854, he was elected by the people and served until January, 1857, when he resigned. Judge William Smyth was a native of the Emerald Isle, and emigrated to this country about 1838. A year or two later he settled in Linn county. He came to the State ignorant and poor; but educated himself and became wealthy

and one of the ablest lawyers in Iowa. After resigning the bench he entered the service upon the breaking out of the war, as colonel of the 31st Iowa infantry. In September, 1864, he resigned his commission. He was at one time a member of Congress. Col. Smyth was a large and rather portly man. In his deportment he was kind, candid and dignified. His merit as a soldier consisted in his kind care for his men, and in his great bravery. He was not an apt tactician. It is said he would sit quietly on his horse under a sharp fire of the enemy while determining upon the proper command to be given to his regiment for a designated movement. Not long after entering the service, he was ordered by his brigade commander, while drilling his battalion, to throw it into a certain position. Not remembering the proper command, he turned to his adjutant with, "Lieutenant, what shall I say?"

At the May term of 1857, the Hon. Isaac Cook began his term of office as judge, having been appointed by the Governor. Tama county was still in the Fourth judicial district. A good deal of business was on the docket for this term.

On the second day of the term the grand jury reported to the court an indictment for murder against Earnest Olleslaugher (or Olislaeger). On the 23rd of May the grand jury returned an indictment against Arthur T. Butler for murder. Both parties asked a change of venue to Johnson county, which was granted. This case is given in full in another place.

The May term of court was opened in 1858 by the clerk, but as Judge Cook did

not appear, it was adjourned until the October term, when there were five indictments for selling intoxicating liquors, and three for larceny reported by the grand jury.

Judge Isaac Cook was appointed by the Governor January 28, 1857, and qualified March 20. In April following he was elected by the people and served until the district was abolished by law in 1858. He belonged in Marion and afterward removed to Cedar Rapids. He died a few years ago. He was a good lawyer, but slow to decide.

By the reconstruction of the districts in 1857, Tama county became a part of the Eighth Judicial District, which was composed of the counties, Benton, Cedar, Iowa, Johnson, Jones, Linn and Tama. William E. Miller, of Johnson county, was elected judge, October 12, 1858, and served until appointed Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, August 10 1862. The first term for Tama county that he presided over was the February term, in 1859. Judge Miller was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1823. In his personal appearance he is prepossessing; is heavy set, with broad square shoulders, and is about five feet, eight inches in height. His hair and eyes are both dark, and the expression of his countenance is frank and manly. He has a heavy, firm voice, and exhibited much ability while on the bench. As a military man he was a good disciplinarian, and was regarded by his regiment as a good and brave officer. At the time of entering the service Col. Miller was afflicted with a trouble-

some disease which the exposures and hardships of the field so aggravated as to compel him to resign his commission. He left his regiment just before it marched on the Vicksburg campaign. He is now practicing law in Des Moines, has been on the supreme bench one term.

In September, 1862, Norman W. Isbell, of Linn county, was appointed judge by the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Miller. On November 14, 1862, he was elected, and served until August 31, 1864, when he resigned. He died soon after.

Honorable Chas. H. Conklin, of Benton county, succeeded Judge Isbell, being appointed by the Governor August 19, 1864, and in November was elected. He resigned one year later. His first term in Tama county was the September term, in 1864. C. R. Scott, of Jones county, was appointed district attorney, October 1, 1864. He was elected in November of the same year, and re-elected in October, 1866.

Judge Conklin was a native of New York, born in January, 1831. In his early days he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Steuben county, New York, in February, 1855, where he soon afterward opened an office. In May, 1866, he abandoned all his brilliant prospects in New York, and removed to Benton county, Iowa, where he immediately entered into the active practice of law. As stated, in 1864 he was appointed to the bench of the district, and succeeded so well as a judge, that when in 1865, he resigned, there was a general feeling of regret

throughout the district. As soon as he resigned he re-entered upon the practice of law at Vinton, which he continued until the time of his death, March 16, 1875. In 1867, amid the duties and labors of a full practice at the bar, he found time to write and publish "Conklin's Treatise," a most valuable work on the duties of and practices before, justices of the peace in Iowa. As a lawyer, Judge Conklin was bold, honorable, logical and candid, clear in statement, strong in argument, and always deferential and polite. He was almost invincible in the presentation of his facts, the application of the law to the testimony, and in the influence of his eloquence over the hearts and minds of the jurors. His bearing in the presence of the court and bar was always dignified and courteous, while his cases were always thoroughly digested and understood. In his death the bar lost a power for its elevation, and he was mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Nathaniel M. Hubbard, of Linn county, succeeded Conklin, being appointed by the Governor, November 15, 1865, and qualifying on the first of December. He is still living in Cedar Rapids, and is one of the attorneys of the C. & N. W. R. R.

The next Judge of the Eighth Judicial District was Hon. James H. Rathrock, of Cedar county, who commenced his duties for Tama county at the February term of court in 1867. C. R. Scott was still district attorney. In 1870, the name of Wm. G. Thompson appears as district attorney.

Judge James H. Rothrock was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, and at an

early day came to Iowa and located in Cedar county. In 1861 he was elected to the general assembly and in August of the following year he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-Fifth Iowa. In the latter part of 1863, he resigned and returned home, engaging in the practice of law in partnership with Wm. P. Wolf, M. C. In 1866 he was elected to the bench of the Eighth Judicial District and was re-elected 1870 and 1874, the last time by the entire vote of both parties. In 1876, he was appointed by the Governor to the high office of Judge of the Supreme court, and resigned to accept the position. He is still a member of the supreme bench.

Colonel John Shane was the next Judge of this district, being elected in 1876. He held his first term in Tama county in September of that year. There were also present at this term of court, Milo P. Smith, District Attorney; Robert E. Austin, Sheriff, and C. J. Stevens, Clerk of court.

John Shane was born in Jefferson county Ohio, on the 26th of May, 1822, and was educated at the Jefferson college in Pennsylvania. After graduating, he taught school for a few years in Kentucky, and then, returning to Ohio, studied law in the office of E. M. Stanton, who has since been Secretary of War. Shane was admitted to the bar at Steubenville, in 1848, where he continued in the practice until 1855, when he removed to Vinton, his present home. When the rebellion broke out he enlisted as a private in Company "G," 13th Iowa Infantry; and on its organization was elected its captain. He was promoted Major, October 30, 1861, and soon afterward made Colonel of his Regiment. After

the close of the war he returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until his reelection to the bench of the Eighth District. Judge Shane is a large man, his weight generally being about two hundred and ten pounds. He has sandy hair—perhaps red—a florid complexion and blue eyes, looking out through a large, round, good natured face. When in good health he was of an easy, joyial nature, relished a joke and fond of good living.

Toward the latter part of Judge Shane's term of office his health failed, and a stroke of paralysis for a time made him mentally incable of filling the position. In the fall of 1882, the Republicans met in convention and again nominated him for the judgeship; but this action was reconsidered and another convention was held by which James D. Griffin was nominated in his stead and was duly elected. A Democrat was elected for district attorney in the person of J. H. Preston, of Cedar Rapids, at the same time.

CIRCUIT COURT.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed and approved April 3rd, 1868, Circuit Courts were established in this State, and each Judicial District was divided into two circuits, in each of which, at the general election in November, 1868, and every four years thereafter, a Circuit Judge should be elected. Four terms of court were provided per year in each county in the circuits. By this act the office of County Judge was abolished, and all business of a legal nature pertaining to that office was transferred to the Circuit Court, which was also to have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court in all civil

actions at law, and exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals and writs of error from justices' courts, Mayors' courts, and all other inferior tribunals, either in civil or criminal cases.

Tama became a part of the First circuit of the Eighth district upon the law creating the circuit courts going in force. An order was issued by Judge James H. Rothrock, commanding that the circuit court should convene at Toledo for the year 1869, as follows: On the third Monday in January; on the third Monday in April; on the first Monday in August; and on the third Monday in October.

Accordingly on January 18, 1869, the first term of circuit court convened at Toledo with Hon. William E. Miller on the bench. There were also present Knight Dexter, sheriff; and L. B. Blinn, clerk of court. Upon the calling of the venire the following jurors answered: John Ramsdell, George Reed, H. H. Williams, Robert Wilkinson, Alonzo Rines, William Clark, John Flathers, P. W. Dumbauld, Samuel Edwards, E. Granger and T. A. Hopkins.

The first case which came up was entitled Mary Manny vs. James W. Coburn and C. Sumner. It was settled.

As stated, Hon. William E. Miller was the first circuit judge. He was elected in the fall of 1868, and served until he was appointed to the supreme bench of the State in 1870. Judge Miller was a native of Pennsylvania, coming to Iowa in 1852 and settling in Iowa City. At an early day he was judge of the district court of this district, and is noticed at length in that connection.

Succeeding him to the circuit bench

Hon. George R. Struble, of Toledo, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and began his duties in 1870, continuing in that capacity until the fall of 1872, when, owing to a press of other business, he resigned and W. J. Haddock was appointed his successor. Judge Struble made an excellent judge, logical, clear, prompt and impartial, giving the same universal satisfaction that has characterized his administration in whatever position the people have placed him. He is at present Speaker of the House of Representatives of Iowa, and is treated at length elsewhere in this volume.

Judge W. J. Haddock was succeeded by John McKean, of Anamosa, who assumed official duties in January, 1873. Four years later he was re-elected and served until January, 1881. Judge McKean was a native of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, born in July, 1835, being of Scotch-Irish descent. The family came to Iowa in 1854 and located in Jones county. Young McKean returned to the east in 1856, and in 1859 graduated from the Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. Returning then to Iowa he commenced reading law and was admitted to the bar in 1861 at Anamosa, where he at once commenced practice and still remains. He was a democrat until the civil war burst upon the country, and shortly afterward from a war democrat became an out and out republican, to which party he owes his repeated political honors. Prior to his election as judge he represented his county several times in the General Assembly. Judge McKean is a tall, spare man, with dark hair, complexion and eyes. He was very well liked on the bench and was an

excellent equity lawyer. One peculiarity—or rather misfortune—remembered of him is that he usually had a stiff neck, and when he wished to look to the right or left he must turn his whole body.

In the fall of 1882 Christian Hedges was elected Circuit Judge, and is the present incumbent. His home is in Marengo, Iowa county, where he has been practicing law for a number of years. He is a good lawyer, and makes a dignified and satisfactory judge. He is a large, portly man, weighing over two hundred pounds, and is a genial and pleasant conversationalist.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1851, by an act of the General Assembly, county courts were established and the office of county judge created. By the same act the office of probate judge was abolished, as was also the offices of county commissioners, the duties of the county commissioners and probate judge devolving upon the county judge. The county of Tama not being organized till 1853, it had no probate

judges or county commissioners. The first county judge to serve was John C. Vermilya, and the first regular term of court was held at his house in October, 1853. Upon Judge Vermilya devolved the duty of perfecting the organization of the county dividing it into townships an such other work as was necessary to perfect a system of county government. Judge Vermilya was succeeded to the office by the following gentlemen, in the order given: Leander Clark, John Allen, T. F. Bradford, T. A. Graham and Maj. T. S. Free. During the latter's term of office the judgeship was abolished by law, and Mr. Free was made ex-officio county auditor. During the year 1861 the board of county supervisors was created, which took considerable business from the county judge. The proceedings of the county court will be found in connection with the chapter upon government, and sketches of the county judges in the chapter upon "representation."

CHAPTER IX.

THE BAR OF TAMA COUNTY

There is no subject connected with the history of the county, of more general interest than a faithful record of its bar. In reviewing the history of the bar, it must be borne in mind, that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the wise interpretation, as well as the judicious framing of its

laws, therefore it must follow that a record of the members of the bar must form no unimportant part in the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law, tending to relieve the wants and meet the desires of all alike. The business of the lawyer is not to make the laws,

but to apply them to the daily affairs of men. But the interests of men are diversified, and where so many interests and counter interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the lawyer and the judge are presented many interesting and complex problems.

Change is everywhere imminent. The laws of yesterday do not meet the wants and necessities of the people to-day, for the old relations do not exist. New and satisfactory laws must be established. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the inventions of new contrivances for labor, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce, are without precedence, and the science of law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast the event, and so frame its laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the wants of the new conditions. Hence, the lawyer is a man of to-day. The exigencies he must meet are those of his own time. His capital is his ability and his individuality. He cannot bequeath to his successors the characteristics that distinguished him, and at his going, as a general thing, the very evidences of his work disappear.

Anthony Thornton, President of the Illinois State Bar Association, in 1878, in an address before the association, thus speaks of the lawyer: "In the American State the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces which move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom, regulated by law,

the firm support of good government. In times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour, and firmly resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power or increase the honor which belong to the pure and educated lawyer. The fame of Mansfield and Marshall and Story can never die. 'Times' iron feet can print no ruin-trace' upon their character. Their learning and luminous exposition of our jurisprudence will always light our pathway. It is our duty to preserve the prestige of the profession. The past, at least, is secure; the present and future summon us to action. With the progress of society and the increase of population, wealth and trade, varied interests arise, and novel questions requiring more thought confront us. A disregard of the law has been developed, crime meets us unabashed, and corruption stands unmasked in the high places of the land. It is no fancy picture that the law has, to some extent, lost its authority, and it is only the shade of that which once was great. Hence, new duties are imposed and a firmer courage is required. * * * * *

The exaltation of the profession is a duty enjoined upon us. It is a debt which only death can discharge. Lord Bacon has said: 'Every man is a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto.' Every lawyer is a debtor to his profession. If worthy, it gives him an honorable character and

high position. The lawyer should prize and love his profession. He should value its past renown, and cherish the memory of great men whose gigantic shadows walk by us still. He should love it for the intrinsic worth and innate truth of the fundamental truths which adorn it."

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

The bar of Tama county has numbered among its members some who have been an honor, not only to the county, but to the state as well. So far as material was accessible, sketches are given of each attorney who has practiced before the courts of the county. If any are omitted it is because their names have been forgotten, and not from intention. The peculiarities and personalities which form so pleasing and interesting a part of the lives of the members of the bar, and which, indeed, constitute the charm of local history, are in a great measure wanting. Unlike the fair plaintiff in the famous *Bardell vs. Pickwick*, we have no painstaking "sergeant to relate the facts and circumstances of the case."

Of those attorneys who resided in the county at one time, and are now either dead or have quit practice, or gone, the historian will speak first. Later, of the present bar.

Among those who have practiced before the courts of Tama county and who have been resident lawyers, were the following: Alford Phillips, Timothy Brown, Mr. Johnson, Isaac L. Allen, Noah Levering, T. Walter Jackson, Nathan C. Wieting, Charles J. L. Foster, Eugene B. Bolens, Paul Queal, Albert Stoddard, T. F. Bradford, John G. Safely, Charles H. Craw-

ford, G. H. Goodrich, Homer S. Bradshaw, William Reickhoff, Michael Aunist, George Raines, Charles R. Appelgate, Thomas S. Free, J. W. Stewart, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Crafts, W. L. Crozier, C. E. Hibbard, E. M. Doe, George W. Stinson, G. P. Griswold, Randolph & Hotchkiss, Captain J. G. Strong, A. Branaman, Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Townsend, Frederick & Hartshorn.

About the first attorney to locate in Tama county was Alford Phillips, who came here in the fall of 1853 and located upon a farm near the present site of Toledo. He was a native of New York, quite an intelligent man, and was the second prosecuting attorney of Tama county. He still lives in Toledo.

Timothy Brown, who was among the most successful of Tama county's early lawyers, was born near Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, on the 27th of December, 1827. When Timothy was four years of age, his parents removed to Unadilla, on the Susquehanna river, where he shared the advantages of winter schools, and after his majority, was for three terms a student of the Unadilla Academy. At the age of twenty-one he became a law student in the office of Hon. J. C. Gregory, of that place, now of Madison, Wisconsin. After two years study he entered the office of his uncle, Elijah Brown, of Milford, New York. At the end of a year his uncle moved to New York City, and Timothy having been admitted to the bar, opened an office and began his professional career. In the spring of 1855, closing his business in Milford, he moved to the west and settled in Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, where he practiced law; a

portion of the time being in partnership with Isaac L. Allen. In 1857, he removed to Marshall county. In the county seat excitement, he took an active part, and just before the county seat was permanently located at Marshalltown, he removed to that place and there still remains. As a lawyer, Timothy Brown has been decidedly successful, and is considered one of the best attorneys in this part of the State. His great forte lies in the way he works up a case, and brings out the details; he is a good jury lawyer, but is slow to answer a sharp hit by an opposing attorney, usually paying no attention, and pushing right on with his case. Mr. Brown is something above medium, in stature, standing six feet in height and weighing about one hundred and eighty-seven pounds. Politically, he is a Republican.

A good story is told of Brown by the old settlers, which will serve as an indication as to the color of his hair when he came here. In February, 1856, he, in company with Dr. P. L. Baldy, and P. L. Willey, procured horses and dogs, and started out for a wolf hunt, through the Iowa river and Salt Creek bottoms. Wolves were plenty, and it was not long until three were scared up and away went the bold hunters, horses, and dogs in hot pursuit. Tim's horse was a superior animal to those ridden by his companions and he was rapidly distancing them. They crashed over the prairie, up hill and down hill, and through the bottom land of Plaquemin Creek, with terrific force. Brown was some distance ahead and was gaining at every step; his stirrups were flying, and he was hanging on for dear life, while his waving hair furnished a beacon for those

in the rear. Suddenly—when he was about a mile east of the present site of Chelsea—his horse made a lunge and with a crash went down back-deep into one of the treacherous sink-holes of the Plaquemin bottoms, while Brown went flying right over the horse's head and into a hole a few feet in advance! The others rapidly came up and pulled Tim out and then with difficulty, extracted the horse. Neither was seriously hurt, Tim mounted and again they set out for the wolves, but soon found that they had got away, and the hunters gave up the chase. When they returned to Toledo, the news of the escapade got out and the people began congratulating themselves, saying that as "Tim had struck head first, it was lucky there was a heavy coat of snow, as it would surely have *set the prairie a fire.*" Tim's head of hair—like Albany, New York—was "forty miles from Auburn."

An attorney named Johnson, located in Toledo in the early spring of 1855 and remained for a few months. He was a young man probably 26 years old, and a fine looking fellow. He had been admitted to the bar previous to coming here, and was a well read, and capable man, a lawyer of good ability. There was but little business to do here, and he did not even make enough to pay his board. Finally becoming discouraged he took his earthly possessions in his grip-sack and quietly walked out of town leaving his bills unpaid. He afterwards wrote to Col. John Connell, stating that he was sorry he had to do it, but he "could not bear to eat other people's bread and molasses so he left." Just as he was leaving the place he was met by Dr. Baldy, who

remarked jokingly: "Hello! running away?" "Oh! no," he replied, blushing considerably and went on. As time went by and he did not turn up, the people came to the conclusion that that was just what he had done, although when the doctor spoke to him, such a thing as its being true was the farthest from his mind. [There has been some controversy as to the name of this lawyer, but a majority of the early settlers agree that it was Johnson.]

Isaac L. Allen was one of the most able attorneys who have honored the bar of Tama county. He was a native of Vermont, but came to Tama county from Marion,—where he had been in practice for a short time,—in the fall of 1855. He was a single man at the time, but was married in the summer of the following year. He at once opened an office, and in partnership with Timothy Brown, commenced the practice of law. He was well posted, a graduate of the Albany Law school, and also a classical graduate of some eastern college. He had a good share of the business of early days, and was very successful. In 1858, he was elected district attorney, was re-elected in 1862 and served until elected Attorney General of Iowa in October 1864. During this year his health failed and in January, 1866, he was obliged to resign his office on account of softening of the brain. In the fall of 1865, he purchased property in Marion, and removed to that place. He rapidly grew worse and was finally placed in the Insane Asylum where he died in December, 1868. His partnership with Timothy Brown, continued until Brown went to Marshalltown in 1857, from that

date until 1863 he was alone in business. In 1863 he and George R. Struble, formed a partnership which continued until he removed to Marion. Soon after his death his wife returned to New York. Isaac L. Allen was an excellent lawyer, both in office and before a jury, perhaps the latter was his great lever of success. He was a good speaker, and had a strong argumentative and logical mind. Before a jury he was perfectly at ease, and in pleading drew vivid and practical illustrations.

Noah Levering came to Tama county in the spring of 1856 located at Toledo, and was among the first attorneys in the county. He was a native of Ohio, had a fair education and was admitted to the bar after his arrival in Toledo. He made a first-rate lawyer, and had his share of the business. He remained a few years and then went to Sioux City where he still lives.

T. Walter Jackson came to Toledo in April, 1856, in company with Nathan C. Wieting. Being both admitted to the practice of law, they at once formed a partnership and opened an office. Jackson was a native of West Troy, New York, and was about twenty-two years of age at the time of coming here. He and Mr. Wieting had been school acquaintances in a New York seminary. Jackson was one of the most eloquent and brilliant orators the State has ever possessed and certainly the county has never had his equal. He was well posted, especially in history, a good judge of human nature, and had that wonderful power of word-painting which would carry an audience with him, almost breathless. His influence over an audience was

something remarkable; his logical and eloquent flights would hold his hearers spell-bound and speechless, until reaching the climax, when, after a moment of painful silence, the pent-up feeling burst with the wildest applause. He built up a very extensive practice and became very popular in the new country. In 1857 he was elected to represent his district in the Legislature, and was recognized as the most able and powerful orator in that General Assembly. When the war broke out Mr. Jackson enlisted and served for a short time. In a few months he returned to his old home in West Troy, New York—having been married while here—and engaged in practice there. He was afterward an attorney in some of the largest and most important cases in Albany, New York. He continued in his profession until the time of his death, which occurred in 1870. As a lawyer, T. Walter Jackson was bold, logical and self-reliant, and his power before a jury was almost unlimited. To show how he was held by the bar: On one occasion while he was yet a young man, he was employed for the prosecution of a murder trial which had been transferred from this to Johnson county. His opposing counsel—for the defense—was I. M. Preston, who was conceded to be one of the leading attorneys in this part of the State. Preston, in speaking of the case afterward said that, he made his plea one upon which he devoted all his talent and energy, and considered it one of the best efforts of his life. After finishing, he turned the jury over to Jackson and took a seat outside the room. Jackson began, and in a few moments, as Mr. Preston said, "The audience began to

crowd toward the railing; I heard Jackson and got up and went inside the bar. I never heard such eloquence! My arguments dwindled into insignificance and I saw the case passing beyond my reach. It was the most able plea I ever heard." This is a sufficient eulogy to Mr. Jackson, and he was all that it implied. Had it not been for the fault that has ruined so many great men, he might, years ago, have occupied the highest position in the gift of the people of the State.

Nathan C. Wieting became a member of the bar of Tama county in the spring of 1856, and his residence in Toledo has been continued since that time, although he has not been actively engaged in the profession. Nathan C. Wieting is a native of Otsego county, N. Y., born June 8, 1828. His parents were John C. and Katie C. (Planck) Wieting, both of German descent. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of the revolution; his father was a farmer, who was also born in New York, and who died in March, 1874, at the advanced age of 74 years. His mother died in February, 1853, at the age of forty-five years. Nathan C. was the oldest of a family of nine children, seven of whom are still living, having lost one brother in the war of the rebellion. Three of the family, beside himself, are in Iowa, P. G. Wieting, in Toledo, Mrs. Arena A. Sewell, at Dennison, and Mrs. Lucinda M. Tipple, at Manchester, Iowa. Nathan was brought up on his father's farm having the advantage of district schools until nineteen years of age, when he struck out for himself, and began teaching in the winter and attending a

seminary in the summer. When 26 years of age he began reading law, and during the following year started west and landed in Tama county on the 17th of April, 1856. The same spring he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice. He has made extensive trips to Kansas, Mississippi, and recently to Florida. Mr. Wieting edited for a number of years the *Iowa Transcript*, the first paper established in the county, and has also at various times been interested in other newspaper enterprises, as will be seen by a glance at the press chapter. He was prosecuting attorney of the county, and has been deputy United States assessor, and also deputy collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Weiting is a medium sized heavy set man, with dark complexion; a gentleman in every sense; unassuming in manner; yet with the force of will, and confidence in his own resources, which know no such word as fail. He is an excellent writer, and a man with a vast amount of information.

Charles J. L. Foster became a member of the bar of Tama county in 1856, locating at Toledo. He was a native of Michigan; was a married man but left his wife at his old home while he sought a location in the west; she arrived as soon as he had decided to permanently locate. His father was a prominent and wealthy man in Michigan, and Charles was given the benefit of a collegiate education, as well as law training. He had been admitted to the bar and had engaged in practice before coming to Tama county. He was a good lawyer and a fair orator, although the business of the

then new country did not furnish enough work to keep him busy. After three years sojourn in Toledo he removed to Poweshiek county. He afterward represented that county in the Lower House of the General Assembly of the State.

Eugene B. Bolens came to Tama county locating at Toledo in the summer of 1856. He was a native of Ohio; a married man and brought his family, consisting of a wife and one child, with him. They both died shortly after his arrival. For a time he was engaged in the publication of the *Toledo Tribune* but devoted some of his time to the practice of law. He remained until 1860, having been married again in the meantime, and then removed to La Crosse, stopping a short time at various points before reaching his final destination. Bolens was a man hard to describe; small, quick, wiry, and of a nervous temperament. He was sharp, quick witted, and, when excited, vindictive and lost his self control. He had formerly been a whig, politically, but something had changed him and while here he was a Democrat and Secessionist, his talk having the same ring of treason; that characterized Brick Pomeroy through the rebellion. As a lawyer he had fair success considering the times; he was studious and industrious in his business, shrewd and wiry with his cases and a forcible talker before a jury.

Paul Queal came to Tama county at an early day from Onondaga county, New York and located at Toledo. He only remained a few months when he moved further west. He was a young man, smart, quick witted and intelligent, with good



Geo L. Bailey

prospect for success in life.

Albert Stoddard became a member of the Tama county bar in 1859, locating at Toledo. He was a native of Connecticut, but came here from Fort Madison, where he had been for several years, editing a newspaper. He was admitted to the bar at that place, and commenced practice soon after his arrival here. When the war broke out he enlisted, became Captain of Company C., 10th Iowa Infantry, and served to the close of the rebellion. Returning, he resumed the practice of law continuing until the time of his death, which took place about 1870. Mr. Stoddard was a good writer, easy and full of pith, and made an excellent newspaper man; but did not make as successful a lawyer as his friends had imagined; not for want of ability, but for some reason he soon lost interest in it. He was really more successful than the average lawyer but not what he might have been. He was a good deal of a politician and made a good stump speech. Socially he was a pleasant, genial and rather talkative man, and had an easy, good natured and jovial disposition which found vent in cracking jokes. He was deputy assessor of Internal Revenue, under John Connell, during the Andy Johnson administration. His family remained in Toledo a few years after his death and then removed to Illinois.

T. F. Bradford came to Tama county in 1861, and began the practice of law. He was a native of Tennessee, from which State he had been driven by the excitement preceding the war. He had been admitted to the bar and in practice in Tennessee and while here was very suc-

cessful in his profession. He was a good jury lawyer and had a good knowledge and understanding of the law. In June, 1862, he was appointed County Judge by the Board of Supervisors to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge John Allen. After serving out the unexpired term he returned to the practice of law. In October, 1863, he was elected County Judge but resigned within a few months to enter the army. When Bradford came to Tama county he had a dread of going to war, knowing that in case of capture he would be shown no mercy, having formerly been a Southerner, and was sore afraid that some scheme of conscription would be inaugurated whereby he would be forced into the service. But as the war progressed he became very patriotic and finally returned to Tennessee and volunteered in a regiment which had been raised by his brother. About one-half the regiment was composed of negroes, and was stationed at Fort Pillow about seventy miles above Memphis, on the Mississippi. Early in 1864 the Fort was surprised by General Forrest and the whole regiment massacred. T. F. Bradford who had been promoted to the Captaincy, being shot down while holding the Union flag. Mr. Bradford's widow remained in the county four or five years, and subsequently married Col. C. K. Bodfish. They separated and she removed to Marshalltown where her brother, H. E. J. Boardman lives. T. F. Bradford was a man of great honor and integrity, faithful to a friend and bitter to an enemy. He was a pleasant, genial man socially, of easy habits, and made many friends.

John G. Safely was a member of the

Tama county bar, located at Toledo. He was born in Cohoes, New York, November 2, 1839, and died in Perry township, July 12, 1879. He was but one year old when his parents moved to Iowa and settled in Cedar county, so he knew no other than his Iowa home. In boyhood he showed great taste for books, and notwithstanding the imperfect school privileges of a half century ago, as compared with those of to-day, he made rapid advancement, and was early prepared for college. He graduated from Cornell College with full classical honors, in 1859, when he was twenty years of age. The stormy times of 1860-61, soon diverted the attention of the young graduate from any plans for the future, which he may have entertained. Prompted by a desire to serve his threatened country, and to do what he could to avert the danger, in whatever capacity, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Eleventh Iowa Volunteers. His abilities and brave conduct were such, that, before the close of the war, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company I, same regiment, and served until the close of the rebellion. Of the many engagements in which his regiment participated, the following may be mentioned: Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and the Battle of Atlanta. At the last named, he received a severe wound, from which he never fully recovered. In reporting the Battle of Atlanta, Colonel Abercrombie used the following language: "I would make mention of Sergeant Major John G. Safely, who, with the First Sergeant of Company K, John A. Buck (afterward killed—brave fellow),

and a party of picked men numbering thirty or forty, made a dash over the works held by the enemy, bringing back more than their own number as prisoners, amongst whom were a Colonel and a Captain." On January 1, 1865, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company I, and was mustered out of the service with his regiment at Louisville, Kentucky, July 15, 1865. The war over, and while enjoying needed rest at his father's home, he was nominated and elected by the Republicans of Cedar county, to represent them in the State Legislature. He discharged his duties in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the judgment of those who elected him, and honor upon himself. At the expiration of his term in the legislature, he re-commenced preparation for his life-work, by entering the law school at Ann Arbor. He graduated in 1867, and came to Toledo, where he formed a partnership with W. H. Stivers. He was married in 1868 to Miss Jennie Fraseur, of Cedar county. Three children were born to them—Fred, Jessie and Bertha. Mr. Safely continued in active and successful practice until 1876, when, his health failing, he retired to his farm, where he remained until the time of his death. Since her husband's demise, Mrs. Safely has successfully managed her large farm of 1000 acres. The Safely farm lies about three miles southwest from the village of Traer, in Perry township.

Charles H. Crawford was also a member of the Tama county bar for some time, located at Toledo. He was a native of Mendota, La Salle county, Illinois, read law and was admitted to the bar at that

place; then attended the University of Michigan, and graduated in law. He then returned to La Salle county, Illinois, and in 1869, in company with Hon. L. G. Kinne, came to Iowa and located in Toledo. For a few months he and Mr. Kinne practiced in partnership, when they dissolved and L. G. Kinne became a partner of D. D. Appelgate, while Mr. Crawford continued practice alone. He remained in Toledo for about two years, a portion of the time being city attorney; then returned to his old home, Mendota, Illinois. In a short time he removed to the city of Chicago, where he is still following his profession, living in Hyde Park. Crawford was a married man, a pleasant, genial, sociable fellow, and a first-rate lawyer.

G. H. Goodrich became a member of the Tama county bar, settling in Toledo in about 1870. He was a native of Massachusetts, came to Iowa a few years previous to the time mentioned, and located in Tama City, where he was employed as clerk in one of the banks. After practicing for a short time alone, in 1873, he became a partner of Judge Geo. R. Struble. This business relation was continued for about four years, when, for two years he practiced alone, and then removed to Marshalltown. After a year's sojourn in the latter city, he moved to Des Moines, where he still lives. When last heard from, he was employed as collector for some Chicago wholesale house. He was fine appearing, a good lawyer before a jury, having a good voice, and commanding presence. During his stay in Tama county, he was married.

Homer S. Bradshaw located at Toledo

in 1871, and opened a law and collection office. He came from Mechanicsville, Iowa, where he had been employed for a number of years as principal of the public schools. He was a well educated man, and had a comparatively good practice, proving himself of more than ordinary legal ability. He has recently removed to Ida Grove, Iowa, where he is still in practice.

William Reickhoff came to Tama county and located in Toledo, in 1862, engaging at black-smithing. In 1872 he sold his shop and engaged in the law and real estate business. In 1875 he began abstracting and remained here until 1881. He was a native of Germany, or at least of that descent, and was a married man. As to law, he never pretended to do very much, devoting his whole attention to real estate, abstract and loaning business. He was a careful and untiring business man, thoroughly honest and reliable, and became rich while here. He was very outspoken, and in argument or discussion, when excited, would talk very plain, regardless of other's feelings, being hard to manage in this respect, although, considerable of a politician, he never held any office here, it being thought he talked too plain. He never attempted public speaking. In 1881, he removed to Orange City, this State, where he still lives.

Michael Austin was a member of the bar of Tama county from 1874 to 1880. He came here from Grinnell, being a graduate of the college of that place, and entered into partnership with George L. Bailey. He was a fair lawyer and had a good promise, although just commencing

practice, having been admitted to the bar just prior to coming here. He was genial and affable and became popular, serving the city at different times as attorney and mayor. Upon leaving Toledo he returned to Grinnell, gave up the practice of law and became agent for a company handling header harvesters.

About 1874, a couple of young lawyers located in Toledo and opened an office near where the postoffice now stands, and remained for about six months, when they left for parts unknown. Their names cannot be recalled.

R. G. McIntire, the present county auditor, practiced law in Toledo for some time, then removed to Traer.

George Raines was for many years one of Toledo's practicing lawyers. He was an old settler in the county, and was for many years in the ministry. In 1883 he removed to Dakota.

Charles R. Appelgate was for sometime engaged in the practice of law in Toledo, in partnership with his father, D. D. Appelgate. He was a graduate of the law department of the Iowa State University.

Among others who have been admitted to the bar here, or who have practiced for a time in Toledo are: Col. John Connell, Daniel Connell, Jr., T. A. Graham, Thomas S. Free, J. W. Stewart.

Personal sketches of most of these gentlemen appear elsewhere in this volume

An attorney named Bangs was one of the first lawyers to locate at Tama City. He located there in 1866, and remained for nearly two years. None remember where he came from or where he went. He was married; about 45 years of age; a man of considerable ability, well read in law, a

fair speaker and had sufficient "gassy traits," but did little, if any, business while in Tama City.

Mr. Crafts located at Tama City in 1867, and remained for about one year. He came from New York, was a man about thirty years of age, with a family, and had been admitted to the bar previous to his coming here, although not in practice. He was a very good speaker, and was well read in law, but did not understand how to make its application. After leaving this place he went to Cedar Rapids; his whereabouts at present are unknown.

W. L. Crozier was for a time engaged in the practice of law at Tama City. He had been prosecuting attorney of Dubuque county, but came here direct from St. Louis, to which place he returned after leaving Tama City. He was a man of fine ability as a lawyer, a good speaker and well informed on almost every subject. In personal appearance, it has often been remarked that he looked very much like Stephen A. Douglass. He is not living.

C. E. Hibbard came to Tama City from Massachusetts in 1868. He had been in practice in his native State, and was a good lawyer, both in office and before a jury. He remained here for about four years and returned to Boston, where, when last heard from, he was engaged in his profession.

E. M. Doe came to Tama City from Iowa City in 1870, and began the practice of law. After remaining a few years he returned to Iowa City where he won quite a reputation as an equity lawyer. He subsequently removed to Texas. Was a graduate of the Iowa State University, and had a good deal of acquired as well as

natural ability.

George W. Stinson located in Tama City in 1875, coming from Kansas where he had been in the practice of law. He formed a partnership with O. H. Mills and remained two years, when he returned to Kansas and located at Phillipsburg. He was a very successful lawyer.

G. P. Griswold practiced law in Tama City for about one year. He came here from Michigan in 1878, and from here went to Marshalltown. He had been in practice before coming here and was a good general lawyer.

The law firm of Randolph & Hotchkiss, opened an office in Tama City in 1881 and remained in practice for a short time.

Captain J. G. Strong located in Trear soon after the village started, coming from Tama City. He remained for several years and then removed to Grundy Center. From there he moved to Brett, where he still lives. He was a well educated man and a successful lawyer.

A. Branaman, commenced practice in Traer about 1874, and continued for several years, when he went to Dysart where he started a bank. He is now in Grundy Center.

Mr. Dougherty, a native of Kentucky, practiced law in Traer for five or six months.

About 1875 Mr. Townsend came from Washington, D. C., and opened a law office in Traer. He had been clerk in some of the government departments, was a smart fellow and a good lawyer. He remained about one year when he returned to his old home in Washington where he is now running a pension law office.

Frederick Hartshorn, a graduate of the

law department of the State University located at Traer in 1879, and opened a law office. He remained for about ten months, when he moved to Clarion where he still lives.

S. C. Leland, the present clerk of court of Tama county practiced law in Traer for some time. He is noticed elsewhere in this chapter.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The bar of Tama county of to-day has many able representatives. Almost without an exception, they are men of experience and thought; gentleman and scholars. In this connection are presented personal sketches of all those from whom a sketch could be obtained. They are arranged in the order in which the gentlemen commenced practice in the various towns of the county. The list comprises the following: W. H. Stivers, Hon. George R. Struble, D. D. Appelgate, C. B. Bradshaw, Hon. L. G. Kinne, George L. Bailey, Hon. E. C. Ebersole, S. C. Leland, James A. Merritt, W. J. Ham, H. J. Stiger, William L. Lamb, J. W. Lamb, W. G. Sears, Wallace B. Louthan, Daniel Reamer, A. M. Moore, F. J. M. Wouser, O. H. Mills, A. W. Guernsey, W. H. H. Tiffany, James W. Willett, W. W. Wouser, Robert E. Austin, E. Harmon, James Fowler, E. T. Langley, Orson T. Brainerd, R. G. McIntire, N. C. Rice, F. C. Wood, W. H. Wood, George L. Wilbur, E. H. Benedict, C. H. Roberts, Richard Fitzgerald, W. V. Dooley.

Prominent among the attorneys of Toledo is William H. Stivers, of the law firm of Stivers & Louthan. Mr. Stivers commenced the study of law while working at his trade—blacksmithing—and after five

years spent in this manner, came to Toledo, read law, and in March, 1857, was admitted to the bar at Marion, Linn county. He was born on the 18th of May, 1830, at what is now Attica, Wyoming county, New York. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and as soon as William became of sufficient age, he learned the trade and followed it until coming to Toledo in 1856. On the 22nd of August, 1852, he was married to Miss Emily Baugh, of Jones county, this State. Four children have been born to them—Emma, wife of M. J. Boyle, of Toledo; Seward J., George Sumner, and Lillie V., wife of W. B. Louthan, junior member of the firm of Stivers & Louthan.

Hon. George R. Struble, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives of Iowa, and a member of the law firm of Struble & Kinne, Toledo, has been a prominent lawyer in Tama county for the past twenty-three years. He was born July 25, 1836, in Sussex county, New Jersey. His parents were Isaac and Emma T. (Cox) Struble, both of whom are still living near Toledo, Iowa. When quite young, Mr. Struble removed from New Jersey to the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and there remained with his parents until their removal to Chesterville, Ohio, in 1847. In 1856, Mr. Struble left Ohio, came to Iowa, and located first in Iowa City, but only remained in that place until the following spring, when he came to Toledo, Tama county, and has since made this his home. Mr. Struble was married at Toledo, Iowa, on the 19th of April, 1860, to Miss Sophia J. Nelson, daughter of Seth B. and Jane Nelson, and niece of Rev. Dr. H. A. Nelson, formerly

of St. Louis, now of Geneva New York. Mr. Struble first commenced the study of law in the office of T. Walter Jackson, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1860, at the regular term of the district court, Judge W. E. Miller presiding. In 1863 he formed a partnership with Isaac L. Allen, under the firm name of Allen & Struble. The partnership continued until 1865. During most of the time of this partnership, Mr. Allen was occupying the position of Attorney-General of the State. In 1870, Mr. Struble was elected judge of the circuit court of the Eighth judicial district, and held that responsible position until 1872. Mr. Struble was elected a member of the House of the 18th General Assembly of the State of Iowa, and re-elected to the 19th General Assembly, of which he was elected Speaker in 1882. He is now practicing law in Toledo, in partnership with L. G. Kinne, under the firm name of Struble & Kinne. He is also a member of the loan firm of H. J. Stiger & Co., and is one of the directors of the Toledo Savings Bank. In politics he is a republican, and is a member of the Congregational church of Toledo, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Struble have been blessed with six children; Agnes N., wife of Hiram Baldwin, cashier of Toledo Savings Bank; May T., Gertrude N., Jessie F., George Herbert and Grace. Judge Struble is of medium height, well proportioned and is a fine appearing man; has a high forehead, a keen, penetrating eye. Socially, he is pleasant, affable and courteous, though always considering business paramount to social ties. As a lawyer, he is quick to see a point, has a ready and eloquent flow of language to push it; is a forcible

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speaker, well educated in his profession, and withal a most successful practitioner. Judge Struble is a man in whom not only the county, but the State may take pride; and the honors that have been bestowed upon him have only served to make him more deserving of them. In his public life he has fully demonstrated himself to be a man of thorough integrity and sterling worth, possessing qualities which make him a leader among men.

D. D. Appelgate has been one of Toledo's attorneys since 1868, and is among the oldest settlers of Tama county. He was born in Jackson county, Indiana, October 31, 1829, and was there reared upon a farm. In 1848 he left Indiana and came to Iowa, locating in Cedar county, where he remained until September, 1851, when he came to Tama county and located in Carlton township. In the spring of 1853, he was elected the first clerk of courts of Tama county; was re-elected from time to time and served until January, 1869, in the meantime reading law with Isaac L. Allen, ex-Attorney General, of Iowa, and in 1868, was admitted to the bar. He has followed the profession ever since. In 1856, Mr. Appelgate was married to Miss Margaret McLaury, of Delaware county, New York. They have six children. He was formerly an "old line Whig," but since the organization of the Republican party, has advocated its principles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the A. O. U. W. organization, a much respected and worthy citizen.

C. B. Bradshaw was born December 26, 1839, at Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio. His parents were Harvey and Susan (Sullivan) Bradshaw; the former a native of

Connecticut; the latter of Pennsylvania. His father died at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, November 8, 1861; and his mother in June, 1873, at Toledo, Iowa. His father was a Methodist minister, and at the time of his death, agent of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon. The family consisted of two sons—C. B., and H. S. Bradshaw, the latter practicing law at Ida Grove, Ida county, Iowa. C. B. was reared in Ohio, receiving his early education in the common schools. He came to Iowa in the spring of 1860, and entered Cornell College, remaining until August, 1862. At that time he enlisted in Co. F. 24th Iowa Vol. Infy, joining Grant's forces at Helena, Arkansas, started to Vicksburg, but before reaching there, was in the battles of Port. Gibson and Champion Hills, reaching Vicksburg on the 24th of May, 1863, and was there during the siege of that city. In July, 1865, he was discharged at Davenport, where his regiment disbanded. He then went to Michigan and entered the law department of Ann Arbor University, graduating in 1867. Mr. Bradshaw was admitted to the bar of Iowa, at Marion, Linn county, at a term of the district court, Judge Rothrock presiding. He then came to Toledo, and formed a partnership with G. R. Struble, which continued until the fall of 1870, at which time Mr. Struble withdrew from the firm to enter upon the duties of Circuit Judge, to which office he had been elected. Mr. Bradshaw has since been alone in business. He was married in December, 1867, to Miss Mary Ann Hayzlett, daughter of William and Elizabeth Hayzlett, a native of Linn county, this State. Mrs. Bradshaw graduated in the classical course at Cornell College,

in June, 1864. They have two children—Alice, born May 8, 1869; and Charles, August 4, 1871. In 1868, Mr. Bradshaw was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State, at Dubuque, Iowa, before Judges Dillon, Cole, Beck and Wright. During his service in the Union Army, he was promoted to second Lieutenant then to first Lieutenant and during the last year of the war, he held the position of Captain. Mr. Bradshaw was formerly a Republican, but at the close of the war, joined the Democratic party.

Hon. L. G. Kinne, L. L. B., is one of the leading members of the bar of Tama county, and a member of the law firm of Struble & Kinne, of Toledo. He was born November 5, 1846, in Syracuse, New York; a son of Esop and Lydia Kinne. His father was a farmer living at the old homestead until his death in 1871; his mother died in 1865. Of the family, there are still living four boys and two girls. The subject of this sketch left home in 1865 and went to Mendota, Illinois, having in the meantime completed the course of the Syracuse High School. Remaining at Mendota during the summer of 1865, he kept books for his brother-in-law, and studied law with Hon. L. B. Crooker, since member of the Illinois legislature and present Collector of Internal Revenue with headquarters at Aurora, Illinois. In the fall he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1868, receiving the degree of L. L. B. In the meantime, in 1867, was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. After graduating he returned to Mendota, Illinois, and opening an office, practiced there until 1869, when he came

west and settled in Toledo, Tama county, where he still resides. Immediately after his arrival he formed a partnership with Charles H. Crawford, who came to the State with him, and continued in this connection for about six months when this relation was dissolved, and he formed a partnership with David D. Appelgate. In 1876 this partnership was dissolved, and after continuing alone until November, 1877, Mr. Kinne became a partner with Judge George R. Struble, under the firm name of Struble & Kinne, which business relation is still maintained. Mr. Kinne was married in 1869 to Miss Mary E. Abrams, of Peru, Ill. They have two children Lillian and Hettie.

Politically Mr. Kinne is a Democrat, and one of the leading men of that party in Iowa. He has been mayor of the city of Toledo, for three terms, and city attorney one term. He has been the candidate of his party for various high offices, among which are District Attorney, Circuit Judge, and in 1881 was the unanimous choice of his party for Governor of the State and ran considerably ahead of his ticket. He was also the unanimous choice of the Democratic party for the office of United States Senator and received a larger number of votes than any Democratic candidate since the State became Republican in politics. For the past ten years he has served upon the Democratic State central committee, either as Secretary or Chairman, almost constantly. During the political campaign of 1882 he was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee and managed in a manner which excited surprise and consternation in



L. G. Kime.



the ranks of the opposing parties. That his labor was efficient is shown by the official vote as compared with that of former years. In 1876 he was a delegate from Iowa to the National convention for the nomination of President. During his candidacy for Governor he made political speeches in fifty of Iowa's leading cities. In 1880, by invitation of the Democratic National Campaign Committee he spent three weeks in political speaking in the State of Indiana. In June, 1883, Mr. Kinne was again honored with the nomination for Governor, and entered upon the campaign with strong hopes of an election. It will thus be seen that Mr. Kinne is considered a leading member of the party with which he affiliates and in fact, has been honored by the party more than any other one man in the State. The fact that the Democratic party in Iowa is in the minority does not detract an atom from the flattering testimonial paid Mr. Kinne. He was unanimously chosen to represent and lead a party controlling over 100,000 votes, and it is a distinction of which any man may well be proud. Mr. Kinne in personal appearance, is fine looking, being a little above the average height of men. He has at various times edited a paper in Toledo and is at present editor and part owner of the Tama county *Democrat*. As a writer, he is forcible, clear, and pithy and uses excellent language. His articles are sometimes severe but only when occasion requires it, and there is no affection or straining as is so commonly found in newspaper editorials.

George L. Bailey, one of the prominent attorneys of Toledo, was born in Camden,

Lorain county, Ohio, on May 26, 1837. He is a son of Johiel and Hannah (Bates) Bailey, natives of Lewis county, New York, where they settled in an early day. In 1855, George's father emigrated to Tama county, locating on section 14, Toledo township, where he purchased land, opened a farm, and remained for a number of years. In 1864, he returned to Ohio, and located near Oberlin for the purpose of educating his family. The father died in 1864, leaving a widow and a large family to mourn his loss. Mrs. Bailey is still living at Toledo at the advanced age of 79. George L., the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and received a liberal education. In 1861 he was appointed deputy district clerk, which position he held until 1869. In the mean time he devoted all his spare time to the study of law. In 1869 he engaged in the land and loan business, and in January, 1871, was admitted to the bar, at a term of the circuit court, with Judge Struble presiding. He was married in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 18th day of May, 1864, to Miss Hattie E. Horton, daughter of Dennis Horton, a resident of Lorain county, Ohio. Two children have been born to them—Mabel H., who died in infancy, and Rollin H., born on the 27th of February, 1868. Mr. Bailey, in politics, is a Republican, and has given his support to that party since its organization. In 1869 he was elected justice of the peace, and held that office for two years. In 1873 he was elected clerk of Toledo township, and also city recorder of Toledo, holding the latter office for two years and the former for seven. Mr. Bailey is the present clerk of

the school board of Toledo, having been first elected to that position in 1874. On the 9th of October, 1876, he was admitted to practice before all the circuit courts of the United States, by Judge Dillon, at Des Moines. The career of George L. Bailey has been both honorable and successful. He has always enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community in which he has lived. Since he came to Toledo he has taken a deep interest in everything that pertained to the growth and prosperity of the town. His social qualities are of the highest order; genial, affable, and a gentleman in every sense of the word. He is an upright citizen, a straightforward business man, an ardent worker in the temperance cause, and would be an honor to any community in which his lot might be cast. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, holding the senior wardenship of Toledo Lodge No. 118, and has been an officer of that fraternity ever since joining it, in 1866, with the exception of one year.

E. C. Ebersole, Reporter of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and senior member of the law-firm of Ebersole & Willett, is, from his official position and private character, worthy of prominent mention among the leading citizens of Tama county. His earlier career was one continuous struggle to overcome obstacles, which seemed almost insurmountable, but developed in him an energy which was a guarantee that he would not fail to reach a position of honor and influence. Mr. Ebersole embodies the best traits of his ancestry. Of German parentage, he is, in its broadest and finest significance, a typical American. He was born October 18, 1840,

at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania. His father, Jacob Ebersole, was a carpenter by trade, whose industry and thrift kept him in comfortable circumstances. He was radical in all his proclivities, especially in his opposition to the abominations of slavery and intemperance, and instilled into his children principles of integrity, self-respect, and duty to mankind. He felt his own lack of education, and therefore made provision for his children to receive such aid in procuring an education, as they might desire. He died in 1856. His wife, Catharine (Keister) Ebersole, is living at Lecompton, Kansas, with her only daughter, Mrs. Flora Stauffer. She has two surviving sons—Solomon K., a merchant at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, and E. C., the subject of this sketch. E. C. Ebersole passed his youth in the public schools of his native place. The terms of his father's will gave him an opportunity to secure a liberal education, and he entered Mt. Pleasant College. At the end of a year he found himself in health so impaired as to necessitate rest from mental application, and, when sufficiently recovered to resume his studies, the College had passed under the control of Otterbein University, of Ohio, and he followed it thither. January 1, 1861, he had nearly reached the close of the junior year in the classical course, when he was again compelled to suspend mental work. His ambition to proceed in his course of study led him in a few months to seek some institution of learning that offered a wider range of metaphysical studies, and, in April, 1861, he entered Amherst College, Massachusetts. Professor Seeley, now President of the College, occupied the chair of metaphys-

ics. Manual exercise was a feature of the curriculum, and Mr. Ebersole found it beneficial to his health. He graduated in 1862, in a class of 53. He engaged for a few months as teacher in the celebrated Tracy Institute at Tarrytown on the Hudson, and then returned home. He enlisted in the spring of 1863 in Dick's (detached) Pennsylvania Cavalry, but was discharged in October following. During his last year in College, he was elected tutor at Otterbein, but did not accept. In July, 1863, he was elected Professor of Mathematics in Western College, Iowa, holding the chair two years. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in the "Student's Company," (Company D., 44th Iowa Infantry, Col. Stephen H. Henderson commanding) to serve 100 days. On the expiration of that period, he resumed his duties in the College. He was married September 25, 1865, to Francis E. Spencer, a teacher in the same College. Resigning their situations, they entered into an engagement to teach in the Fort Madison Academy, but Mr. Ebersole's health again failing, they abandoned teaching and moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Ebersole went to Chicago to pursue the study of law, and was engaged as tutor in a private family. Again illness interfered with his studies and he went to Pennsylvania to aid in the final settlement of his father's estate. This duty discharged, he returned to Iowa and purchased a tract of land near Jefferson, Green county, with the intention of combining out-door interests with mental study, but a disastrous fire put an end to this scheme. Returning to Cedar Rapids, he was tendered the management of

"Western College" and accepted. The students, by petition to the Trustees, procured his election as President in June, 1868, but on the same day he was elected Principal of the Preparatory Department, and assistant Professor of Ancient Languages in the Iowa State University. He accepted the latter position, which he held for two years. *Ad interim*, he had continued his course of preparation for the legal profession, and, resigning his appointment in the University, in June, 1870, he was admitted to the bar at the Circuit Court of Johnston county, Judge W. E. Miller presiding. Mr. Ebersole began practice at Iowa City, where he was associated with J. H. Coon, and later with Judge Z. C. Luse. In the spring of 1871, he went to Adel, Dallas county, Iowa, where he pursued his profession, and after a few months formed a partnership with S. A. Calvert, now Judge of one of the circuits of the Fifth Judicial District, under the firm name of Ebersole & Calvert. He sold his business interests to his partner and went to Arkansas, prospecting. On his return, he was appointed Principal of the High School at Cedar Rapids, which he taught one year, his wife assisting. In 1873, he formed his present business relation with J. W. Willett, (see sketch) and located at Toledo, Iowa. This is now the oldest and one of the most prosperous of the law-firms in Tama county. Mr. Ebersole served as Mayor of Toledo in 1876 and 1877, and again in 1881, and has acted in other municipal positions. In 1882 he was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Iowa, for four years. Mr. Ebersole is a man of keen observation, discriminating judgment, ripe scholarship,

possessing a mind of wonderful balance and discipline. His peculiar gifts render him one of the safest lawyers and ablest counsellors in the State. Mrs. Ebersole's parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Horton) Spencer, natives of New York. Her father died in 1882, her mother resides at Cedar Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. Ebersole are members of the Congregational church. They have an adopted daughter—Maud. Mr. Ebersole is a Republican by heritage and choice. The political impressions received from his father, at a time when to be a "free-soiler" was to be a hero, were sanctioned and confirmed by his mature judgment in after life. He believes in a very broad sense, that "all men are created equal," and rejoices to see those in the lower ranks going up higher, and to help them when he can. He refers with pardonable pride and enthusiasm to the fact that his relatives, both on his father's and mother's side, are all, so far as he knows, sober, honest, industrious and thrifty people, contented with such gains and honors as they have justly earned, and simple hearted enough to believe in the general goodness of their fellow-men, and in the existence and benevolence of an overruling Providence. In all matters of true reform, Mr. Ebersole belongs to the "Right Wing." In these matters he is not visionary, but practical, thinking it wiser to seek only so much as is fairly attainable than, by demanding all that is desirable, to fail in realizing anything.

James W. Willett, of the law firm of Ebersole & Willett, is a native of Mercer county, Illinois, where his parents belonged to the pioneer element which formed the world wide repute of the Sucker State,

and developed her matchless record as a commonwealth. He passed his youth among the influences of the early period in the history of Illinois, and from them he received the qualities which have thus far characterized his career in public life. Ambitious energy, unflinching courage, and a total want of self-consciousness are among his many marked traits. He early learned that a career worthy of his manhood would involve much of the stuff that baffles and overwhelms weak men, and, believing in all sincerity, that all he *could* be, depended on his inflexible faithfulness to the promptings of his inner nature, he took his resolves, and has never flinched his self-imposed obligations. In the work of the world, he decided to perform his part according to his own understanding, and subject to no vacillations from the prejudices and misconceptions of other men. His commerce with daily events and exigencies of the times has no feeble or uncertain ring. If he is misjudged by his generation, the ultimatum of his record will justly fix the responsibility. He regards his life and abilities as trusts of a character that admits of no dallying or deferring, and, in any emergency, or on any occasion, he acts with decision and directness of purpose. He is a candid and impassioned speaker, ranks fairly as an advocate among the legal fraternity of Iowa, and stands to the front in the interests of the political element to which he belongs. On coming to Iowa he at once threw himself into the arena of politics, and has ever since done valiant service in the Republican ranks of

his adopted State. General oratory, such as the period demands is his forte, and whatever the issue which enlists the strength of his eloquence, the element he represents suffers no disappointment. In forensic debate he is well-nigh peerless, and the judicial records of the courts where he has acted as advocate in some of the most important cases that have been argued before those august tribunals, present an enviable exhibit of his success in his chosen profession. Mr. Willett was born March 8, 1846. He is a son of William and Nancy J. (Dennison) Willett, residents of Mercer county, Illinois. His father was born in Mead county, Kentucky, and after his removal to Illinois engaged in mercantile business. His mother was a native of Wayne county, Indiana. Mr. Willett obtained a common school education, and in the spring of 1863, left the paternal roof to make his single handed contest with the world, and during the following summer, was a sailor on the great lakes, preparatory to a more important step. He enlisted in the United States navy, October 1, 1863, and was enrolled at Cleveland, Ohio. He was assigned to the United States steamer "Springfield," under Commodore Foote, in the Mississippi Squadron of Admiral Porter. He was ranked as "Boatswain's Mate," and after a year's service on the steamer he was transferred to the Naval Hospital Service on the Mississippi. He followed sea-faring and river service occupation during several years, gathering material and knowledge of men and matters, which he has made subservient to his after career. *Ad-interim*, he pursued a course of study at Eastman's Commercial College at Pough-

keepsie, New York, and was graduated with the class of 1867. In the spring of 1870 he made a flying visit to Tama county on business, and again in December of that year. February 1, 1871, he entered the law office of Stivers & Safely at Toledo to prosecute the studies of the profession. He was admitted to the bar, February 26, 1872, and remained with Messrs. Stivers & Safely until July, 1873. He had subsequently been admitted to practice in all the Federal and State Courts of Iowa. In August, 1873, he formed a co-partnership with the Hon. E. C. Ebersole, of Toledo under the firm name and style of Ebersole & Willett. Until the summer of 1879 their business was conducted at Toledo; since that date Mr. Ebersole represents the firm at that place and Mr. Willett manages the office of the firm at Tama City; the co-partnership remaining intact. Mr. Willett was married December 24, 1874, to Miss A. R. Stoner, daughter of Isaac and Catherine Stoner, long-time residents of Toledo. Mrs. Willett was born in Seneca county, Ohio. Their three children — William S., Maggie M. and James H., are aged seven, five and three years, respectively.

S. C. Leland commenced the practice of law in Tama county in 1875, locating at Toledo, and continued in practice until elected clerk of courts of Tama county, in 1880. In 1882 he was re-elected to the office by a larger majority than any candidate upon the same ticket, and is now serving his second term. He was born in Quincy, Branch county, Mich., December 23, 1844. His parents were Elijah Leland and Julia Sherwood, who emigrated to

Branch county, Michigan, in 1832, where the father took up land, opened a farm, and remained until his death, which occurred in June, 1863. S. C. Leland was reared and educated in his native State. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Battery G, First Michigan Light Artillery. In their first engagement at Cumberland Gap, he was taken prisoner and was held for two months, when he was paroled and returned to Michigan, where he remained until he was exchanged. He again joined his battery at Milliken's Bend and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege and capture of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and others. He was mustered out at Jackson, Michigan, in January 1865. After he left the army he attended school at Hinsdale for three years, and in 1871 he went to Charles City, Floyd county, Iowa, where he entered the law office of S. P. Leland. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1875 came to Tama county, where he followed the practice of law until he was elected clerk of courts of Tama county. Mr. Leland has many of those characteristics which make a man popular. He is kind and considerate, and in his official capacity is always courteous, rendering all assistance necessary to those with whom he has business to transact. Mr. Leland is the present mayor of the city of Toledo. He was married in Branch county, Michigan, to Miss Harriet Porter. By this union there have been four children, three of whom are living—Fred, Jennie and Lillie. Mr. Leland is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arch Masons, and Grand Army of the Republic.

In politics he is a republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Jacob W. Lamb, attorney-at-law, of Toledo, is one among the successful young men of Tama county. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1849. His parents, D. C. and Rebecca (Waters) Lamb, came from Ohio to Tama county in the spring of 1856, when there were but few inhabitants and little expectation that Tama county would ever be what it is now. Jacob's early life was spent on a farm, and he was enabled to acquire a good common school education. In 1869 he entered the Iowa State University, and remained there six years, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at his graduation, on the 30th of June, 1875. After receiving his diploma, he determined to make law his profession, and to this end, commenced his studies in the law department at Iowa City, remaining one year. June 20, 1876, he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State, at the State House in Des Moines. From that date Mr. Lamb has been in the active law practice at Toledo, Tama county. He has built up a fine and lucrative practice. He is known as a man of untiring industry, sterling integrity, decided character and has every promise of a prosperous and honorable career. He is a hard student, thoroughly in love with his chosen profession, and a never tiring worker. Since he has been a member of the bar of Tama county he has been very close and attentive to business, and it is already having its effect in a business way. In 1881 he worked hard and gave liberally to secure

the location of the western college at Toledo; having himself had the advantages of a higher education, he felt keenly the importance and benefit of having a thorough educational institution in their midst, and therefore gave financially more than any other business man in Toledo of his years.

James A. Merritt, of Toledo, is a son of James B. and Laura C. (Wing) Merritt. and was born in Lunda, Livingston county, N. Y. October 10, 1853. His father, also born in N. Y., was a mason by trade, which business he followed in his native State. In March, 1856, the family moved to Tama county, and pre-empted land on section 16, Highland township. Here James was reared, receiving his education in the district schools, and at seventeen, attended four terms at Iowa College, Grinnell. In March, 1873, he went to the State Agricultural College, remaining until part way through the junior year, then attended the State University at Iowa City for about one year, and in July, 1877, came to Toledo, and entered the law office of Struble & Goodrich, to pursue the study of that profession. When this partnership was dissolved, he entered the office of Struble & Kinne, studying at night and writing for the firm during the day, receiving \$14.00 per month for his services. In November, 1878, Mr. Merritt was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts of Iowa, by Judge McKean, his examination being conducted by C. B. Bradshaw, J. W. Willett, and M. Austin. He at once opened an office at Tama City, continuing there until the following June, then came to Toledo, where he is at pres-

ent. On the 1st of June, 1881, he formed a partnership with W. G. Sears, a former classmate, and now does a general business under the firm name of Merritt & Sears. Mr. Merritt was married August 9, 1882, to Miss Ida L. McClain, a native of Illinois, born January 3, 1857. Her parents were James and Elizabeth R. (Heflin) McClain, natives of Flemingsburg, Ky. Mr. Merritt, in politics, is a Republican.

W. J. Ham is one of the prominent attorneys of Toledo, and is having good success in the profession.

H. J. Stiger, of Toledo, was born on the 6th day of June, 1857, in Morrow county, Ohio, and is a son of S. and Abigail (Jackson) Stiger. In 1860, he came with his parents to Iowa, where his mother died in the summer of 1863, after which he lived with his grand-mother, Mrs. Mary Jackson, at Galion, Ohio, for about two years, at the end of which time he returned to Iowa. In 1873, he commenced reading law in the office of Appelgate & Kinne, where he remained until 1876. At this time he was appointed Deputy Auditor, but resigned the appointment in 1878, to accept the appointment of Deputy Treasurer of Tama county, which position he held until 1882. He was admitted to the bar on the 18th day of September, 1880, and on the 1st day of August, 1881, he formed a partnership with L. G. Kinne and G. R. Struble in the real estate and loan business. He also owns a half interest in the Tama county *Democrat*. On the 1st day of June, 1882, he was married to Miss Carrie E. Blinn, a daughter of L. B. and Caroline (Seibert) Blinn, of Toledo, Iowa. William L. Lamb was born at Hebron,

Licking county, Ohio, August 5, 1851, and came with his father to Tama county, Iowa, in the spring of 1856. He remained with and worked for his parents on the farm, eight miles east of Toledo, like a faithful and obedient son until the fall of 1871, when he went with his brother to Iowa City to attend school and spent the first year there in the academy, preparing himself for entering the State University. The next fall (1872) he entered the collegiate department of the university, from which he graduated with a class of 25 in June, 1878, returning home at the close of each school year, and helping his father on the farm during the three months of the summer vacation.

During his collegiate life he remained out of school during the school year of 1875 and 1876, and during the winter taught school four months at Middleburg, Washington county, Iowa, and in the spring and summer returned and helped his father on the farm. The last of June, 1876 he went to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, spending five weeks there and with relatives in Fairfield county, Ohio. In the fall of 1878 he entered the law department of the university at Iowa City, from which he graduated in June, 1879, with a class of 126. During the winter of 1879 and 1880 he taught school four months at Buckingham, Tama county, Iowa, and began the practice of law with his brother in the fall of 1880 in Toledo.

W. G. Sears, of the law firm of Merritt & Sears, Toledo, was born in Winslow, Stephenson county, Illinois, on the 19th of November, 1854. When 10 years of age

his parents emigrated to Tama county. His education was principally received in the common schools, but he was a student at the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, for one and a half years. In September, 1875, he entered the collegiate department of the State University at Iowa City, and in 1879 entered the law department, graduating in June, 1880. In October of the same year he went to Stanton, Nebraska, where he followed his profession for a short time. He then came to Toledo, where he formed his present partnership with Mr. Merritt. They are building up a lucrative business.

Wallace B. Louthan, of the law firm of Stivers & Louthan, Toledo, was born December 22, 1851, at Troy, Ohio, his parents being Dr. John B. and Mary M. (Mikesell) Louthan. The family having removed from the "Buckeye State," settled on Richland Creek Valley, Tama county, in March, 1855, where his father, being a physician, practiced medicine and opened up a small farm. In 1860 the family moved to Helena, this county, and here they carried on a large stock farm during a period of about twenty-one years. W. B. worked on the farm in summer and attended common school in winter, till he was 20 years old, at which age he attended the Tama City high school one year, and afterwards completed the sophomore year of the philosophical course, in the Iowa State University. He has taught in Tama, Marshall and Ida counties, of this State, and one term in Ohio. He is of a sandy complexion, about five feet and seven inches high, average weight about 135 pounds. W. B. early desired to

make the practice of law his life occupation, and accordingly, in February, 1879, entered the law office of Stivers & Bradshaw, at Toledo, Iowa, where, after one year's close reading, he was admitted to the bar, February 24, 1880; and on the evening of the same day was married to Miss Lillie V. Stivers, the youngest daughter of William H. Stivers, the senior partner of the firm. Lillie is of a sterling type of American womanhood; she is intelligent, practical and in every way an amiable lady and well worthy of her life partner. They have two children, both girls. Mr. Louthan succeeded Mr. Bradshaw in January, 1881, as a partner of Mr. Stivers in the law business. He is meeting with good success in the profession.

Daniel Reamer, of Toledo, was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 18th of January, 1855. He is a son of Daniel and Mary M. (Crooks) Reamer, who were parents of three sons and one daughter. Daniel is a graduate of Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, where he graduated in June, 1878. In 1879 he entered the law office of McAffee & Atkinson, of Greenburg, Pa. There he remained until March, 1881, then came to Toledo, Tama county, where he was admitted to the bar during the same year, by the district court.

A. M. Moore is another of Toledo's lawyers. He is having a comparatively fair practice, and is making a good lawyer.

O. H. Mills, of the law firm of Mills & Guernsey, Tama City, was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 14th day of August, 1845. He is a son of F. G. and Ad-

eline (Powers) Mills. Ten years after his birth his father and family came to Iowa, and settled on a farm in Buchanan county. The subject of our sketch spent his early life on the farm, and received a good common school education, which enabled him to teach at the age of sixteen. In 1865 he began the study of law at Marion, Linn county, under Thomas Corbett, with whom he also completed his studies, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar of that county. Mr. Mills soon after located in Grand Traverse county, Michigan, where he practiced law until he came to Tama City in 1868. He immediately opened a law office here, and soon after associated himself with C. E. Hibbard, under the firm name of Hibbard & Mills. At the end of two years they dissolved. Mr. Mills then associated himself with, first, E. Harmon, and later, G. W. Stinson. These partnerships lasted two years each. During 1878 he entered into a partnership with A. W. Guernsey, with whom he has since been associated. Mr. Mills is regarded as one of the ablest attorneys in Tama county, and also as one of the most successful. In politics he is a Republican, and has twice been elected to the office of mayor of Tama City. He is the present master of Hiram of Tyra Lodge, and occupies the position of high priest in Doric chapter, No. 54 R. A. M. Mr. Mills is also a member of St. Bernard Commandery No. 14, of Belle Plaine. In April, 1863, he was married to Miss Mary J. Stinson, a native of Iowa. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are now living—Frank, Charles, Mertie and Larry.

Probably one of the best read attorneys

in Tama county is the subject of this sketch—W. H. H. Tiffany. He is a native of New York, being born in Wayne county, May 5, 1828. His parents were Chandler and Lydia (Perkins) Tiffany. During Mr. Tiffany's early life he attended the common schools near his home, and later, the public schools of Adrian, Michigan; during which time he began reading law with Judge A. R. Tiffany, who was noted as a writer on criminal law; and also studied under F. C. Beaman, a member of Congress from that district. In his youthful days, the subject of this sketch had made a vow that he would some day be a lawyer, therefore, as soon as old enough, he began fulfilling his promise. In 1854 he graduated from the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, in both the classical and law departments. Upon completing his education, Mr. Tiffany began the practice of his chosen profession at Toledo, Ohio, where he remained about eight years, and then removed to Syracuse, New York, where, in 1863, he was admitted to all the courts of the state. After practicing in that city three years, he turned his steps westward, and first located at Montezuma, Iowa, being admitted to all the courts of Iowa shortly after his settlement there. In April, 1870, he removed to Tama City, where he has since gained the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers of central Iowa. In politics he is a staunch Republican; has held several of the local offices, among others that of mayor of Tama City. On the 3rd day of December, 1869, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Snyder, widow of Dr. Snyder, who was once president of the Cincinnati Medical College. She settled in Tama

county in 1859.

A. W. Guernsey, partner of O. H. Mills, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Tioga county, of that State on the 14th day of May 1834. He is a son of Joseph and Ann (Brewster) Guernsey. The first fifteen years of his life were spent at home, attending the district schools and helping with the farm work. He then spent three years on a whaling expedition, and upon leaving the ocean, followed rail-roading until the beginning of our late rebellion, at which time he enlisted in company D. 16th Pennsylvania cavalry. At the battle of Gettysburg, he was promoted to the second lieutenant and on the 6th day of September, was made 1st lieutenant; in which rank he served until his resignation in January 1865. Mr. Guernsey participated in many battles; among others, were Gettysburg, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Shepardstown, Yellow Tavern, Travillion Station and Petersburg. At the close of the war, he resumed rail-roading, which occupation he continued to follow until 1867, when he was compelled, on account of failing health to abandon that work, as well as all other requiring manual labor. He therefore began the study of law and in 1869 came to Tama City. From the time of his settlement here until 1870, he prosecuted his studies, and was admitted to the bar of Tama county, in September of that year. June 7th 1876 he was admitted to practice before the United States court, and two days later was admitted to practice before the Supreme court of Iowa. Soon after, Mr. Guernsey entered into partnership with E. Harmon, which partnership lasted until 1878, since which time he has been

associated with O. H. Mills. In politics, Mr. Guernsey is a democrat, and has held various offices of trust within the gift of the people. He was Secretary of the school board for several years and has always taken an active part in educational matters in Tama City. Mr. Guernsey was elected Mayor of Tama City, Iowa, March 5, 1883. He has taken the 32nd degree in Masonry, is a member of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. Fraternities. In 1856, he was married to Miss Harriett J. Crandall, a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. They have been blessed with two children—Clara M., now the wife of Frank Gadbury of Tama City, and Wallace C.

F. J. M. Wonser, who is postmaster at Tama City, was born at Ellisville, Fulton county, Illinois, May 5, 1838. His paternal ancestors were Hollanders; on his mother's side he comes of a long and famous line of English nobility and military distinction, she being a direct descendant of Sir John Churchill, duke of Marlborough. Mileden G. Wonser, his father, was a pioneer of Illinois, and contributed his share to the hardships and privations common in the history of her dauntless corps of settlers. His mother's maiden name was Ruth M. Churchill. Mr. Wonser took his preparatory course of instruction in the log school house of his native county, "passing" thence to the frame structure of more pretensions, but with practically the same course of study. He made excellent use of his privileges, and from the age of 17 to 21 spent the winter seasons in teaching, and worked on a farm summers. The date of his marriage is recorded as January 1, 1859, when

Miss Julia C. Weaver became his wife. Mr. Wonser decided on the profession of law as one likely to suit his ambition and taste, and he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in the class of 1865. In August, 1865, he settled at Iuka, now Tama City, Iowa, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. After a few years he was compelled to relinquish his business, by a bronchial difficulty, which precluded his performance of the duties of an advocate, and he decided to change his vocation. October 8, 1875, he purchased the office and interests of the *Tama Citizen*, which he merged into that of the *Tama Herald* and immediately entered upon the publication of the latter named journal. Its existence is still maintained, and its business relations are managed by his son, who is present proprietor. Mr. Wonser is still editorially connected with the paper. He is earnestly interested in all issues involving moral reforms, and realizing the power to be wielded, even by comparatively small journalistic enterprises, he determined that the *Tama Herald*, while under his control, should rank as an out and out temperance periodical. If any problem was to be demonstrated by the venture, so to speak, he is quite satisfied with the solution he reached. He has served as postmaster at Tama on an earlier appointment, continuing eight years and expiring April, 1879. He was re-commissioned to the same position March 1, 1883. Mr. Wonser belongs to a class pre-eminent in every western community—cultured without ostentation, genial without loss of dignity, and popular with-

out sacrifice of manliness. He is efficient in his relations with the public, warmly interested in the progress and stability of the state of his adoption, and possesses traits that render him a valuable citizen. Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wonser, two died in infancy. Those surviving are—Wm. W., an attorney at Tama City; Charles J., proprietor of the *Tama Herald*; Flora, Celestia, Ella, Fred and Vera. Mr. Wonser belongs to the Prohibition element, and, on all occasions when his abilities or influence could be brought to bear on the issues of the movement in his vicinity, he has been foremost in the work.

W. W. Wonser, of Tama City, is a son of F. J. M. and Julia C. (Weaver) Wonser; was born in Whiteside county, Illinois, December 21, 1859. In 1866 the family removed to Tama county, Iowa, where Mr. Wonser's father became one of the prominent attorneys of Tama City. The subject of our sketch received his education in the Tama City High school; and during 1878-9, he attended the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. Subsequently he read law two years with Struble & Kinne, of Toledo. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1881, before Judge Shane, and immediately began the practice of law in Tama City. In June, 1882, he became editor of the *Tama Herald*, which position he still fills. Mr. Wonser was married September 7, 1881, to Miss Bertie Lamb, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Ferne, born July 28, 1882.

Robert E. Austin, of Tama City, ex-Sheriff of Tama county, is, despite his own modest disclaimer, justly rated as among the

most reliable citizens of Tama county. Born and bred in one of the best sections of New York, his character has retained all the sturdy integrity and fixedness of principle, fostered by the influences under which he grew to manhood. Since his residence in Tama county, his business relations have been broad and extended, and the public confidence he has won quietly and without effort, is as substantial as that of any other man in the community. The facts pertaining to his political record since he began his career in the State of Iowa, sufficiently attest the estimate in which he is generally held. A Democrat, he carried a strongly Republican county for Sheriff three times by more than 500 majority, a fact seldom paralleled even in the non-conservative West. His personal traits are strongly marked—reticent, observing, discriminating, faithful in his friendships and lenient in his opinions, he exercises an influence which is more felt than perceived, and, notwithstanding his nature is so retiring as to amount nearly to diffidence, he holds a position in the genial esteem second to none. His nomination as Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fifth Iowa District gives evidence that he is honored beyond the limits of his own county, his party clearly perceiving its opportunity in his distinction at home. Mr. Austin was born April 2, 1827, in Broome county, New York. His father, J. A. S. Austin, was a native of Connecticut and was a soldier of the war of 1812; he died in 1866. Mr. Austin's mother, Tamson (Baker) Austin, was born in New York, where she is still living in Broome county. Four of her chil-

dren rejoice in her hale old age—Robert E., Lydia, Carrie (Mrs. Harry Martin of Colesville, Brown county) and W. H. Austin resident at Clarkville, Merriek county, Nebraska. The latter was a soldier of the civil war from its inception to its end, honoring his heritage of patriotism from his grand-sires, both of whom fought in the Revolution. Mr. Austin was married December 31, 1849 to Mary Wilcox, of Broome county, New York. Their family of nine children are all living. Winfield S., is a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and is now a practicing attorney at Seattle, on Puget Sound, Washington Territory. The second and third sons, Clifford C. and Frank, are engaged in land and timber operations at the same place. The six remaining children are—Carrie (Mrs. U. Stoner of Toledo), Metta, (Mrs. W. D. Reedy of Monticello), George H., Belle, Arthur E. and Robert E. Mr. Austin came to Linn county, Iowa, in the spring of 1856, and operated there eight years as a carpenter and house builder. In 1864 he moved to Tama and was occupied with his trade and farming until 1874, when he was elected Sheriff of Tama county and served six years. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar to practice law but has never had leisure from business engagements to enter the profession. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

E. Harmon, Justice of the Peace of Tama City, was born in the State of Vermont, March 12, 1826, and is a son of Jared and Clara (Harmon) Harmon. Soon after his birth, the family removed to Otsego county, New York, where he grew to manhood and obtained a liberal com-

mon school education. He was reared on a farm, but after reaching his majority, engaged in the lumber business and also followed mercantile pursuits. In 1855 he removed to Tama county, Iowa, locating in Toledo, where he soon became engaged in general merchandise. In 1862 he settled in Tama City, since which time he has done more or less insurance business. In 1875 he was admitted to the Tama county Bar, having studied law during his leisure hours for a number of years previous. In politics he is a Republican. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the past ten years, and at the election of 1882 was re-elected for another term of two years. In 1871 he built the "Harmon" House, which was totally destroyed by fire, October 6, 1882. By its destruction, he, its owner and proprietor, lost at least ten thousand dollars. Mr. Harmon held the office of Mayor of Tama City two years. He was married in 1854, to Miss Kitty M. Browning.

James Fowler, of Traer, is a native of Kentucky, born near New Castle, in October, 1832. His father died in 1838, and soon after his mother removed with her family to Southern Indiana. In 1852 Mr. Fowler went to the northern part of Illinois, where he was married to Sarah Green, a native of Indiana. In 1856, they came to this county, and Mr. Fowler engaged alternately in farming and the mercantile business, at Toledo and Tama City, until the town of Traer came into existence, and, as it promised to be an important point, he took up his abode there. Mr Fowler at once turned his attention to the study of law, and has been in practice

since the spring of 1874. Though he did not begin his practice until late in life, yet by patient study and natural adaptation to the profession, he has attained to considerable prominence among his brother lawyers. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have three children—Mary, wife of W. W. Blanchard, Cordelia A. and Louise.

E. T. Langley, attorney and postmaster, came to Traer in March, 1876. He was born in Ohio in 1843; his father, J. E. Langley, came to Iowa with his family in 1855, and settled in Linn county. He now lives in Kansas. Mr. Langley enlisted in 1861 in the 14th regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh and was held prisoner about six months. He was admitted to the bar in Benton county in 1872. He is engaged in the practice of his profession; also in attending to his duties as postmaster. His wife was Lavancia E. Bloodgood, born in Walworth county, Wisconsin. They have one son—Charles C., born in October, 1867.

Orson T. Brainerd of Traer, is a native of Lewis county, New York, born in 1831. His parents, Hezekiah and Lovica Brainerd, removed to Geauga county, Ohio, when Orson was a child. Orson was brought up near the old home of Gen. Garfield, and was a school-mate of President Garfield for several terms at Geauga Seminary. Mr. Brainerd came to Tama county in August, 1855, and entered a quarter section of land in York township, where he lived and improved his farm until 1864. At this time, on account of ill health, he left the farm and removed to Tama City, where he engaged in the jewelry business. He was also located for

three years at Rockford, Floyd county. Mr. Brainerd came to Traer in the fall of 1875, and in 1876 was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he has since held. He was also Justice of the Peace at Rockford. While acting in the capacity of Justice, he has devoted himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1878. Mrs. Brainerd was formerly Miss Orissa A. McGee, born in New Hampshire. They have seven children—Arthur T., Charles E., Flora A., Laura, Welman S., Clarence A. and Loe M. Mr. Brainerd's father was a resident of Toledo, this county, from 1856 to 1867, when he returned to Ohio. He is eighty-seven years of age and is a pensioner of the war of 1812.

R. G. McIntire was one of the lawyers at Traer for several years prior to his election as county Auditor, in 1877. He has been twice re-elected to this office and is the present incumbent. He was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1830. When thirteen years old, his parents emigrated to Clinton county, Iowa, where his father took up a large tract of land, opened up a farm and remained until his death, which occurred June 15, 1877. His mother died in 1868. They were among the early settlers of Clinton county. In early life the parents joined the Congregational church, but after coming to Iowa they united with the Methodists. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and in Knox College, Ills. In 1852, he went to California in search of a fortune. He spent eight years mining and prospecting for gold and then turned his attention to the practice of law and was admitted to

the bar in 1860. In 1864 he enlisted in the 2nd California Cavalry and remained in the service until April 1866, when he returned to Iowa. In the fall of 1867 he purchased land in Tama county, and the following year began farming. In 1873 he removed to Traer where he purchased the first mill of lumber used in building that prosperous town. In the fall of 1877, he was elected to the office of county Auditor, which office he has since held with credit to himself and to his constituents. Mr. McIntire was married in Tama county, in 1868, to Miss Harriet Beatty, daughter of Henry Beatty, an old settler of the county. Three children bless this union—William H., Mattie P. and Edwin G. Mr. McIntire is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the Legion of Honor.

The first attorney to locate at Dysart was Abraham Brannaman, who came from Traer in 1875 and remained until 1880.

In the spring of 1883 the legal profession in Dysart was represented by N. C. Rice, and F. C. and W. H. Wood.

N. C. Rice of Dysart, was born in Buffalo, New York, on the — day of November, 1824. His early life was spent in his native place, where he received an academic education, and studied law to some extent with his father, who was of that profession; and also afterwards with an uncle. During the first years of his manhood he removed to the State of Michigan, where he made a short stay, and in 1855, came to Tama county, Iowa, and settled on a farm near Traer. While tilling the soil, Mr. Rice employed his leisure time by reading law, and, in 1876, was admitted to the

bar. During 1878, he came to Dysart and opened his present law office. In politics he was a Republican, until Horace Greeley's nomination for the Presidency, when he changed and voted for Mr. Greeley. He is now an Independent. Mr. Rice has always taken an active part in county politics; he was elected first Mayor of Dysart, and was Justice of the Peace four years. His marriage with Miss Sarah Dodge occurred in 1846. She bore him five children, all of whom are living, and died in 1862. He was married the second time in 1863, and chose for a helpmeet, Rachael Wood, of Perry township. She died December 20, 1882.

F. C. Wood, of Dysart, is a native of Bureau county, Illinois, born January 11, 1859. Subsequently his father and family moved to Benton county, Iowa, where the subject of this sketch received a common school education. During 1878, he began the study of law with D. E. Voris, of Vinton, and March 1, 1881, was admitted to the bar before Judge Shane, at Toledo, Tama county. Mr. Wood began the practice of his profession at Dysart, in June, 1881. In the spring of 1882, W. H. Wood became a partner, and the firm continued F. C. and W. H. Wood, until April 1, 1883, when W. H. Wood retired. F. C. Wood still conducts the business. He was married to Miss Della T. Short, April 1, 1882.

W. H. Wood, of Dysart, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 13, 1853. Two years after his birth, the family removed to Bureau county, Illinois, and thence, nine years later, to Benton county, Iowa. W. H. received a good education in the

common schools, and in 1878, began the study of law in the office of Nichols & Cooper, of Vinton. He was admitted to the bar of Benton county, March 10, 1880, before Judge Shane. Early in the spring of 1882, he associated himself with his brother, in Dysart, under the firm name of F. C. & W. H. Wood. In April, 1883, this partnership was dissolved, W. H. Wood retiring.

The first lawyer at Gladbrook was Geo. L. Wilbur; the second was E. H. Benedict. Both are still representing the legal profession at that place.

George L. Wilbur was born February 23, 1835, in Randolph, Norfolk county, Mass. He was the eldest son of Lockhart and Sarah (Spear) Wilbur. He received his education at Stetson high school in Randolph, from which institution he graduated in 1854, and became an assistant teacher in the school for one year, when he entered the law office of A. B. Berry, intending preparation for the bar. Before completing his studies he came to Tama county, Iowa, in March, 1857, and settled on land bought by his father the year previous, in what is now known as Lincoln township, and pursued the calling of a farmer until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Capt. Woodburg's company "K" 23d Iowa Infantry. While in rendezvous at Des Moines he was placed on detached service as clerk in the Adjutant's office. While in Missouri he was appointed Division Ordnance Sergeant on the recommendation on Col. Kinsman; remained in that position until relieved by General Davidson, commanding United States forces in Southwest Missouri; re-appointed

to the Adjutant's office as clerk; was present at the battle of Black river; was by the side of the gallant Kinsman when his young life was given up on that bloody field; participated in the succeeding siege of Vicksburg; reported as clerk at headquarters 13th "A. C." by order of General Ord; remained at those headquarters until the corps was abolished by General Grant; and was then ordered to report to the headquarters military division of West Mississippi, Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby commanding; on Canby's recommendation was appointed captain in the U. S. colored infantry, which was declined; appointed second lieutenant headquarters troops of the Gulf; detached and placed on staff of General Canby as acting assistant Adjutant General, serving in this capacity until June 24, 1865, when he was discharged from the service on surgeon's certificate of disability; returned to Iowa and settled in Marshall county, and engaged in farming until 1875, when he resumed the study of the law and was admitted to the bar. He opened a law office at Traer, in partnership with S. P. Sheffield, under the firm name of Sheffield & Wilbur. On the dissolution of the partnership, he removed to Gladbrook, where he still continues in his profession. Politically, Mr. Wilbur is a radical republican casting his first vote for President, for Abraham Lincoln. He was married September 10, 1858, to Miss Adella W. Monlux, daughter of George and Martha (Bailey) Monlux. They have had eight children—Nellie A., wife of William B. Artz; Otis A., George, Jessie, Sadie, Annie, Hent and Ada. Nellie A., was the first child born in Lincoln township, Tama



yours Sincerely
R. W. Heeler

county, Iowa. Mr. Wilbur is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Legion of Honor and V. A. S. fraternity.

E. H. Benedict is a native of Linn county, Iowa, born in 1856. His parents were L. D. and Sarapta (Minter) Benedict, the former a native of New York; the latter of Ohio. His father died in 1877, in Linn county, this State, where he had spent a part of his life. The subject of this sketch received his education at Lenox Collegiate Institute at Hopkinton, Iowa, and afterward took a course of law at the Iowa State University, where he graduated in 1882. He then came to Gladbrook, this county, in the fall of that year and opened a law office, doing a general law and collecting business. Mr. Benedict is a straight republican and has always trained with that party. His wife was Miss Ada M. Fay, a daughter of John H. and Isabella (Ward) Fay.

C. H. Roberts, who represents the legal fraternity at Montour, was born in Manchester, Indiana, in 1840, his parents being Samuel and Maria (Clark) Roberts, both natives of New England. In 1842 the family moved west and settled at Fort Madison, Iowa. C. H. received a good education, and in 1869 went to Tama City, where he remained until December, 1870, when he removed to his present location, and has since devoted his attention to the practice of his profession. He was admitted to the bar at Marion, Linn county.

Richard Fitzgerald, Esq., of Carlton township, is a native of Dupage county, Ill., born in 1845. He is the son of P. H. and Mary (Barry) Fitzgerald, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America about the year

1838, settling in New York State, there remaining until 1843, when they moved to Dupage county, Ill. They raised a family of eleven children, Richard P., the subject of this sketch, being the fourth. In May, 1864, Richard enlisted as a private in Company A, 140th Ills. Vol. Infy. for 100 days, and was discharged in November of that year. On February 18, 1865, he re-enlisted in Co. G, 156th Ills. Vol. Infy., to serve for one year. June 9, 1865, he was promoted to the position of 1st sergeant of his company, and soon after was recommended for a Lieutenantcy; but, owing to the close of the war, he only had charge of his company for a short time before he was mustered out of service, in October, 1865. Mr. Fitzgerald was educated in the common schools of Whiteside county, Ills. After his discharge from the service, he returned to Illinois, and from there went to Lyons, this state, where he attended school. In May, 1866, he came to Tama county, settling in Carlton township, where he now resides. Mr. Fitzgerald, since his youth, has had a desire to become a member of the bar, and has for years improved his leisure time by reading the works of eminent authors, and for a number of years has practiced in the lower courts of the county. The event of his life occurred on February 26, 1883, when he was admitted to the bar at the regular term of the district court, over which Judge James D. Giffins presided. Mr. F. was married on the 24th day of September, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth L. Welton, who was born in Moultrie county, Ill., in 1843. By this union there have been two children—Charles E. (deceased) and Ella

E. Mrs. Fitzgerald is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. F. was formerly a Republican, but at present is an anti-monopolist.

M. V. Dooley, lawyer and insurance agent, living in Spring Creek township, was born on the 8th of August, 1851, at La Salle, Ills., a son of P. L. and Anna (Green) Dooley. He received his education at the Polytechnic Institute, St. Louis, and graduated a Bachelor of Arts at St. Vincents College of Cape Girardeau, Mo. He was principal of public instruction at La Salle Ills., for four years, until 1878, and was admitted to the bar at Ottawa, Ills. In 1879 he removed to Cedar Rapids and

took up life insurance as his profession. He is now general agent of the Iowa Mutual Benefit Association, of Toledo, Iowa. In politics he is a Democrat, casting his first vote for President for Horace Greeley. He is a Roman Catholic in faith. On the 27th of December, 1881, he was married to Miss Kate M. Cole, daughter of T. M. and Mrs. Julia (Duncan) Cole, a graduate of St. Mary's Academy, of La Salle, Ills., who has been principal of the intermediate department of the public schools of La Salle for five years. By this union there is one daughter, Mary Anna, born on the 27th of January, 1883.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS.

Tama county has had an abundant opportunity to test the value of newspapers as aids in building up business centers and making known its resources to the outer world, while its civilizing influence has been almost unlimited; and, as a general thing, its citizens have always manifested a liberal spirit or purpose towards the various journalistic enterprises that have been inaugurated in their midst. It must be truthfully said, that in dispensing their patronage to the press, they have been tolerant and magnanimous, as they have been reasonably generous to journals of all parties. It may be difficult to correctly estimate the advantages derived by Tama county, in a

business point of view, from the influence of the press; which at various times has called into requisition respectable, if not eminent, talent in the advocacy of local interests, which has had a tendency to inspire its citizens, as well as friends, far and near, with a hope and confidence in its prosperity.

In every community there are shriveled souls; whose participation in the benefits of enterprise is greater than their efforts to promote the public welfare. These are the men who will never subscribe for a newspaper, but will always be on the alert to secure, gratuitously, the first perusal of their neighbors' papers. These are the

croakers who predict evil and disparage enterprise. But, with very few exceptions, the press of this region, or the community through which they circulate, has never been cursed with such drones. On the contrary, as patrons of the press, Tama county citizens have established a good name. As records of current history, the local press should be preserved by town and county governments in their archives for reference, as these papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and the achievements that go to make final history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one the papers are issued; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready.

There should be some means devised by which press records might be preserved and made accessible. This, of course, is attempted in all offices, but, as a general thing, files are sadly deficient; still by diligent search and much inquiry, enough data has been gleaned to supply a tolerably accurate record of the county press; but if any inaccuracies or omissions are noticeable, they may be attributed to the absence of completeness in the files.

THE TOLEDO TRIBUNE.

This was the first newspaper established in Tama county. It came to public light through its first issue on April 21, 1856. M. V. B. Kenton was the editor. The avowed principles of the paper were independent, although in practice it was re-

publican. Its size was a six column folio, all home print, and started out with a fair advertising patronage considering the condition of the country at this time. The files for the first year have all been lost. Sometime during the year Mr. Kenton sold the office to H. T. Baldy, and returned to Ohio, his native State.

Mr. Baldy was a physician by profession, and a man of good ability, but he knew comparatively nothing of the newspaper business. He was a good writer, however, and was full of push and energy.

In the *Tribune's* issue on April 22, 1857, Mr. Baldy says:

"Fellow citizens of Tama county: As the first volume of the *Tribune* is about to close, we wish to say a few words in relation to our paper, and to the course we intend to pursue in the future.

"As an inducement to you, fellow citizens, to continue your subscriptions for the next year, and to make it satisfactory to all parties and creeds, we will commence with the second volume to publish an Independent paper. We think this is the best means to allay party excitement and restore harmony, now that the presidential election has passed by, and party politics about ceased. We hope this will meet the approbation of all.

* * * * *

Fellow citizens, will you sustain your county paper? We think we shall have your approving smile and generous aid. The press is certainly the index of your intelligence, and will be the exponent of your views. We have labored under many disadvantages; first, we are no printer; in the next place we have had a very

could office to work in during the winter, so that our paper at times, has not presented as good an appearance as we could have wished.

It has been uphill business thus far, but our motto is "Go Ahead."

The inscription which he placed at the mast-head was: "A Family Journal—Devoted to Truth, Justice, Humanity and the news of the Day."

Among the home advertisers in this issue, were the following: T. W. Jackson, N. C. Wieting, Appelgate & Staley, Isaac L. Allen and Timothy Brown, attorneys; John Connell, J. P. Wood, Isaac Butler, T. A. Graham, J. Burley and John Zehrung, real estate agents; H. T. Baldy, and W. A. Daniels, physicians. The Toledo advertisers were, C. G. Trusdell, general merchandise, Staley & Zehrung, C. D. Fanton and H. M. Mettkeff, gift distribution; J. A. Ballard, boot and shoe maker; Merchant & Davis, general merchandise; William Harkins & Bro., drugs; G. G. Edwards, photographer; Rains & Waugh, Toledo Hotel; Robert M. King, hardware; Chinn & Cannon, cabinet ware; and C. G. Butkereit, tailor. There were also many advertisements from Muscatine and Iowa City.

Mr. Baldy in a short time, sold a share of the paper to T. W. Jackson, and in August, 1857, it was purchased by George Sower, now one of the proprietors of the *Marshall Times* and E. B. Bolens, a lawyer, the paper being run in the name of Mr. Bowers. In assuming control, they said:

"Politically, we shall be strictly neutral—emphatically *Know Nothings*."

A short time afterward, although no announcement of change in proprietorship was made, the name of E. B. Bolens took the place of George Sower. In this shape matters remained until the 28th day of October, 1858, when the books, good-will and material were all sold to N. C. Wieting and George Sower. The former took full control, and the name of the paper was changed to

THE IOWA TRANSCRIPT.

Mr. Bolens then retired from the editorial field in Tama county. In closing his connection with the paper, he published a short valedictory, in which there creeps a vein of feeling of disappointment, saying:

"If we should again assume the responsibility of a publisher and editor, we shall do so under true "colors" and with the flag of "Democracy and the Union," instead of Independent.

Mr. Wieting at once made the paper Republican, and soon enlarged and otherwise greatly improved its appearance. In taking charge, he said, among other things:

"In religion we are independent, yet ever extending a cordial invitation to the clergy of all denominations, for such contributions, free from the taint of sectarianism, as they may see fit to present. In National politics, in compliance to our own feelings and judgment, as well as, we think, to the requirements of a large majority of the citizens of our county, we are and must be a Republican."

In a short time Sower went out of the firm and Mr. Wieting disposed of half the office to T. J. Staley. The paper was run with good success for several years,

part of the time J. F. Farley being interested in it, Staley having retired. Mr. Wieting had full control during the balance of the time. In November, 1866, the office was moved to Belle Plaine, Iowa, where the material has since been used on the *Belle Plaine Union*.

TAMA COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

This paper was established in the winter of 1866-67, the first issue making its appearance early in January, 1867. J. T. Rice was the founder. He was lately from Mount Vernon, where he had been in attendance at the Cornell College. In a short time J. T. Stewart purchased an interest, but did not, however, remain connected with the *Republican* very long. He sold to M. B. C. True, who, in a few months, purchased the entire office. Rice went to Denver, Colorado, but soon returned to Tama county.

During M. B. C. True's management the name of the paper was changed to

"THE TOLEDO CHRONICLE,"

under which caption it still runs. He was from Jones county, and came to Toledo in 1868. Mr. True was a man of fine education, with a great deal of natural ability. He was not as successful with the *Chronicle* as had been hoped and expected by his friends, from the fact that he was too apt in his articles to overshoot the intelligence of the average reader of a country paper. On finance, political economy, or any of the great subjects, he could write telling and forcible articles; but he could not come down to plain, local work. He continued publishing the paper until 1873, when it was leased to Warren Harman, and he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska.

Soon after his arrival in Nebraska he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice law; being also for a time interested in a daily paper at Lincoln. A few years ago he removed to Crete, in that State, and is again running a weekly paper. He has become a prominent man in Nebraska politics, and has served one term in the General Assembly of that State. During Mr. True's residence in Toledo he made many warm friends; he was firm and positive in his convictions; pleasant, though rather retired, and a man of honor and integrity.

In the issue of January 16, 1873, M. B. C. True retired from the management, saying in his announcement of the fact:

" * * * * How long the retirement will continue is uncertain. For the year 1873 Mr. Warren Harman will publish and edit the *Chronicle*. He is fully competent and is commended to the good people of Tama county. It may be proper to remark here that the ownership of the *Chronicle* is now vested in a joint stock company, named and styled, *The Chronicle Company*, in which the undersigned is a stockholder.

In vacating the editorial chair which he has occupied for the last four years and a half, he regretfully ceases his weekly communication with his many personal friends all over the county—a communication that has become a daily pleasure.

M. B. C. TRUE."

Mr. Harman was better calculated for a local writer than Mr. True. He came from Mount Vernon, and had also been in attendance at Cornell College. After retiring from the paper he removed to Cedar Rapids, where he still remains en

gaged in the real estate business and the practice of law. He was a single man; genial, pleasant, good-hearted and well liked.

With the issue of December 25, 1873, Warren Harman retired from the editorship of the *Chronicle*, the office having been sold to James B. Hedges, who in a short time enlarged and otherwise greatly improved its appearance. In assuming control, Mr. Hedges presented the following terse article as his "salutatory," in the issue of January 1, 1874:

"It is customary for persons taking charge of a newspaper to commence his editorial career with some kind of salutatory or greeting, we presume you will expect something of the kind at the present time and hope you will bear with us while we try to tell you something of our plans and purposes for the coming year, and in fact as long as we have control of this paper.

"And in the first place we would state that we have bought the office and moved here, and expect to stay here as long as we receive a fair degree of support from the citizens of Toledo and Tama county.

"Having come here to stay and cast our interests in with yours, we shall do all in our power to assist in the upbuilding and advancement of our town and county in every respect. It will be our constant aim to make *The Chronicle* one of the best local papers in central Iowa, and we shall try to make each number an improvement on the preceeding one, and to this end we invite the assistance of every resident of the county—in furnishing us items and sending us communications on matters of

general interest.

Politically, *The Chronicle* will continue to advocate the views and doctrines of the Republican party, believing that to be the great party of progress and reform. We will ever be found fighting against monopolies of every kind, and defending the interests of the farmers and mechanics and laborers.

"As soon as we can make all necessary arrangements, we intend putting an entire new dress on the paper and just as soon as our patronage will warrant it, we will enlarge to an eight column sheet. When we get our new dress we propose making *The Chronicle* one of the handsomest papers in the State, and it only remains with the business men to say whether we shall enlarge it or not. It is also our intention to put into the office a first class job department with which we will be enabled to do all kinds of job printing such as cards, circulars, letter heads, bill heads, statements &c. &c., in as good style as is done anywhere East or West, and at Chicago prices.

"Trusting that we may merit and receive a generous and hearty support the ensuing year, and that it may be one of prosperity and happiness to us all, we close by wishing you each and every one a happy New Year. J. B. HEDGE.

January 1st, 1874.

Mr. Hedge still owns and publishes *The Chronicle*. When he assumed the control the circulation was about 300, which he has increased to 1,000. The paper is a nine column folio, all printed at home. It is neatly gotten up, well printed and edited, and contains more original matter than any paper in the county. Mr. Hedge

is a thorough newspaper man, well educated; a man of extensive reading and an easy and forcible writer.

James B. Hedge was born in Jackson county, Iowa, on the 19th of March, 1849. His parents were of English descent, although both were born in America; and were lineal descendants and indirect heirs of the Hedge's of England who left such vast estates, which are now in litigation. His father was a carpenter and cabinet maker. James B. was brought up at school and in 1855 commenced learning the printer's trade. At nine years of age he began attending Cornell College, and irregularly attended for over three years. In 1873 he came to Toledo and in September purchased the *Toledo Chronicle*, taking charge in the following January. Mr. Hedge was married January 25, 1872, to Nellie C. Palmer, of Marshalltown, formerly of New York City. They have three children—John Garnett, James B. Jr., and George R.

THE PRESS AT MONTOUR.

The various papers which have in the past been published at Montour are all defunct, and as no files of them are to be found, a full history cannot be obtained. The first paper published in the town was founded by W. W. Yarham in 1867 and was known as the *Oxford Leader*. Mr. Yarham furnished the people with weekly news for about eighteen months, when he sold the paper to W. M. Patrick and soon afterward to M. B. C. True, who removed the material to Toledo.

In 1879 A. A. Blackman founded the *Montour Review* which soon passed into the hands of D. A. Ellis & Bro., who continued its publication until the fall of 1882,

when they removed the same to Bancroft.

THE TAMA COUNTY UNION.

This was the first newspaper published at Tama City. Cyrus B. Ingham was the founder, and the first issue made its appearance on the 26th of April, 1866. The first copy struck off is now in the hands of J. H. Hollen, of Tama City, who to encourage the enterprise paid \$20 for it. At this time Tama City was known as Iuka. The editors of the paper were C. B. Ingham and C. E. Heath, it being a six column folio. Under the heading the following motto appeared:

"O! seize on truth where'er 'tis found,
Among your friends, among your foes,
On christian or on heather ground,
The plant's divine where'er it grows."

For two years the paper continued in this management, meeting with good success, both in advertising and in circulation. It then went into the hands of W. G. Cambridge, who changed the name to

THE TAMA CITIZEN.

He enlarged it to an eight column folio. During his management the paper had a good support and circulation.

In the latter part of 1875, Mr. Cambridge was taken seriously ill and the issue of the paper was stopped. A few months later the material was sold to F. J. M. Wonser, and on the eighth day of October, 1875, the paper resumed issue under the head of

THE TAMA HERALD.

It was made a nine column folio. Mr. Wonser remained editor and proprietor of the *Herald* until June 2, 1882, having changed the size of the paper at different times to a six column quarto, and eight column folio. On the date named, the

present proprietor and editor, W. W. Wonser, purchased and took charge of the office. On December 29, 1882, the size of the Herald was enlarged to a six column quarto—the only quarto form newspaper published in the county. It has a large and increasing circulation, and, it is the intention of the enterprising proprietor to add a power press to his already well equipped office.

W. W. Wonser is a lawyer by profession and in connection with the chapter upon the "Bar of Tama county" a personal sketch of him will be found. He is an educated and well-read man upon all topics and is a forcible and pungent writer.

TAMA CITY HERALD OF ECONOMY.

This was the title of a newspaper enterprise carried on in Tama City in 1868. It was a monthly sheet, distributed gratuitously through the city and surrounding country in the interest of the business men, its object being the advancement of the business prosperity of the town. It was well written, neatly printed and furnished a correct directory of Tama City at the time it flourished. The editor and proprietor was William Heath.

TAMA COUNTY LIBERAL.

This was a campaign paper started in the interests of the "good and true Democracy," by Hon. L. G. Kinne of Toledo. This was for the general campaign of 1872 and the publication ceased soon after the election. The printing was done at Marshalltown, and it was one of the most ably edited papers ever published in the county.

CHELSEA PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

This paper was started at Chelsea in

November, 1873, as an eight page, four-column-to-the page sheet. The founder was C. Fremont Neal. It was a well gotten up paper, but for some reason lived but a few months. The editor-in-chief was a Spiritualist.

THE TRAER CLIPPER.

This paper was established by Bernard Murphy, in 1874. It was an eight column folio, and made its first appearance on the 1st of January, 1874. Mr. Murphy was a good printer and an excellent writer. He continued to manage the paper until August 16, 1876, when it passed into the hands of Averill Brothers & Beatty. On January 1, 1877, they enlarged the paper to a nine column folio, and printed the paper entirely in the home office. In the fall of 1878 Averill Brothers bought Beatty's interest, made it one of the official papers of the county, and attempted to make a metropolitan paper of it.

In this shape it continued until the night of the 24th of December, 1878, when the office was destroyed by fire. The proprietors struggled on, notwithstanding this discouraging event, until the 20th of July, 1879, when it passed into the hands of Hon. James Wilson, James Morison and R. H. Moore. In a short time the latter named gentleman withdrew from the firm, and Wilson & Morison continued to conduct it until November, 1881, when Hon. James Wilson assumed full control. On the first day of April, 1882, a half interest in the office was purchased by O. J. Smith, and the firm became Wilson & Smith.

In the issue of April 6, 1882, Mr. Smith said:



James H. Wedg

"It is usually customary when a new man takes the helm as editor, that he make an editorial bow, and salute his patrons by declaring his aims and intentions, and make promises concerning the course he proposes to pursue, but we shall forego the custom on this particular occasion. *

* * We shall simply add, however, that we shall try to the best of our ability to aid Mr. Miller in making the *Clipper* second to no county paper in the Fifth congressional district in point of excellence."

O. J. Smith had for eight years been editing the Shellsburg *Record*, was a natural and thorough newspaper man, and was very highly spoken of by the press in this part of the State. He at once became one of the editors of the *Clipper*. In this shape the paper remained until the first of August, 1882, when Hon. James Wilson, having been nominated for Congress, and pressed by other business, sold his interest to G. Jaqua. In closing his connection with the *Clipper*, among other things he said :

"I give over the care of the *Clipper* with regret. It is like a member of my family that I have worked for and thought for anxiously. It was poor and weak, it is strong and vigorous. Three years ago it had but few subscribers, now it has many. It was then a burden of expense, it is now a source of profit. Much of its success as a business enterprise is due to the untiring attention of Mr. James Morison, whose pride of locality induced him to devote time and thought to it. The present well filled local page and well appointed job office is due to the master hand of Mr.

Smith. So, really, the work that we set out to do, to put a home paper on its feet, is done. It has the sympathy of a superior farming community and the confidence of a class of business men seldom equalled for honor and enterprise in the State.

JAMES WILSON."

Hon. Gamaliel Jaqua at once assumed editorial duties. He was well known to the public, having settled in Buckingham township in 1856. He is a native of Ohio, born in Preble county, that State, December 30, 1828. He grew to manhood in Preble county, remaining at home with his parents until eighteen years of age, assisting upon the farm and attending district school. From this time he began teaching school during the winter months and attending school in the summer, until he attained his majority. He was appointed examiner of teachers for Preble county, and was afterwards elected county superintendent of schools. In 1856, as stated, he came west and located upon a farm in Buckingham township, and divided his attention for some time between teaching and farming. In 1866, he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors and filled this office for a number of years. In 1875, he was elected to represent Tama county in the House of Representatives; and served for two terms, making a most industrious and faithful representative. He is a man of culture and education, well read on all subjects, a sound and logical writer, and well fitted for the editorial position he fills.

In introducing himself to the readers of the *Clipper*, Mr. Jaqua said :

"Having purchased the half interest of the *Clipper* belonging to Hon. James Wilson, in taking his place upon the same, it is only fit and proper for me to say that I shall to the best of my abilities, try to sustain for it the same reputation it now has in the county and elsewhere. Being a resident of the county for the last twenty-five years, it is needless for me to assure the public of the political course to be pursued in this paper while conducting the same. Republicanism is founded in the principles of justice and right and those claims will be set forth without fear or hesitancy. We shall treat all with courtesy and with a spirit of kindness and, while we shall maintain with fervor, what we deem to be right, we hope to accord to all who differ with us an opportunity when space permits, to give their views to the public. * * *"

Thus the firm became Jaqua & Smith, who still own and conduct the paper. The *Clipper* is a neatly printed, nine column folio, well filled with home advertisements and local and general news. It has a circulation of over 1,300 and is among the most able, influential and prosperous county papers in the State.

TAMA COUNTY INDEPENDENT.

This newspaper enterprise was established by Rudolph Reichman in 1874. It was an eight column folio and made its first appearance on the 4th of July, 1874. Politically it was independent and supported the anti-monopoly party, contributing largely to the election of the candidates on that ticket during the fall. On August 1, 1877, S. W. Grove leased the office and ran a paper for a few months, when it

again passed into Mr. Reichman's hands, and was shortly afterwards sold to Nathan C. Wieting.

THE FOUNDER OF THIS PAPER,

Rudolph Reichman, was born on the 15th of March 1821 in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. He is a son of Christian and Anna Dorothea (Hansen) Reichman; his father being a printer by trade. He received his education at the High School of his native town. At the age of 16 he entered into apprenticeship in a printing office at Hamburg, Germany, serving as an apprentice for 5 years and 3 months. He traveled over a great portion of Europe for about seven years, working at his trade in different places. In 1850 he came to the United States, landing at Quebec, started for Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he settled down and published a news paper in German, called the *Wisconsin Republikaner*. He remained at the head of that paper, for about one year, when he moved to Milwaukee, was engaged as foreman in the office of a German daily called the *Volksblatt*, until the spring of 1852, when he came to Davenport, Iowa; when in partnership with Mr. Theodore Guelich, he started a German weekly called *Der Demokrat*. He remained there until 1856, then opened a real estate office which he continued until 1859, when on account of his health, he went to Mercer county, Ills., and engaged in farming until 1865; in the spring of which year he came to Tama county, Iowa, settling on sections 35-85-16, Spring Creek township, where he has owned in all about 1,300 acres of land. He now has a farm of 400 acres on sections 26 and 35 also 85 acres on sections 2-85-15. Here he remained until fall of 1873,

when he removed to Toledo, Iowa, where in 1874 he edited and published the Tama county *Independent*. He sold his paper in 1878, and retired from active life. He now resides at his private residence and owns several lots and warehouses near the depot, in Toledo. Mr. Reichman held the office of Justice of the Peace until the fall of 1873 in Spring Creek township. In politics, he is an Independent and cast his first vote for president for John C. Fremont in 1856. He was married in 1847, at Bremen, Germany, to Anna Gotte, a daughter of Johann F. and Meta (Bruening) Gotte, by which union there are five children:—Ferdinand Gustav, Johanna Ernestine, Fannie, Henrietta and Louise Antoinette.

As soon as N. C. Wieting purchased the *Independent*, he changed the name to

THE TOLEDO TIMES,

and Will Clark became interested in the publication of the paper. Clark had for two years been publishing the *Penman's Help*, and the office of that paper was merged into that of the *Times*. He remained in partnership with Mr. Wieting in publishing the *Times* for a year and ten months, when he returned to his old home in Delaware county, New York, where he still lives, publishing the *Andes Recorder*. Mr. Wieting continued alone with the *Times* until April 1, 1881, when he rented it for one year to J. C. Prehm & Son. After remaining in their charge for about six months, Mr. Wieting purchased their lease and sold the office to Smith & Dillman. A large circulation had been worked up and the *Times* was

one of the most popular newspapers in the county. Mr. Wieting was an easy and forcible writer, having had many years experience in literary work, and a man possessing a vast fund of information. He was editor of the first newspaper established in Tama county, and was among the first lawyers. (See bar chapter.)

On July 8th, 1881, the *Times* was changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly publication, and also changed from a six column quarto to a six column folio. The editors said of the change: "There will be no change in our terms, either for subscription or advertising." This was continued until September 23, 1881, when it resumed the old size and day of weekly publication.

With the issue on October 13, 1881, J. C. and A. A. Prehm retired from the management, Mr. Wieting, as stated, having sold the office to E. H. Smith and J. W. L. Dillman. In their "good bye article," the Messrs. Prehm, say:

"With this issue, our connection with this paper ceases. For three months, we have in connection with this, published a paper for Eagle Grove. We have disposed of our interest here and will at once remove to the Grove and devote our undivided attention to the interests of our paper at that place. In taking our leave, we feel that we are severing newly formed ties. We were weekly becoming more and more interested in our five thousand readers. But so it is. What is our loss, will be your gain. Messrs. Smith and Dillman will serve you better than we have. Our associations have been pleas-

ant. The business men have been generous, and we have learned to feel at home among the good people of Toledo, for whom we bespeak a bright future.

FREHM AND SON.

Smith and Dillman, at once assumed control, changed the form of the *Times* from a six column quarto to a nine column folio, and greatly improved its typographical appearance. E. H. Smith became editor and J. W. L. Dillman, publisher.

In this shape the management continued until August 3, 1882, when E. H. Smith died. He was aged twenty-nine years, a native of Dupage county, Illinois, and a graduate of Cornell College, in 1877. After graduating, he taught school until August, 1878, when he came to Toledo, and, in partnership with W. D. Lee, opened a book store. In July, 1881, Mr. Smith sold his interest in the store, and in a short time, with Mr. Dillman, purchased the *Toledo Times*, remaining in connection with it until the time of his death, which occurred while he was visiting his parents at Marengo, Illinois. He was an able writer, a man of honor and integrity, and his death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

The publication of the *Times* was continued by J. W. L. Dillman and the estate, under the old firm name, N. C. Wieting taking the place of editor, until December 28, 1882, when the office was sold to L. G. Kinne and H. J. Stiger.

In closing their connection with the paper, the publishers said they regretted exceedingly the fatality which produced this result, but as they could not control

this adverse fate, they were obliged to abide the results, and thanked the subscribers and public for their patronage, and with best wishes for prosperity, bade them adieu.

With the issue on the 4th day of January, 1883, the name of the paper was changed to

THE TAMA COUNTY DEMOCRAT,

and the names of Kinne & Stiger appeared at the mast-head, as the publishers and proprietors. In their salutatory, they say:

"The proprietors of the *Democrat* believe that there is an opening here for a first class democratic paper. We have been very considerate of the feelings of the people of this county who, in the past, have been maintaining eight Republican papers, and have purchased the *Toledo Times* office, including the subscription lists and good will. We shall aim to publish a decent and vigorous democratic paper. As newspaper men, we have no enemies to punish. We shall criticise without fear or favor, when in our judgment, it is necessary. Special effort will be made to make this paper a necessity in every family. We expect to merit and receive a liberal share of your patronage. As soon as practicable we shall make substantial additions to our office, enabling us to furnish a better and neater sheet. We are opposed to long introductions and prefer to let the paper speak for itself.—We have come to stay."

On the 9th of March, 1883, Charles D. Huston purchased an interest in the office and the firm is now Kinne, Stiger & Hus-

ton, the latter being a practical printer. The *Democrat* is now a well printed, neatly arranged, nine column folio, and its editor, Hon. L. G. Kinne, is one of the most able editorial writers in the State. Mr Kinne is the law partner of Hon. George R. Struble, and is noticed at length in the bar chapter. H. J. Stiger, is also a member of the bar and is treated in the same chapter.

The *Democrat* has a very large and growing circulation; its editorials are strong and powerful, and the local columns in "make-up" style of writing and news, are second to no local paper in the State,

TAMA CITY PRESS.

The following is a history of this newspaper written by Samuel D. Chapman, son of the founder of the paper, and published in his "History of Tama county:"

"In consequence of the expression of the political views of the Republican papers in the county, the Democrats in Tama City and vicinity were desirous of establishing a Democratic paper, and S. M. Chapman, father of the writer, was persuaded to embark in the enterprise, and under the above name the first number was issued January 1st, 1874. .

After publishing but a few issues the paper was turned over to J. B. Spafford and W. S. Mesmer, who issued it for a number of months, but, on account of want of capital, these gentlemen soon withdrew, and the paper went back into its first owner's hands who, again resumed the responsibility of publishing it. He afterwards sold an interest to S. W. Grove, and the paper was enlarged to a six column quarto, published every Friday morning

by Chapman & Grove, with good success, having a large circulation and recognized as an efficient advertising medium, until the latter part of 1875, when it passed into the hands of J. B. Chapman, son of S. M. Chapman, who run the paper; making it one of the official papers of the county, until the latter part of 1877, when the material was sold to J. G. Strong, and removed to Grundy Center."

THE PENMAN'S HELP.

Will Clark established this paper at Toledo in March, 1877. It was devoted to the interests of penmen and penmanship. In April the name was changed to *The Album of Pen Art*, and it became an eight page semi-monthly, with a circulation that extended over thirty-two states of the Union as well as Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It was well gotten up and ably edited. In 1878 the office of the *Penman's Help* was consolidated with the *Toledo Times* and Mr. Clark became associated with N. C. Weiting in the publication of that paper. In 1879, Clark withdrew and returned to New York, his native State.

DYSART REPORTER.

This was the first newspaper established in Dysart, the first issue making its appearance on the 22nd day of March, 1878. The founder was T. N. Ives, who was politically an "Independent" and conducted his paper on those principles. In his salutatory he said: "Through many vicissitudes, which have been alike trying to our patience and our pockets we have at length surmounted the manifold obstacles that ever attend the starting of a newspaper, and to-day present to the public the

first number of the *Dysart Reporter*. And while we are willing it should be the subject of fair criticism it may be necessary to remind you that we have labored under many disadvantages, always met in the establishment of a new enterprise, and are entitled to some leniency.

"Custom, a despot venerable with age, requires of us, at this time, a most respectful bow, and an introductory salutation, with an outline of our intentions in regard to the character of our paper.

We were moved by two great considerations in the establishment of a paper in Dysart, the first personal and material to ourself, the other common to the community at large. Believing, as we do, that the county surrounding and tributary to this town possesses superior agricultural and commercial advantages and, that nature has been lavish in its manifold gifts to this immediate locality, that enlightened enterprise will find here a field for successful operation, and that the great natural resources it so abundantly possesses, will, in time, be made to yield a golden harvest to all whose genius and industry are devoted to the various pursuits that can here be so advantageously and successfully prosecuted; we concluded to cast our lot with the people of Dysart, and be participants in the realization of the coming worth and power of this part of our common country. We intend to make the *Reporter* a truthful reflex and representation of the intelligence, progress and prosperity of our town, and surrounding country. We intend that it shall grow as our young city grows; that its columns shall

be used to convey information far and wide of our country, its railroads and its agricultural resources, of our town, its delightful location and many business advantages.

We intend to invite honest emigrants from every quarter to come and help us in developing our hidden riches and participate with us in the magnificent future. The *Reporter* will be eminently independent in tone, will discuss all questions of interest to the public with perfect freedom of thought, and criticise the acts of functionaries regardless of their political affinities or party predilections. It will unsparingly denounce and condemn all that is corrupt, demoralizing, unjust, undemocratic or unrepblican in party measures or party leaders, acting upon the belief that independence of thought is the duty of every voter, and holding that the measures of men and parties shall be open and subject to just, impartial and candid criticism.

Although we shall devote a fair portion of our time and space to political and general matter, it is our ambition to make the *Reporter* pre-eminently a local paper, devoted to home interests, home business and home news. How well we shall succeed, depends greatly upon the support received. If the people of Dysart and vicinity desire a live paper, and we think they do, they will bestow their patronage liberally and promptly, and if they do this, we have no fears for the result.

With the above announcement we submit our paper to the consideration of an enlightened public, hoping that the inter-

course between publisher and patrons may be both pleasant and profitable."

T. N. IVES.

Mr. Ives ran the paper until April 14, 1882. In his valedictory he says: "It is with a feeling akin to regret that I pencil the farewell that separates me, editorially from friends and associations of Dysart, but "the best of friends must part" and with the current issue of this paper, having sold the office to Mr. Elmer E. Taylor my name only appears in bidding a brief adieu. My sojourn in Dysart has been pleasant, and in the vista of the future no recollections will be cherished in my heart with greater pleasure, than the memories of the four years spent in the beautiful and enterprising town of Dysart. Whether or not my labors here, in the capacity of editor and publisher, have been fruitful, even in a limited degree, is not my province to assume. If you have seen anything amiss, please attribute it to an error of the head and not of the heart, and throw the broad mantle of charity over my mistakes and short comings. I hope the paper has been beneficial to the town, and exerted a good influence, and I am confident that under the new administration, or proprietorship, nothing will be left undone to advance its influence and usefulness.

It will be in charge of Mr. W. J. Endicott, whose name appears at the head of these columns. I take pleasure in introducing him to the patrons of the *Reporter* as a young man of ability and moral worth. He has taught several terms and is recognized as one of the successful

teachers of the county. For some months past he has been learning the "Art Preservative" with Mr. Taylor, of the *Traer Star*, and is competent to, and I believe will, give you a paper that will merit a liberal patronage, which I hope and believe it will receive. I indulge in high hopes for this town and paper. My intercourse with the editors of Tama county, both socially and professionally, has been of the most agreeable nature. They are, one and all, the princes of good fellows.

My numerous tilts with good natured and witty Bro. Wonser, or the *Herald*, occasional set-to's with Bro's Weiting, formerly of the *Times*, Wilson of the *Clipper*, and Connell of the *Courier*, together with an early "struggle" with Hon. G. Jaqua, and prolonged discussion, in the *Traer Star* with my esteemed and talented friend, Rev. D. L. Hughes, in all of which I was worsted, but had the satisfaction of making it "lively for the boys;" will afford pleasant recollections never to be forgotten. These gentlemen are bound to me by that "three-fold cord not easily broken." May they live long and prosper. Arrangements have been made by which all subscribers who have paid in advance of this number, will receive the paper until their time expires. Those in arrears will settle with me or some one I may appoint as my agent. In conclusion I will add that the most friendly feeling has ever existed between myself and patrons;—only one thing transpiring to ruffle the sea of my newspaper life—and in this, my farewell issue, there is a sadness which creeps over my pencil that mellowes the

words into regret that my stay in your midst cannot be longer."

T. N. IVES.

In their first issue the new editor and proprietor says :

"In this, our first appearance before the people of Dysart as manager of the *Reporter*, we thank the good people with whom we have become acquainted, for the cordial treatment we have received at their hands, and take this opportunity to solicit the assistance of all citizens in making the *Reporter* of interest to all. We do not presume to be as able a writer as the retiring editor, but we will endeavor by untiring energy to merit the patronage of every citizen of Dysart. We ask the forbearance of the people, if for a few weeks the paper does not contain the local news that it should, on the ground that we are not acquainted with the private citizens of the place. We intend to make the *Reporter* a paper of Dysart (and when we say Dysart we mean all the county of which Dysart is the trading center), and the outside world will be considered when we have an opportunity. The character of the paper will remain unchanged in regard to public affairs, and will have fixed opinions on public questions. We recognize every man's right to reason for himself and believe as the preponderance of evidence seems to him to prove, and never, while we have the control of these columns, shall they be made use of to insult any man on account of political affiliations. To quiet all apprehension on that head, we wish it distinctly understood that this is no man's organ, but intended for the use and edification of all, and while we turn

the crank we shall always be grateful for contributions of music, and we hope they will take such advantage of this opportunity as to make the *Reporter* a fair representative of this locality.

To those who have been accustomed to write from other points, we would say we hope you will aid us and please the patrons of the *Reporter* by continuing these favors.

With these few remarks we divest ourselves of our coat and settle down to solid business, preferring to leave missionary spirits of Tama editors in doubt as to our origin, but giving them all a cordial invitation to call and see us and give us fatherly advice when pruning in this part of the moral vineyard."

W. J. ENDICOTT, Editor.

ELMER E. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

They ran the paper until November 17, 1882, when the following appeared as their

VALEDICTORY.

"Full many a flower was born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Perhaps were they but found they'd be plucked up, and naught remain to show they'd once been there. Perhaps it is not the correct thing for a retiring editor to quote poetry ; it sounds like a corpse composing a march for its own funeral.

But the above stanza is the editor's only, for no other class are so modest as to "blush unseen." It is with regret that we lay aside a title that some of our best citizens have won honors for, and parting chords of friendship cause a pang as we bid good bye to the fraternal brotherhood,

with a single exception in the feminine gender, the *Van Horne Times*.

To all for eight short, anxious months.
Our labor has been given ;
But if a fellow lives on faith,
He's got to board in heaven.'

"A printer must have a limited amount of patronage to keep soul and body in the same neighborhood. We have tried to earn the approbation of the just and the reproaches of the unjust. Next to a wise man's friendship we prize a fool's enmity. If we have friends, we are as grateful to them for their many manifestations of kindness as the emotions of a heart that knows how to feel gratitude can express. We also thank the opposition for their lack of management in their efforts to injure us. There is an element that no one can please. They are the mercury of mankind, never at rest themselves, nor allowing others to rest who have anything to do with them.

"Chief among our many sins, was the fault that we had not a wife and nine or eleven children. Should we ever conclude to found a paper of our own, we will borrow the widow and orphans of Brigham Young for the sake of appearances. The only fault that the proprietor had, was that he was born in Traer. Now, we solemnly warn succeeding generations to consider well before they select a town in which to be born. Many a brilliant youth has ruined his prospects for life by being born in the wrong locality. Start right, and success is assured. If we were to start anew in life, we believe that we would remedy our fault in this direction. There is a class that think to intimidate a printer into a passive consent to their ways by a

withdrawal of patronage extended for the same purpose. They have only to contemplate their failure to convince themselves of their mistake. To the anti-men who have been loud in their denunciations of our course, we say that you have, from this time forth, a more active enemy than before. We inherited little beside a good name and a clear conscience, and we propose to keep them good. We now know what principle will do, and while no one can suit himself and everybody else at the same time, he had better suit himself first and then you will know that some one is pleased. We have done all that it was possible for us to do—our best.

"If we deserve credit we are not afraid a just public will withhold their appreciation. If we have failed it is our own loss; but whatever be the estimation in which our labors may be held by others, there is no regret in our own mind.

"In taking leave, it is hardly necessary to introduce one so well known as our successor, Fred. W. Browne. He is a practical newspaper man and will give the citizens a paper worthy of support. The shape and size of the paper will be changed from a seven column folio to a six column quarto, so that the places that have known the *Reporter* shall know it no more. We thank the people again for their kindness; and no one that has not been a stranger with nothing to recommend him can appreciate our gratefulness."

Fred. W. Browne in his first issue gave the following as his

SALUTATORY.

"With this issue the *Reporter* appears under a new management, and, having purchased the office, subscription list and good will of the former proprietor, Mr. Elmer E. Taylor, W. J. Endicott retires, and we assume entire control. We shall make no extravagant statements to start on, lest we fall short of them; but we shall put forth our best efforts to maintain the present good standing of the paper, and endeavor to improve it constantly.

"Our columns will be devoted to matters of most interest and importance to Dysart and the vicinity from which we chiefly receive our support. We will advocate such measures and policies as we deem best for the welfare of our patrons, and shall defend their rights against all encroachments of any form. We shall aim to give the latest general news, political items, and make a specialty of local and county news. And we solicit the consistent efforts of all those who have any interest whatever in the paper to aid us.

We ask your indulgence on this issue, as we have had much to do in little time, have been hindered by the non arrival of goods, and deprived of the use of a most faithful servant, our right arm, by a painful gathering on the wrist, rendering us unfit for mental as well as incapable for physical labor. We have to thank our good friend, T. W. Ives, founder of the *Reporter*, for its appearance this week, and much credit is due to him for coming to the rescue.

Hoping that the *Reporter* may hereafter

merit your favor and fully meet your anticipations, we greet you.

FRED. W. BROWNE."

Under Mr. Browne's editorship and management the *Reporter* is rapidly increasing in circulation, and it has become one of the standard papers of Tama county.

Fred W. Browne, editor and proprietor of the *Dysart Reporter*, was born in Black Hawk county, Iowa, on the 5th day of January, 1857. He is a son of W. P. and Martha (Wiley) Browne, both natives of Maine. In 1863, the parents came to Tama county and located at Tama City where the father engaged in the grain trade. Mr. Browne received his education in the public school of Tama City and from private instruction. He learned the art of printing in the *Press* office in Tama City. In 1877, he purchased the *Gilman Dispatch* and was editor of that paper until May, 1879, when he disposed of it and bought the *Tribune* at Fremont, Nebraska. In September, 1879, he sold the *Tribune*, and established the *Illinois Tradesman* at Peoria, Illinois, with which he was connected for about five months. He was then engaged in job printing in Chicago until November, 1882, when he purchased the *Dysart Reporter*, which, under his efficient editorship, is fast becoming one of the leading papers in Tama county. August 16, 1880, he was united with Miss Mary Williamson, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of G. Williamson an early settler of Tama City. They have one child—Bessie, born October 18, 1882. He is a thorough news-

paper man, an able writer and a man posted upon almost all subjects.

TAMA COUNTY NEWS.

This paper was started at Tama City, by The News Publishing Company, an 'out growth of the Tama county *Democrat* established by W. S. Groves at Toledo in April, 1878 afterward bought by Clark & Winn, and run by them as an independent sheet. In October 1880, it was bought by the News Publishing Company and moved to Tama City the first issue being October 7, 1880. The following was their salutatory. "On this date we present a copy of the *News* for the inspection of the public. We have no wild or extravagant promises to make, but will let the *News* venture out upon the rough and rugged sea of journalism upon its merits and favors it may receive from the reading public. It will be the aim and ambition of the company to make the *News* a complete courier of news, and to chronicle all matters of interest throughout Tama county. In politics it will be Democratic, not of the fluctuating kind, but open and uncompromising in its principles. It is hoped that every Democrat in this and adjoining counties can see the necessity of an organ in this field of Democracy, and will give it their hearty support—not promises, but financial, as well as the good work it may deserve. We have founded the *News* for the purpose of helping to sustain our strong hold upon the opposition, and expose the crookedness and corruption of the old ring leaders and stalwarts of Republicanism. We will uphold no "76 conspiracy," no 7 to 8 commissions, nor defend any participators in bribery and frauds; but censure and expose any one guilty of such

demeanor. Trusting that every Democrat in Tama county will not falter, but come to the support of his cause and organ, without hesitancy, we submit the *News* to your cause and support.

Truly your fellow democrats,

NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY."

This company ran the *News* until March 31, 1881, at which time dates their last issue, in which they say, through the editor, John E. Chapman: "With this issue the *News* will pass into the hands of W. R. Lesser, formerly of the *Enterprise*, of State Centre. This change comes as do changes in any branch of business. Men will change their ideas and plans, and often it is necessary to make a change in one's vocation to effect the desired end. We have concluded to change our business and enter into some branch of the mercantile trade, and to do this we are obliged to sell this office. It will be remembered that the *News* was purchased from J. M. Winn, of Toledo, and moved to Tama City by its managers, and here let us say, that the present managers entered into the publication of the *News* without the aid and help of any one, independent and alone, on business principles, and considered it wholly—a business transaction. We are under obligations to no one, asked no aid, expected none—as we had the individual backing and finance to see our way through, and we desired to be free from obligation to any one. We did express the hope that every Democrat in the county would see the necessity of having and supporting a Democratic organ in the county, but after six months of tedious waiting, we found that the Democ-

rary would not come to the support of this paper (a few excepted, their own kindness would tell them who), and finding that the Democrats would not sustain their paper and as we found that our main support came from Republican friends, we concluded, as we could not conscientiously publish a paper in opposition to those who support it, neither could we desert the golden principles of Democracy to please them—hence the change comes. We did all that we consider can be asked of us, informed the leading Democrats of our intentions, but they took no interest and did nothing. It cannot be expected that we can carry all the burden of publishing the paper in the interests of the party unless the advocates of the party come to its support. Let it be understood that we do not complain of the financial success of the *News* since we purchased it, for it has been a gratifying success in this particular to us—far exceeding our anticipations. Our files show a liberal patronage, not dead advertisements but fair paying ones, not at prices as should be, as advertising in this place has been recklessly and unreasonably spoiled by former newspaper men. Our list of subscribers reaches the hundreds (nearly two-thirds Republican) and nearly all paid. Our job rooms have enjoyed a gratifying run of work at fair rates. Taking it as a whole we do not complain. We have worked for patronage and have made several hundred dollars clear of expenses during the last six months. We took hold of the office with the determination of making, not losing money, and we have succeeded. We made no promises in the beginning, and have none to forfeit—we consider the

matter wholly a business transaction. We have endeavored to make the *News* a clean, readable sheet—in this we have succeeded—by tried patience and endurance, and can thank the public for an approval of this course. During the time we have wielded the pen on the *News*, we have received many cheerful and encouraging words from friends, for which, we thus publicly tender our sincere thanks, and to the business men of this thrifty and growing city, we shall ever feel under obligations for their courtesies and patronage. Toward our exchanges abroad, we owe a gift of gratitude, for the fairness with which we have been treated and the courtesies received. In brief, our short connection with the *News*, has been a period of pleasantness to us, and if we were to continue in the paper business we would not wish for a better and more profitable field than here in the metropolis of Tama county, with all its bright future. We most earnestly hope the *News* is on the road to prosperity,—though it be an independent paper, as Mr. Lesser informs us he will make it.

“Mr. Lesser is well known in this place and has had years of experience in the printing business, and doubtless will make it a success. He has purchased the office fixtures, and the subscription books, and will continue the paper to those who have paid in advance, and collect all arrearages. The book accounts for advertising and job work will be collected by us at once. We expect (nothing to the contrary,) to remain here and enter into business and feel confident that our standing among the people in Tama City is such that we can friendly and unembarrassingly ask your

patronage if we do enter into other business here. Considering the above a fair statement, and again thanking you for your patronage, we subscribe ourself.

JOHN E. CHAPMAN, Editor."

Mr. Lesser changed the name of the paper to

THE FREE PRESS.

His first issue appeared April 15, 1881, with the following announcement :

"How often the remark, 'Well, he'll soon be glad to come back again,' is made in regard to a person who has resided in a town for a number of years, when he takes his departure therefrom. In many cases, it proves to be the truth, and if any one uttered the aforesaid sentence when we left Tama City two years ago, they spoke the 'Gospel Truth' for we are back again and as far as we are able to peer into the future, to remain, adding our mite towards making Tama City what every citizen wishes to see her—a prominent city of Iowa. It is useless for us to introduce ourselves to the citizens of Tama City and vicinity, for we are well known to the larger majority of them, so we pass to more important things. There is no doubt in our mind, and we presume every citizen has the same ideas, but that for Tama City, there are in the future many bright days in store for her, and they will be very bright, as a contrast to the dark ones, which for various reasons has hovered over her in the past, and we shall work faithfully, doing all in our humble power, to add brightness to those days. We shall publish, as far as national politics are concerned, an independent sheet, with a right

to say what we please on either side, but we shall pay greater attention to town and county news, and a good selection of general news, than to political broils. Our aim will be to furnish a paper unobjectionable to any one or any fireside, always having Tama City's and Tama county's interest in view, giving all the local and county news it is possible for us to obtain, making a paper which will be read with almost equal interest in all parts of the county, and by all classes—the merchant, mechanic, farmer, laborer, &c. We shall endeavor to get a good live corps of correspondents who will chronicle all the news of their district; an educational column, conducted by some competent educator, devoted to the interest of the Tama county schools, will also be a prominent feature of this journal.

"We are aware that in taking this paper we are doing so under peculiar disadvantages, which we shall work with all our power to overcome, and we ask our readers to bear gently with us, and not judge us too harshly at the beginning, but give us a little time, wait, and see how things will develop, and in the meantime we shall strive hard for success. At all times we shall be awake to the interests of our business men, and shall hold ourselves in readiness to serve them in whatever manner the occasion and welfare demands. There are a number of things connected with our town, which, from our two years experience in other towns, we would like to see different, and which we are certain were they changed or worked on different principles, would be of great benefit to

the town and its citizens, and as time passes by, we shall work for that end. The *Free Press* starts out with a good subscription list, well distributed throughout the county; about equally between the Republicans and Democrats, and we wish to say right here, and hope all will comply with the request, that we wish all persons receiving a *Free Press* directed to them in any post-office, to accept it and read it carefully, for one month or four numbers, and if at the end of that time they do not wish to continue taking the paper, they can call at our office, or drop us a postal card, informing us of their desires, and we will discontinue sending it, without any expense whatever to them for the four numbers received. We shall deem it a special favor if all will accept the paper on the above terms. With our cotemporary the *Herald*, we expect pleasant relations, and shall do all we possibly can to keep out of what very few people rejoice in, but what to general readers is very disgusting—a newspaper fight. Perhaps a harmless joke or pun may pass between us, but for a fight where the character of each editor will be picked to pieces and scattered broadcast to the world, we shall certainly refrain from. With a few words to the business men of the town we shall close. We are aware that for a number of years there has been a great many dollars' worth of job work sent to foreign offices, which, by all means, should have been done at home. We are confident that we can give satisfaction to our patrons in all classes of work, that can be done in a country town, at prices equally as cheap and in some cases cheaper, taking

into consideration, cost of transportation, quality of stock used. We have an excellent job office, new and late styles of type, good presses, and a well selected stock of stationery, and we do think it is right for our business men, to give all of their work to home offices in lieu of sending it away. We do not, by any means, ask that all of it should come to the *Free Press* office, but that it should be divided between the two home offices.

"Tama is not, nor never has been an advertising town, but we are certain that it pays, not because we are in the business, but from the experience of leading business men of the county, and we hope in time to demonstrate the fact to the business men of Tama City, until every business house in the town is represented in some manner in the columns of its home papers. Before closing, we wish to make another suggestion, and that is, praise of our town by its citizens at home and abroad. If a stranger asks you 'what kind of a town you have got here' tell him, and tell it to him strong; do not, of course, misrepresent the place, that will not be necessary, as the prospects of our town to-day are such, that it can be shown up in glowing colors. There is a town not many miles from here, which owes a goodly share of its popularity to the praise of its residents, and such a course by the citizens of Tama City, will develop in its way, good results. Already Tama is gaining a valuable reputation abroad, and we should all 'put our shoulder to the wheel' and keep'er booming. We have, in our own mind, set our stake high on the journalistic mountain, and shall work hard to reach it, and perhaps pass it, but if we

fail, no one but ourself will ever be the wiser.

WALLACE R. LESSER."

Within two weeks Mr. Lesser changed the *Free Press* from a six column quarto weekly to a six column folio semi-weekly, making Tuesday and Friday, the days of issue. This arrangement is still continued by Mr. Lesser. The *Free Press* is neatly printed, well made up and ably edited. Mr. Lesser is a genial, affable gentleman, a natural newspaper man and an easy and pungent writer.

Wallace R. Lesser, editor and proprietor of the *Free Press*, is a native of Huntsville, Texas, born August 6, 1856. His father was of French descent, his mother American, the former died in Tama City, January 5, 1875; his mother is still living and making her home with her son in Tama City. Wallace was brought up until eleven years of age, at the place of his birth, attending select school, when he went with his father's family to Chicago, where they remained a short time and then removed to New York City. Here they remained for nearly two years, when they moved to Earlsville, Illinois, and in 1872, came west and located in Tama City. Wallace had the advantages of a good education, attending the high school while in New York, and in 1874, began learning the printers' trade. In April, 1879, he purchased the Gilman, Marshall county *Dispatch*, published that paper for one year and then sold out and purchased the State Centre *Enterprise*. In April, 1881, he sold that and purchased the *Free Press*, of which he is still proprietor. He was married in 1877, to Mag-

gie A. Brown, a native of Tama county, and three children have blessed the union, Walter, Lawrence and an infant.

THE TRAER STAR.

This spicy sheet came into existence at the instigation of Elmer E. Taylor, in 1878, the first issue making its appearance on Wednesday, the first day of May. Its size was a five column folio, or, twenty columns, all printed at home. It was neatly printed and well gotten up, both editorially and mechanically. In his salutatory Mr. Taylor said:

"It is with extreme modesty that we take upon us the duty of editor, for we feel that its paths are not always paths of pleasantness and peace, nor its duties, duties of delightfulness; but with the help of other power which we believe will come in time, we feel safe in venturing out on the waves of the editorial sea. If we are wrong, it will only make the waves dash higher to lecture, for it is now too late—one thing that will quiet the waves is to come up now and then and encourage, rather than discourage.

"We mean to try and run a paper that will correspond with a common person's pocket-book—little, but lively—not only in form but in finance."

The subscription price of the *Star* was announced as being \$.75 cents when paid in advance, and \$1.00 if not paid within one month. It was announced that it would, for the present, take no active part or sides in politics, although the editor was a Republican. In this shape the *Star* remained until its issue of August 20, 1879, when it was enlarged to a seven column folio. At this time the paper assumed its political standing; the editor in

his remarks concerning the change, saying:

"The *Star* will hereafter take sides and part in politics and labor for the perpetuity and advancement of the principles advocated by the grand old Republican party, which has won so many achievements and triumphs—which has preserved the Union, destroyed slavery, amended the constitution in the interest of human freedom, and has established the nations credit abroad and made it honored and respected in the eyes of the whole world."

Since that time the *Star* has been enlarged to an eight column folio, and the subscription to \$1.50 per year. The paper has a good advertising patronage and is well gotten up. It has a healthy and growing circulation and is one of the best local papers in the county. Mr. Taylor is a native of Tama county; was brought up here and is therefore, well known. He is a thorough and practical printer, a natural newspaper man, and is giving his patrons a satisfactory paper.

GLADSBROOK COURIER.

The first number of this sheet appeared in June, 1880, shortly after the first house was built in the town. S. W. Grove, a peripatetic printer, was editor and proprietor. The paper was a five column quarto, and was soon well filled with the advertisements of the live business men of the young town. Grove remained in connection with the paper until the spring of 1881, when he sold out and bid farewell to the people of Gladbrook in the following terms:

VALE.

"We have sold the *Courier* to R. E. Austin, Esq., of Tama City, who in turn

has sold it to Mr. W. F. Winn, of Toledo, whom we take pleasure in recommending to our patrons as a young gentleman of energy and good financial backing, and also as a printer of considerable experience.

"The people of Gladbrook have been good to me, and more than kind to the *Courier*. For this we thank them. Earth contains no town of its size which can show a more intelligent and liberal lot of business men than the men who make up Gladbrook. Now, that the bitter winter, which seriously tried men's souls and reached the bottom of pockets not too well filled (our own, for instance), is over, and old winter has been ousted from the lap of spring, let us hope that not only the *Courier*, under its new regime, but all the town under its old control, may prosper as never before. Gentlemen of Gladbrook, let us shake! Good bye."

The first issue of the *Courier* under the new management bore date May 12, 1881. The names of J. M. and W. F. Winn were placed at the head of the columns as editors and proprietors. In their salutatory they say:

"We hope to make the *Courier* readable and profitable. Politically, when it may seem reasonable to talk politics at all, the *Courier* will talk straight republicanism, reserving the right to criticize the principles of parties and the actions of politicians, of whatever faith. We shall endeavor to be straightforward and outspoken in all things, while always striving to show a due regard for the rights and principles of others; but when we make a chalk line upon a public topic, we will 'hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may.' We do not hope to revolutionize



E. R. Smith, M.D.



journalism by our advent into its ranks. Undoubtedly there will be many things for us to learn and many details to perfect before we shall see the *Courier* as good as we wish to see it, but we shall labor diligently and zealously to make it so."

The quarto form of the paper was retained, but more attention given to its mechanical appearance. In its make-up a vast improvement was noticed. The matter in its columns was arranged with taste and regularity. But a few months passed before it came out in an entire new dress, and much improved. During the campaign of the summer and fall of 1881, Dan. Connell was in editorial management. In the *Courier* under date of June 16, 1881, Mr. Connell made his editorial bow, as follows:

"In assuming management of the editorial page of the *Courier*, we are not sure that an introduction is necessary. Twenty-six years' residence in Tama county makes us familiar with her people and her wants, and has identified us with its interests. As we may occasionally speak on politics, an introduction is not necessary, as every politician in the county is familiar with our views and methods of stating them."

Mr. Connell did good work in the editorial department of the *Courier* during the campaign of 1881. As a writer he was pleasing and always spoke to the point. Mr. Connell's name was carried at the head of the columns of the paper until July 13, 1882, although for a few months previous he had done but little writing.

On the 2d of February, 1882, J. M. Winn withdrew from the firm, and Wm. Milholland became associated with the junior partner, under the firm name of

Winn & Milholland. His connection ceased June 29, 1882, when W. F. Winn became sole proprietor.

On the issue bearing date April 13, 1882, the form was changed to an eight column folio, in which shape the *Courier* still remains.

Walter T. Winn, editor of the *Courier*, is a native of Knox county, Ohio, and son of J. M. and Mary F. Winn, now of Toledo, Iowa, was born in 1862. He received his education at Toledo, and began his career as a printer in the office of the *Toledo Times*, in 1879. In 1880, he started the *Tama County News*, in partnership with William Clark, but in the same year sold his interest, and, moving to Gladbrook, in April, 1881, bought the Gladbrook *Courier*, a weekly paper, of which he is now editor and proprietor. He was married June 29, 1882, to Miss Emma J. Lawson, daughter of Harvey B. and Maria (Stewart) Lawson. Mr. Winn is a member of the V. A. S. society of Gladbrook, is respected as a citizen, and his success in managing newspaper work has more than proven his adaptability to that profession. He is a pungent and pleasing writer, and his articles are always to the point.

TOLEDO NEWS.

This newspaper was established at Toledo in 1880, by S. W. Grove, as a seven column folio. After publishing it for a few months Grove sold the office to Clark & Winn and it was shortly afterward removed to Tama City. Grove had been in the newspaper business in Tama county a number of years previous to this, and was a good printer. He is now somewhere in the northwestern part of the State publishing a newspaper. The office of the

News has since been merged into that of the Tama City *Free Press*, and the publication of it given up.

THE TAMA NORTHERN.

This newspaper is published at Gladbrook. It was established in 1881, by Thomas E. Mann, the first issue making its appearance on the 11th of March, as a seven column folio. Friday was the day of issue, and the subscription price \$1.25 per year. In his "greeting," Mr. Mann said, in connection with other matters:

"Before coming into your presence, editorially we could not refrain from pausing, hesitating, doubting long at the threshold.

"No one more fully realizes the fact that we are fallable and liable to make mistakes than we do ourselves. No one could be more alive to the truth, that the pathway of an editor has but few resting places in it; but few and far between are the flowers that bedeck it, and should he fall by the way, the good Samaritan of our day seldom happens by with his ministrative agencies and he is left to expire in entire oblivion.

"It was in view of these things that we hesitated. But, be it unfortunate for us or otherwise, for having concluded to become a 'printer,' this impetus was given us on recalling a strange bit of wisdom dropped from the pen of that profound philosopher Ben Franklin. He said: 'If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead, either write things worth reading, or do things worth writing.' While it may occur to some ungenerous mind that our prospects of remembrance after death, according to the above, is not the most

flattering, we trust that the people of Gladbrook and Tama county generally, will not be wholly unappreciative of *endeavors at least*, to write and do that which may be of some service to them.

"Hoping that we may not be met with the coldest reception the world might afford, we subscribe ourselves, editorially yours.

T. E. MANN."

The *Northern* is still owned and published by Mr. Mann, although for a time his father, S. S. Mann was associated with him in its publication. The paper has undergone several changes in size, and has finally become a neatly printed seven column folio, the same as when started.

In March, 1883, the *Northern* closed its second volume, and entered upon its third. The editor said regarding this event:

"With this issue, the Tama *Northern* closes its second year. It is now two years old. In starting the *Northern* we made no small venture. Without the least experience in the newspaper business or in the manipulation of type, without a purse full of wealth, and without a powerful political party to look to for support, without a hope of getting a draw at the public 'pap,' with only a few forlorn 'fanatics,' perhaps half a dozen, to wish us well, we launched our craft. It has buffeted with many a storm, undergone many ups and downs, but we have been enabled to keep aboard, and acting upon the advice of the great captain to his soldiers, we have not given up the ship."

The *Northern* now has an extensive and growing circulation, and has a bright outlook for the future. Mr. Mann publishes the paper upon a press of his own inven-

tion, which works in a much more rapid and satisfactory manner than the usual \$200. Washington hand-press,' and which cost him only about \$40. The politics of the paper are with the National Greenback Labor Party.

Thomas E. Mann was born near Centerville, Delaware county, Ohio, September 27, 1856. When about six months old, his parents moved to Jackson county, Iowa, where they lived for ten years, then came to Spring Creek township. His advantages for an early education were very limited, but at seventeen he was given a fall term in a graded school and at nineteen his father allowed him his time. The following four years of his life were spent in teaching and attending college. He completed his academic course one year after his marriage. Mr. Mann was married April 6, 1878, to Miss Emma Fortner, who was a resident of Le Grand, Iowa, and a daughter of Rev. Hiram Fortner, an ordained minister of the Christian Church. Mrs. Mann is a graduate of the Le Grand Academy. This union has been blest with three children—Modesta Emma, De Arve and Floy Belle. Mr. Mann, in politics, is a Greenbacker. He is a man of good ability, a strong writer, and is fearless in advocating questions which he deems right and essential to the public welfare. Mr. Mann descended from a family which came to this country from the Isle of Man, from which island the family derived its name. The nationality of the family at that time, was pure Scotch, but by inter-marriage the blood has been commingled with various nations. His great grandfather, Shuah Mann, migrated from

Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, to the vicinity of Co'umbus, Ohio, in a very early day and died there at the age of eighty-two. Thomas Mann, oldest son of Shuah Mann, still lives near Centerville, Delaware county, Ohio. The father of the subject of this sketch, Shuah Strait Mann and oldest son of Thomas Mann, is mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

THE DYSART RECORD.

This paper was established by T. N. Ives, the first number appearing Friday, January 5, 1883. The following appeared in the first issue :

'Those who sow in tears shall reap in joy. Going forth, they shall walk and and weep, scattering the seed, but returning, they shall return with joy and bring their sheaves with them.'

"Here's our sheaf. What do you think of it ? Perhaps some will reply like the deacon's son, who was relating to the minister how the bees had stung his father, and the minister inquired : 'Stung your pa, did they ? What did your pa say ?' The boy replied : 'Step this way a moment, please ; I'd rather whisper it to you.' However, we have engaged in the newspaper business again in Dysart, and with the commencement of the new year 1883, present the first number of the Dysart weekly *Record* as a candidate for public favor. A live, progressive newspaper is a mirror of reflecting society, and has a most definite and positive relation to the life of the community. The poet truly says:—

' Mightiest of the mighty means
On which the arm of progress leans—
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weals advance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress —
Mightiest of mighty is the Press.'

"We expect to make the *Record* a permanent fixture of Dysart, an important factor in its future progress and prosperity, and a welcome weekly visitor at the fireside where it is read. As to the political course we intend to pursue; it is hardly necessary to speak, as we are so well known in Tama county. Whether it is on account of being obliged in our younger days to ride a bare-back horse, none too fat, for the purpose of cultivating the corn and potatoes, or for some other reason, we cannot tell, but we have always had an abhorrence for the sharp edge between two sides of a question. Aside from the uncomfortableness of the position; it is very hard to maintain, especially in newspaper work.

"Hence we will aim to be independent, not neutral, and as it is impossible to say a thing a dozen ways at the same time, we will run this paper to suit ourself, making due allowance for the feelings of others, and at all times endeavoring to do what is right. In fine, this paper will fill a 'long felt want' and you want it."

The *Record* has grown rapidly in popularity and has a healthy subscription list.

T. N. Ives, founder and present proprietor of the *Dysart Record*, was born in Canada West, February 26, 1835. He is a son of A. J. and Mary H. (Horner) Ives. In 1839, his parents came to Iowa and settled in Louisa county, where his father engaged in the mercantile business at Wap-

pello. His early education was acquired in the common schools, and he afterwards learned the printer's trade. His first editorial work was at Wapello, where he, in company with James D. Barr, established the Louisa county *Record*, in 1859. He afterward published the *Morning Sun Reporter*, in the same county. In 1878, he came to Dysart and established the first paper, the *Reporter*. In 1882, Mr. Ives sold out the *Reporter*, and in January, 1883, began publishing the *Record*. Mr. Ives is an able writer, and his success proves beyond a doubt, that in accepting the profession of an editor he chose the one that destiny had marked out for him. He was married in 1868, to Miss Lizzie P. Hayes, a native of Delaware. Three children bless their union—Robert F., Eva A. and Walter.

THE TEACHER AND STUDENT.

This is an educational journal edited by the county superintendent in the interest of the teachers of the county and the students of Western College. It is published at Toledo; is a four column folio, fresh and bright and treats at length on all important educational questions.

This paper is a valuable addition to the many enterprises inaugurated to elevate the educational status of the county, and as such is receiving hearty support. This paper, it is said, is the first of the kind in the State, and since its first publication, nineteen like journals have sprung up.

CHAPTER XI.

EARLY DAYS.

The following account of personal matter is given to show the disadvantages under which the hardy pioneers procured the homes which now seem so comfortable. Whatever of romance adhered to the lives of the hardy colonists, was abundantly compensated for by hard work. Contrast the journey of that devoted party through the roadless and bridgeless track between Chicago and their destination, with a company on a like journey to-day. Instead of weeks of labor and toil, privation and suffering, with cold and hunger, a seat is taken in a palace car, at noon in Chicago, an unexceptional supper is partaken of without leaving the train, the passenger retires upon a downy couch, and in the morning awakes to find himself at his point of destination in central or northern Iowa, having lost only half a day on the journey. Those who enjoy these blessings, would be less than human if they were not filled with gratitude to these early settlers, who paved the way, and actually made the present condition of things possible. At that time the confines of civilization were on the lakes; Chicago had but a few thousand people, Milwaukee was just beginning to be a village and Dubuque was a mere vidette, as an outpost of civilization. There was nothing in the now great State of Iowa, except the intrinsic merit of the location, to attract people from their more or less comfortable homes

in the east, or on the other side of the water. The hope as to the future, which "springs eternal in the human heart," lured them on, and, although those that came were usually regarded by the friends they left, as soldiers of fortune, who, if they ever returned at all, would indeed be fortunate. They were a sturdy race, who realized the inequality of the struggles in the old States or countries, and resolved to plant themselves where merit would not be suppressed by traditions.

The men who came were, as a rule, enterprising, open-hearted and sympathizing; they were good neighbors, and so, good neighborhoods were created, and they illustrated the idea of the true brotherhood of man more by example than by quoting creeds, with a bravery that never blanched before the most appalling danger; they nevertheless were tender, kind and considerate, in the presence of misfortune, and their deficiency in outward manifestations of piety was more than compensated by their love and regard for humanity. And if this meed of praise is justly due to the men, and it certainly is, what shall be said of the heroic women who braved the vicissitudes of frontier life, endured the absence of home, friends and old associations, the severing of whose tender ties must have wrung all hearts. The devotion, which would lead to such a breaking away, to follow a father, a husband or son

into the trackless waste beyond the Mississippi, where gloomy apprehensions must have arisen in the mind, causing hope to waver and the heart to sink with dread, is above all praise. The value of the part taken by the noble women who first came to this uninhabited region cannot be overestimated. Although by nature liberal, they practiced economy, and often at critical times preserved order, reclaiming the men from despair during gloomy periods; and their example of industry constantly admonished them to renewed and strenuous efforts to save the west from a relapse into barbarism. This tendency was supposed to result from the disruption of social and religious ties, the mingling of heterogeneous elements, and the removal of the external restraints, so common, and supposed to be so patent in older communities. Dr. Bushnell did not have a sufficiently extended view of the subject, for, in looking over the history of the past, it is found that in a nomadic condition there is never any real progress in refinement. Institutions for the elevation of the race must be planted deep in the soil before they can raise their heads in beauty and majesty towards heaven, and bear fruit for the enlightenment of nations. The evils of which Dr. Bushnell was so afraid are merely temporary in their character, and will have no lasting impression. What actually happens is this: At first there is an obvious increase in human freedom, but the element of self-government everywhere largely predominates, and the fusion of the races, which is inevitable, will in due time create a composite nationality, or a race as unlike as it must be superior to

those that have preceded it. Even now, before the first generation has passed away, society in the west has outgrown the irritation of transplanting, and there are no more vicious elements in society here than in the east, as the criminal statutes will abundantly show.

In this connection are given the personal experiences of the pioneers of Tama county. These articles are written or related by the pioneers, and when written, the compiler has in no case attempted to change or vary the style of the writer, it being the design to show the peculiarity of the writer, as well as to record the facts narrated. These reminiscences are interesting and well worthy of perusal.

BY MRS. RACHEL VANDORIN.

Well I will try and tell what you ask me, but in rather an awkward way, for I am getting old and I can't write as I once could, and it is hard work for me. I will be sixty-one the twelfth of June, if I live till then. In the first place, my husband and Isaac Smith, for that was my brother's name, came to Tama the fall of forty-eight, took their claims and erected a cabin. It was covered with boards they 'riv' out themselves, had a dirt back and yams and sticks and clay chimneys, doors sawed out, puncheons split out and thrown into the cabin. We expected to move early, but my brother was taken sick, and we stayed with him until the ninth of May, then we left him better. A man by the name of Ephriam Whittaker came with us with his wife and two children. He took a claim below Irving in what is called Salt Creek township, about five miles from us, built a cabin and moved

into it; stayed till fall, butt bought it was too new for him so he went back to Henry county. We had two hired men with us, James Vandorin and Isaac McKern; they went back to Henry county that fall. My brother got well and came in June. We landed in Tama county the twenty-first day of May, 1849,—moved with seven yoke of cattle to our wagon, had two breaking plows, blacksmith tools and our household stuff. Mud was so bad we could hardly get along; we often had nine yoke of cattle to one wagon, for Whitaker had four yoke of cattle to his wagon, so they would pull one a while and then the other one. We were from the ninth till the twenty-first of May, hauling our doors and shutters with us. We were so heavily loaded we had to leave our plows and other things on the road. My husband and Whittaker went back after them, so the first furrow plowed was the third day of June. The men chopped in pumpkin seed and corn; had quite a little corn and nearly a hundred wagon loads of pumpkins. I chopped in my garden seed; had a good garden. I put up a barrel of pickles. They broke thirty acres more and put a good fence around it,—leaving the cross fence, made two fields. We had a good crop that year, of nearly everything. But they had, in 1850, broke and fenced this sixty acres on the bottom, and in May, fifty-one, it commenced raining and kept on till the water was all round our cabin and in the smoke house; it came up there three times. The second time my brother and husband rafted a set of logs for a cabin out to the bluffs and

then my brother went from twelve to fifteen miles to ask hands to help raise the cabin, which was sixteen by eighteen feet. The first one was sixteen feet square, and had no window. The men came and helped raise; but we had to keep them over night; so they got it covered and raised the next day and went home in the evening. That night it rained again. In the morning the water was around us again; higher, higher, than before. The sheep were in a huddle on a knoll; so the men turned the calves out, and they and all the rest of the cattle swam to shore. Then they took the sheep and started for the bluffs, letting them rest when they came to knolls where the water was not swimming deep, and having to help some of the sheep through. While they were gone I heard things upsetting in the smoke-house, I went in there and found the lard, molasses and vinegar barrels all afloat. I floated them up in a big meat trough that was in the smoke-house. The men came back and we got breakfast; then my husband carried things out of the large trough and set them in our cabin; then he floated the trough out of the smoke-house and up to the door, told me to put in whatever I wanted to use and get in. I put in two feather beds and bedding, provision and my work, then got in, taking my three children. He put in a cross cut saw to saw out a door in the new cabin, bored a hole in the end of the trough and put a pin in it, and tied a rope to that, for the trough was square ended, and he had to swim and pull us most of the time, for half a mile or more. Then my brother swam our horses to the

bluffs. Both then went to work to saw a door in the new cabin, so we could get in; but they did not get it quite done, when a rain came up, and we had to put our things in and creep in after them to keep from getting wet. I was there for three months and never saw a woman but, myself. Everything in the bottom field was destroyed, and we had to buy all our grain that year. Late that fall Phebe Fowler came into that township, and William Cruthers came into York that fall.

My brother was married in July, 1851, and in February, 1852, started to California. We still kept our claim; had nearly thirty acres broke on high ground, and moved our cabin on the hill in June. We had a splendid crop or the prospect of it, for I had in a good garden. The last night in June there came a hail storm and destroyed all of it. My husband planted corn the third, fourth and fifth days of July; had the nicest lot of fodder I ever saw.

After that we had good weather and it began to be settled up; our neighbors were of the very best. But the first four years we had no christian influence at all. I feel to praise the Lord that it is different to-day, and a number of us have rejoiced in the love of the Lord since.

RACHEL VANDORIN."

THE WILKINSON PARTY.

[*By Anthony Wilkinson*]

Anthony Wilkinson in company with his father, mother, two brothers, William and Robert, and three sisters, Rebecca, Jane and Mary, left Lewisville, Coshocton county, Ohio, about the 20th of September, 1849, bound for Tama county, Iowa, by way of the Ohio canal to Portsmouth, Ohio, thence by the Ohio and Mississippi

rivers to Muscatine, Iowa. The water being very low, they found steam boat transportation hard to obtain, hence they were nearly three weeks in getting to Muscatine. Arriving there, they hired teams to carry them to Iowa City. There they rented a house for their parents and sisters to stop, while the three brothers prepared to go on to Tama county and build a cabin for the family use. They purchased a yoke of oxen and having brought a wagon with them, they took such things as were necessary for their purpose, and started on the second day after reaching Iowa City, and in three days reached their destination, viz., on the 14th of October, 1849; and there began a settlement and improvement on land on which two of them Anthony and William still live, in Salt Creek township.

Arriving at our future homes, we set to work and made a shanty with logs, covered it with grass, set up a stove and prepared for hard work and rough living, thirteen miles from a settlement, no road and of course no travelers to see, save now and then a straggling Indian, who would grunt at us and go on. We labored at our cabin building for two weeks. When needing some provisions, Robert went to the settlement at Honey Creek (now Koszta) and while there, heard that a new comer at Iowa City had died suddenly about ten days before; on his return, and stating what he had heard, we thought best that one should go to Iowa City and see how the family were. Accordingly next morning Robert started on foot, and on arriving there, found that on the morning of the fourth day after we left for Tama, father had been stricken with ap-



James H. Hotten



oplexy, while seated at breakfast, and died in half an hour.

This sudden bereavment was a sad discouragement to the female portion of the family, being all alone among entire strangers, and no chance of communicating with us, they hardly knew what to do, and who would wonder if they thought of the old home, but Robert made them as comfortable as possible and returned to work; meantime we were getting our house well under way and in two more weeks we hired teams to bring the family from Iowa City to Honey Creek, from there we got them home with our own team.

The first settlement was made on the southwest quarter of section 21, township 82, range 13, west, and owned by Robert, where we all lived together for the first year. In that year Anthony built a cabin on the southwest quarter of section 20, and in November, 1850, was married and moved into it.

We got a team of five yoke of oxen and broke prairie, working together for two years. In October, 1851, death again visited us, our sister, Rebecca died, and again, in August, mother died; about two years later Jane and Mary were married. Jane is now living in Richland township, and Mary is living near Houston, Texas. Robert died September 29, 1872, on his farm in Salt Creek.

In the early years of our residence here, we had a great many difficulties to encounter, but this is a part of the price of cheap lands and must be looked for by the pioneers in every part of the country. Up to 1858, we had to go to Iowa City or

Cedar Rapids to mill and market, and usually took three to four days. On such trips we usually camped out, sleeping in or under our wagons; but bad roads and no bridges frequently made traveling interesting. On one occasion in the month of March, I had been to Iowa City to mill and coming home I had to stay over night some four or five miles east of Marengo. The frost was coming out but the ice was still in the creeks. It rained during the night, and I had to ford a creek about a mile from where I staid. On getting to it I found it very high, and I knew if the ice had gone out, it would swim the team, and I might be detained for days, so I unhitched my team, took one horse and rode in to see if I could cross, the horse could barely go through without swimming, so I at once got ready to ford. I got some sticks, laid them across the top of my wagon box, piled my load of flour and other goods on top, took out my end gates to let the wagon go through the water easier, and drove in, afraid every moment to find the ice break under me, but it held us up, but I had not got entirely out of the water, when, looking behind me, I saw the ice I had just crossed on, come to the surface and float off. Had it given way while I was on it, it is hard to tell what the consequence to me would have been. On another occasion, I had to cross the Iowa river, and, being on foot, I crossed at Honey Creek in a dug-out, but in the evening was some six miles west of there, near the mouth of Salt Creek, but there was no boat and the river quite full. I must get home and did not want to travel six miles away from there to get a boat, so

I went into the timber, found some pieces of dry cotton-wood, carried them to the river, placed three of them in the water, side by side, fastened them together with a grape-vine, laid two other pieces across them, then one on top of them lengthwise of my raft to sit on, got a small pole to steer with, then got on to my raft to see if it would float with me, which it did nicely. So I pushed out in the current and by working across as much as I could while floating down stream, I landed on the other side in about twenty rods, and saved at least twelve miles travel, but at the risk of a good ducking, if no worse. But settlers began to come in rapidly after the first two or three years and we got things more convenient.

TIM. BROWN'S POETRY.

During the winter of 1855-6, the *literati* of Toledo formed a society for the discussion of such questions as seemed of vital importance to those who organized the society. Among the first questions to come up was that of the "eternity of future punishment." The question being one which highly interested all parties. An early day was set for the debate. When the appointed day came, the society was called to order by David D. Applegate, the president, and the entertainment opened. Among the speakers were T. Brown, T. A. Graham, L. Merchant, I. L. Allen and J. L. C. Foster. The first named, Mr. Brown—now of Marshalltown—shortly afterward composed a poem, giving the detail of the debate. The manuscript is in the hands of J. P. Wood, of Traer, and is as follows :

TO THE CHIP BASKET COMMITTEE.

Ye, who in elocution's school are taught,
Pray give attention to my scattered thoughts ;

And I'll rehearse some efforts not below
The mighty powers of a Cicero.

What I relate I know to be a fact,
I was an eye witness to each separate act,
And saw the mighty orators laid low ;
Demosthenes compelled to undergo
A strange reverse from fortune's fickle hand,
For Grecian fame was veiled in Yankee land.

Great Theologians differ in their views,
And warm discussions frequently confuse
The minds of men ; and on contested points
Sometime, the truth is sadly out of joint,
With views the different champions entertain
For me to set them would be in vain.
But to proceed a question most profound
Arose in school, proposed by red-head Brown ;
Something like this :

" Resolved, If we compare
All evidence that's given to us here,
We must believe the greater part of man
Through all eternity are damned."

Our friend in red this doctrine did confute,
And there arose a very warm dispute.
Therefore to settle man's eternal fate,
They to the chair elected Applegate.
A man of thought, of comprehension deep,
Who studies long, while others idly sleep.

And thus inured himself to mental toil,
By the assistance of the midnight oil,
Until his mental powers became so vast
That he could seize with gigantic grasp
Questions like this, that future fate involves,
That great philosophers have never solved.

He with a grave and dignitary air,
Seats himself on the judicial chair.
The sides are taken ; breathless silence reigns !
And so intense it almost gives you pain.
All earthly cares have wandered far from view,
And the dread future is all that's left to you

On Time's vast avalanche you stand in awe,
Waiting for God the misty veil to draw
That would reveal eternity to sight,
Show endless woe or Heaven's radiant light ;
Undo nine-tenths of Adam's fallen race
Who've lived and sinned away the day of grace.

A speaker rises ! let us him survey :
His face is pale as the cold ashy clay ;
His auburn locks like wig on marble place
In ringlets hang with a peculiar grace.
He parts his lips—has Cicero arose
And been in school during his long repose ?

With words persuasive as the lips of love
He states the law prescribed by God above,
And handed down through inspiration's hand
Unto the creatures of this fallen land.

In magic tones elysian fields he paints
Of endless joy the blessed abodes of saints,
Where God in grandeur all his power displays,
And high born seraphs swell the song of praise,
Says, he expects to tread those shining plains
Where endless joy and peace celestial reigns.

That blessed abode made for the happy few
Perchance, is not, my friends, a home for you.
You have a home where Hell's dread monster
waits,

Where grief and vengeance bellow at the gates,
Where fear and rage and fume on you stare
Where dread remorse and howling friends ap-
pear.

Where pale, disease seize on your quivering
limbs
And gnawing conscience rends your souls within.
Vile discord there her snaky tresses bear,
And Hell's grim furies in your faces stare.

In tones of thunder shook the whitened walls,
And for the proof he on the scripture calls
And reads this passage " House of Israel, " fly
" From your evil ways, why will ye die ? "
This being said, friend Lewis takes his seat
With looks expressing that he's hard to beat
Another speaker steps upon the stand,
His brow emblazoned like a flaming wand
With sparkling eyes and fiery aspect stood
And thundered forth the mercies of his God ;
Declared that God through Christ had all men
saved

And Hell existed this side of the grave.

Then rose a man, advanced to middle life,
To take part in this exciting strife,
Read forty texts in proof of endless pain,
And modestly required that they be explained

In fifteen minutes, that being the full time
To which his opponent had been confined.
This being done our " Thomas " sits him down
With looks that say " I've vanquished Brown. "

Then rose a youth magnificently tall
Whose stately grandeur interested all ;
Who in Lycurgus school was deeply read
And naught but metaphysics filled his head,
He raised his voice and soared on poetic wings
And gave his views of spiritual things.

Another rose, with comprehension vast,
With eyes enclosed, neath battlement of glass,
With jaws all mounted with a coat of hair,
He on his victims cast a haughty stare,
And opened his mouth—Hell gave a dreadful
yawn
And in the tumult " Fostered " hopes had gone.

The chair was asked the question to decide.

" *Men should be damned* " he instantly replied.

METHODISM INTRODUCED IN NORTHERN TAMA.

By Rev. Solomon W. Ingham.

On the morning of June 3d, 1853, I
left Vinton for the place now known as
Traer. After going about nine miles I ar-
rived at Garrison's Grove. There I saw a
man with his wagon turned westward,
watering his horses. I asked him if he
was going in the direction his wagon in-
dicated, and he replied " I am. " I told him
I would soon overtake him, and he said he
would wait. He was looking at me very
sharp, as though suspicious of something.
I was on horseback, and had my portman-
teau (vulgarly called saddle-bags), in
which I carried my clothing and the nec-
essary apparel to last me during my cir-
cuit over eleven counties.

When at last we got started, my friend
asked me if I had any friends up where
we were going. I replied that I had not.

" Do you know any one there ? "

"Not any one."

"Have you heard the names of any of the settlers up there?"

"Yes, I have," and I mentioned over five of the settlers, his name being among the rest. All being church members he found that his suspicions were correct."

"Ain't you a Methodist preacher?" he asked eagerly.

"Yes."

"Well, 'sposen we shake hands!" he exclaimed. I rode alongside the wagon and over the wheel we gripped, and shook, he saying: "I'm glad to see a Methodist preacher, I've not seen one since I came to the country."

Then sitting back in his seat, he asked: "Are you a circuit preacher?"

"I am."

"How many appointments have you?"

"More than days in the month."

"Poor chance for us—you'll not come here very often," said he.

"Only once a month," I replied, "if you wish me to come at all after you hear me preach."

"Will you form us into a society?"

"Yes, if I find it practicable."

"Well, I don't know whether you'll make it or not. You'll get three at Osborn's, and one at my brothers. At our house we can't do much for you—we can only furnish you six there. But I don't know about Dean; am afraid he won't stick."

At about noon we arrived at a little cabin, where the woman was sick; but the man furnished us with a lunch.

Perhaps two hours before sundown we arrived at the house of my friend, which was within a short distance of the present

site of Traer. His wife had been sick for some time with ague and chills, and was barely able to sit up, which she was doing when we went in.

"Well, ma," said my friend, "that preacher has come. I told you he would."

I took her hand as she sat in the chair, and she had to wipe the tears from her eyes a full minute before she could overcome her feelings sufficiently to speak. I was then made acquainted with all the rest of the family except the oldest daughter, who was not at home. The girls soon prepared us some supper and after partaking, the host says: "Now we must go for my brother Giles. They want to see you. Mary is sick."

We went there and I was introduced to the family and the oldest girl of my friend—my present wife. Mrs. Taylor, was unwell, and was in bed, but we had prayers.

"Now" said Taylor, "we must go to Osborn's, they want to see you." We started and had not gone very far when we saw Osborn coming. We stopped and he came up.

"Well, Osborn," said Taylor, "here is another prospector."

Osborn owned a large amount of land in that neighborhood, but had made up his mind not to allow any one to secure land who did not intend to locate permanently. He therefore proudly asked: "Do you want to buy land for a home? I do not show land to any one else or to speculators any more."

Taylor answered: "He's not that kind of a prospector. He is hunting sheep."

"Sheep! there never was a sheep in forty miles of here!" exclaimed Osborn.

"Lost sheep! Lost sheep!" says Taylor.

"Oh! is he a preacher?"

The answer was yes.

"What kind of a preacher?"

I answered "Methodist."

He seized both my hands and asked, "Will you preach for us?"

I answered that I would.

"Are you a circuit preacher, and will you come again?"

"If you want me to, after you have heard me preach."

"Well, let us go to the house, the women will want to see you."

On we went at a rapid pace, I with difficulty keeping up with him. When we arrived within a few rods of the house Mrs. Osborn met us with a milk bucket in her hands. Osborn told her that "here was a Methodist preacher."

She threw away her milk bucket and seized both my hands. She then wanted to know whether I would preach for them and come again, and insisted that we go in the house and tell her mother. The lady was out at the back door washing potatoes. As soon as Mrs. Osborn got in hearing she began clapping her hands and crying "Mother, mother, here's a Methodist preacher!"

The old lady gave her hands a flirt in the tub of water and met me in the middle of the floor. She threw her arms around my neck weeping and exclaimed: "Praise God, I can once more see a Methodist preacher before I die!" The old lady was over eighty years of age and has long years since passed to her last long sleep.

The following day I preached and

formed a society consisting of the parties named by Taylor. The organization was known as the Wolf Creek appointment, a branch of the Big Woods Mission. Thus was Methodism introduced into the northern part of Tama county.

REMINISCENCE BY NEWTON MILLER, OF CLARK TOWNSHIP.

"Newton Miller and Mary, his wife, settled on the northeast quarter of section 2, Clark township, June 1, 1856. On October 9, that same year, Mary in trying to get home to save her children and home from the prairie fire, lost her life. It was on the second birthday of her baby. No happier family than surrounded the breakfast table that morning. She was one of the best among the good women who became pioneers. She fell in the line of her duty with her face toward Heaven. William the oldest son, in trying to save his mother was severely burned. There have been bad fires since, but none so swift and terrible. William got well in about eighteen months, though badly scarred. William, and his next brother, Henry, enlisted at Buckingham, August 29, 1862, for the war. William died at Iowa City of brain fever before being mustered into the U. S. service. Henry was wounded in the neck at Champion Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863, and died June 7, 1863, of wounds.

Mr. Miller's present wife was Mrs. Mather. She left Missouri in the fall of 1861, to go north to her brother, L. L. Webb, who lived in Benton county, Iowa. She had three boys; they started in the night to go north to "God's country," as they called it; but not knowing the road, they took an abandoned one toward Page county, which was providential for them, as

they were followed the next day by a gang of guerillas, that were after their horses. They heard afterward that part of them were taken prisoners near the Iowa line. They found it a cold time to travel and not much money, but grain was cheap, corn 10 cents a bushel. One noble family living near Toledo, in Tama county, invited them into their house to stay all night, would take no pay except for grain. Their names are Mr. and Mrs. Otterman. "I was a stranger and ye took me in."—Matt. 25: 35. July 3, 1863, John W. Mather, the oldest son, enlisted in the 9th Iowa Cavalry. That winter he took a severe cold, settling in his throat, causing him to lose his voice. He was with his regiment about twenty months after losing his voice before he got his discharge. In the fall after he came home he was plowing and bent down to fix the plow, when one of the horses kicked so close to his head that it took his hat off, which frightened him so that he hallooed. The fright and exertion of hallooing caused something to break in his throat, and after discharging about half a pint of bloody matter he found that he could talk again. His home is now in Toledo. Frank Mather, her second son, together with her brother, L. L. Welch, enlisted in February, 1864, in the 2nd Iowa Infantry.

In April, 1866, Mr. Miller and Mrs. Mather were married and still live near Dy-sart.

One of the first settlers here was Father Moss and family and his son Henry, and his family on section 18, in 1856. Acel and Catharine Parmenter, settled on the

southwest quarter of section one. They have gone to the better country. They were good people, remembered with love and respect by all who knew them.

The first wedding was Newton Perkins and Ellen Moss. The first school was taught by Jacob Parmenter, in Newton Miller's house.

There were nine soldiers enlisted from this township; William, Henry and Newton Miller, Newton Perkins, Jerome Plummer, John Bowen, Matt Eikerman, and Torrence brothers.

Nearly all the inhabitants were Methodist.

"THE PIONEER DOCTOR."

By H. T. Babbitt, M. D.

Voltaire says a physician is a very unfortunate man, as he is expected to keep the people well, when they violate the very laws of their existence every hour of their lives.

The life of a physician is no sinecure, as all who follow the profession well know—true there is a funny side in the practice of medicine, as well as a serious one.

Twenty-five to thirty years ago, it was rather a serious matter to be a physician—and to make the long and lonesome rides, through this then newly and sparsely settled country—when there were scarcely any roads, and no bridges, and you were frequently lost on the wide expanse of prairie, and often floundering in sloughs—to find your horse deep in the mire, and it was with difficulty that you could get out—sometimes your vehicle broken or your saddle girth or your harness torn—this was the funny side very often. We mostly rode on horseback in those days,

as there were nothing but bridle paths in many parts of the country, but more especially up and down the Iowa river and also up and down Deer Creek, where the paths would more frequently follow along the streams, which were very crooked, and had to be crossed quite often. We were also obliged to ford the Iowa river, which was often very high and dangerous, especially in the night. The writer remembers once in having gone across the river to see a patient who wished to be bled. After we had seen the person and performed the operation, we hastened to return home as we saw a storm approaching, or rather a blizzard from the northwest. The rain and sleet commenced to pour down, and when we arrived at the river, we found it had risen quite rapidly, but as we had a large powerful horse we entered the stream and with whip and voice urged him through. Our vehicle was whirled around almost ahead of the horse, but we succeeded in keeping our seat, and getting over all right.

As our little boy was with us, we hurried home to get his boots off, as they were frozen to his feet, but did him no injury—with the thermometer 20 or more degrees below zero. That was a serious ride.

The people were generally friendly and did everything they could to make us comfortable, in their small log cabins, with scarcely room for their own families. Sometimes the doctor had to sleep as best he could—sit up all night in a chair.

The most disagreeable rides were those up and down the Iowa river, as the paths or roads ran down the large bottoms covered with a rank growth of grass almost as high as the horse, which at night, or af-

ter a heavy shower of rain, would be very wet, and you would get your clothes quite wet, and then sometimes you would be chased by wolves, bitten by mosquitoes, and almost scared to death, by the snakes, which often came into the cabins, and would lie near the stove to keep warm, or climb upon the flour sack or even the beds—we have seen them.

We will relate an odd incident about a lady and a water-melon. She had eaten part of the melon, then laid the two halves together, and put them on a box, on the outside of the house, thinking the snakes would not find it; but the next day when she was about to eat the balance of the melon which she had also wrapped up in a table cloth, she had no sooner opened the melon when there lay a large rattle-snake inside. She instantly screamed and threw the melon, cloth and all, and ran up the creek, still screaming, when, thinking that there was no one within a half mile or more, she returned, and with a hoe killed his snakeship, which had seventeen rattles.

The ague along the river bottoms was almost thick enough to cut with a knife, so to speak, and the settlers were often severely afflicted with those diseases, no doubt caused by the dense growth of vegetable matter, and the breaking up of the soil, producing a very great amount of vegetable decomposition, which was deleterious in its effects. Now for a little amusing incident.

Some twenty-five years ago, we were called one night to see an old lady, the wife of Patrick Dowd, a "rable ould Irish gentleman," living about seven miles off; went and found her suffering some from

pain and sleeplessness. When we arrived there the old gentlemen came out, bid us good evening, and says "Doctor alight and come into the castle," which consisted of sod for the lower story, and was covered on the top with boards, which seemed to answer for a hen house. After we had relieved the troubles of the old lady by some medicine, and she dropped off into a nice sleep, we were invited to remain for tea, which we did, of course. The old gentleman said to his son-in-law, John Egan, and his son Frank, "Boys take a fowl off the roost;" they proceeded to do so, went over-head, and after a few moments Mr. Dowd said, "Boys dont take a shank-hi." The fowl was cooked in due time, of which we ate heartily and drank some tea, when we left for home, driving back in the dark and crossing a little bridge made by laying two boards lengthwise for the wheels to run on, and the horse to pass between, across the ditch.

The practice of medicine is hardly as pleasant at the present day, as it was in the early settlement of the county, notwithstanding the great inconvenience of long and lonesome rides, there was less compietion and hard feelings, than there seems to be at present. The pe ple seem to be more difficult to get along with. It requires much skill and tact to hold your patient through an attack of disease, provided it should happen to continue a few weeks or months. This is owing a good deal to meddling with the sick by outsiders. No doubt many may mean well, but it is injurious to the patient, and unjust to the physician.

The medical profession is an honorable

one if conducted in an honorable manner. John Quincy Adams said it was the most "honorable of all professions." The doctor certainly feels proud to relieve the pain and distress of his patients; to soothe the dying pillow, and to comfort the afflicted friends. But the people are sometimes imposed upon by pretenders, who claim to cure all the "ills flesh is heir to," and to raise the dead, but we think the days of miracles have passed—are there too many doctors, or has the profession lost all honor? The people seem to be growing weaker and wiser, but at the expense of rigorous health—the system of cramming in school does not fit the young man for a useful life, nor the young woman to be a good staunch helpmeet. Was the boy bright and clever, that was sufficient reason for the forcing and cramming him—so far however as strictly goes, the boys have a certain conservatism about them that prevents them from committing suicide by excessive brain work. The poor girls, with their finer organizations are the unfortunate victims. How often does the doctor have interesting lady patients, who talk beautifully, as they recline upon the sofa, but who, when married and mothers of a single child, probably are unequal to the task of a household, or the care of a family.

Our great grandmothers got their schooling during winter months, and let their brains lie fallow for the rest of the year. They knew less of Euclid and the classics, than about housekeeping, and about how housework should be done, but they made good wives and mothers, and bore sturdy sons and buxom daughters and plenty at that.



L. Quersmiedel



From the age of eight to fourteen our daughters spend most of their time, either in the unwholesome air of the recitation room, or pouring over their books, when they should be at play, when released from school, within a year it may be she becomes engaged to some unwary youth, who, bewitched by her face, and charmed by her intelligence, sees not the frail body, and butterfly down, he weds her to find she has brought him a dower of ill-health, with a large outfit of headaches, and spineaches. Unequal to the task, she at first tolerates, and then loathes the domestic ties; the trouble follows, both unhappy whether they remain together or not, or obtain divorces, and change mates, the Doctor being a perpetual witness to the vices and follies and their fatal results. Some may say doctors are opposed to education. Not so. But we do not believe in educating the mind at the expense of the body, thereby producing a weak and effeminate race of people. Therefore less cramming in school, more out-door exercise, and riding on horse-back and walking, also invigorates the body, develops the muscular system, strengthens the nerves, promotes the health, and appetite, and is a great pleasure to the persons so inclined. Planting trees, shrubbery, and otherwise beautifying our homes, than which nothing can be more pleasing and satisfactory to ourselves and to those who admire such things—and who does not?

The people owe certain duties to the physician, and the physician owes certain duties to the people. We remember once sleeping on a few boards in a cabin loft, as they were generally

called, for a few hours after being up all day and night, we had to be pushed up through a small hole, kept our overcoat on, and when somewhat rested we sprang down through the opening to partake of some food, when we started for home. We lived well in those days; did not, of course, have many of the modern delicacies such as canned fruits, but we had good substantial food, such as corn and wheat bread, pork, eggs, beef prairie-chickens, which were very abundant in those days, and venison, as deer were plenty. There was also an abundance of wild fruit, such as plums, crab-apples, cherries and other varieties, which our good wives prepared for their families. We think such a diet was more conducive to health, not troubled so much with those modern diseases as dyspepsia and indigestion.

TOLEDO REMINISCENCE.

By T. Brown.

You request me to write you a *létter* as one of the old settlers in Tama county. I promised I would. I shall have to delve among the memories of the past, go back to the days of boyhood and hunt out for the stored up treasures written upon the tablet of the mind, covered with the collections of twenty-nine years of active business life, to find material.

In the spring of 1855, I entered Tama county. The smoke of the wigwam of the savage, and log house of the pioneer mingled together. The prairie was then with few exceptions, one immense field, shortly before the pastures of the buffalo and wild deer. It then appeared like nature's garden, covered with a teeming growth of herbage and flowers in summer to be mown

down by fire in the fall. I well remember the morning I arrived at Toledo, a little town springing into business life. I met that evening John Connell, John Zehrung, T. J. Staley, Lou Merchant, D. D. Appelgate and some others, all young men, there at Mr. Wadley's. I looked them over and formed my opinion. I am not positive that Merchant was there. They formed their opinion of me probably. Staley was county treasurer and recorder of the county, the custodian of the cash and titles. Some thought him a little vain. He hired me to record deeds for him. I always felt flattered when he gave me instructions, he did so in such a condescending tone that seemed to flatter me to think I was addressed by him. He did it himself without communicating through an agent, and I felt for him, when I thought of the humility he took upon himself to address one who was a laboring man, and his house had blinds and panels and a door-yard fence and a front-yard and trees, all of which showed wealth, and to some, extravagance. I have seen no change in John Connell, a polite, courteous, good fellow, any one could approach; always a gentleman, never excelling or falling below himself. There was Appelgate, the clerk, all know him; kind and genial, a little set in his way, with his own notions of right and wrong, and not easily convinced against his will, and the less he said about a thing the more certain he was, he was right. Then there was Lou Merchant, the very antipode of Appelgate; a little Frenchy in manners, address and appearance, only lacking a mustache to make a Frenchman. A charming ladies' man for the parlor, or an escort, possibly less courted as a husband. His

classical countenance not angular enough for a nun, clear enough for a woman, and if those luxuriant, dark brown locks had hung on a head a little finer made, and a chin-dimpled and had it been banded, he could have been changed into a woman in a giffy. Lou was the great debater of all moral questions, fastidious in his dress and manner as a dancing-master. His face resembling a piece of rare statuary from an old master, and as passionless as a twelve year old boy at a dancing school.

He was a great theological student. All instructive mothers pointed him out as a sample to their boys when they were old enough to go in company, particularly if they showed evidence of precociousness. The girls all admired him, but still had some doubts. They did not know just what he lacked, but there was a secret, intuitive something that they could not clearly determine, that crept over a heaving bosom and loving heart that demanded hesitation. Lou never married. The bar had but two lights when I came to Tama county—Phillips and Noah Levering. Soon all doubt was expelled. C. J. L. Foster, N. C. Wieting, and T. W. Jackson came, who, with myself, were sufficient to satisfy the legal desires of the people.

Foster delivered a Fourth of July oration in 1855. I shall always remember that magnificent peroration when he said, "There is something so grand in the location of Iowa, situated between the rolling waters of the mighty Mississippi, and bound on the west by the placid, clear and sparkling Missouri—the unlimited prairie covered with flowers between—something so pure in the air we breathe, sweetened by the rays of a western sun that soon

becomes ethereal and eastern pigmies spring to western giants."

We all cheered when he closed.

There was Thomas A. Graham, that always felt he was not fully appreciated by a good people, and felt regret that they were blind to the many kindnesses he was willing to bestow when he offered himself as a sacrifice to save them. He was a kind man at heart, with rather an inquiring turn of mind. Tom Murray was sheriff; always the same Tom Murray he now is, and so well known that any words I may say would be novel.

Noah Myers was school fund commissioner, and the great business man of the county. I cannot describe him; I have no tact. He was a man of considerable energy and activity. He is gone, and I will not attempt to say more. John C. Vermilya was county judge, a man of good ability and thoroughly honest. He was charged with not being firm, but it was an error—unless kindness led him away. I undertook to defend a counterfeiter, upon whose person a large amount of spurious money was found. I tried to raise some technical questions and avoid the facts, but the Judge kept his eye fixed on the money, and that unexplained fact of guilty possession was a silent, but potent witness that no skill of mine could overcome. It was justice he wanted, and I never knew his thoughts to go beyond the strict line of right.

I always meet the old settlers of Tama county with pleasure. It seems a sort of home yet. I have written already more than necessary, and close.

Yours, etc.,

T. BROWN.

HOW THE COURT GOT ACROSS THE IOWA RIVER.

In 1856 Judge Hubbard, of the District Court, and T. Walter Jackson, a lawyer from Toledo, were on their way, at one time, from Toledo to Montezuma, then the county-seat of Poweshiek county. The water was high, and there was no bridge over the Iowa river. Unless they could get across by some means, they would be obliged to go to Marengo, which would add nearly seventy miles to their journey. "The Court" enquired at Toledo how they were going to get across, and was told to go to J. H. Hollen, and he would get them across if any one could. Finally they arrived at Hollen's, and "Harvey" told them "Of course he could get them over."

Accordingly J. H. Hollen and his brother W. T., secured some ropes, and they with the Judge, Jackson and the horse and buggy, repaired to a point on the river just south of where Tama City now is. The Hollen brothers, then took an old log which had been hollowed into a trough, and in this they crossed to the other side of the river, carrying one end of the rope. The other end was then tied to the buggy, and in a few minutes it was pulled across the stream. The current was so strong that the buggy was kept whirling over and over until it struck shallow water. J. H. Hollen then swam the horse across. It was an ugly beast, and this was accomplished with much difficulty. Then for taking "the Court" and Jackson over. They were both made to strip stark naked and lie flat in the bottom of the log to keep it balanced, and the Hollen's towed them over in safety. As will be

imagined, it was a laughable sight to see the dignified Judge lay flat in the bottom of an old trough ; while with Jackson, he was a young, stylish fellow, lately from New York, and at that time a member of the Legislature, and it must have been amusing to see him lay aside his fine garments, and red-top boots to assume a like position alongside the Judge. Thus the old saying came, "How Hollen got the Court in a hollow log."

REMINISCENCE OF THE EARLY DAYS IN
NORTHERN TAMA.

By Daniel Connell.

At a re-union of the old settlers at Traer, in 1875, Daniel Connell delivered an address, which was full of historical data. The following was gleaned from it and is presented as a reminder of days gone by :

There is a time in the life of a man—also of a woman—that is of great interest to him and to her. The time when they leave the home of their birth and childhood, their parents and all the pleasing associations of life. The emigrant, however much he expects to better his fortunes by emigration, parts from the land of his nativity with misgivings and reaches his destination in sorrow and fear. Particularly is this the case if the person seeks a new country ; there is something about it undefined and the mind pictures hardships and dangers. When at last the emigrant overcomes all privations, when success has crowned his efforts, there are few more pleasing thoughts than the retrospective, and one of their delights is to gather together and rehearse the incidents of—to them—old times.

Annual meetings of old settlers are becoming common in the west since the old settlers became able to enjoy themselves, and nothing is more interesting to them at these re-unions than a recitation of the history of those old days, at that time, days of strife for life and comfort ; but now days of ease and prosperity. Men never tire of the oft-told tale of early days. There is no reading so pleasant as history, little that men are as much interested in. We are interested in reading the history of the world, of our country and of the community we helped to create. Here we are deeply interested. Who was the first man that came here, when did he come, who made the first land entry and when, who were first married and when, what did the bride wear and who performed the ceremony ? The first birth and the first death are of interest, the first meeting and the first school, the first election and how many votes were polled and who was elected, the establishment of the saw and grist mills, the long trips to market and the enjoyment of those trips ; the political division of the settlement ; the methods of recreation of those early settlers. As the years glide by, the first settlers one by one will pass away and there will be none left to tell our story, so I proceed to gather up the fragments and weave them together that they be not lost, but preserved for our children and theirs.

Previous to the spring of 1853, Tama county was attached to Benton county for political and judicial purposes. Before this date the population of Tama, was sparse ; according to the United States census of 1850, there were but eight white inhabitants. They were all or nearly all

in Richland township, near Anthony Wilkinson and family, who are there now after twenty-six years sojourn.

There has been some uncertainty as to the date of the first arrival (in Northern Tama) on this part of Wolf Creek—known by nearly everybody at that time as Big Creek. This uncertainty arose from the fact that those first settlers have long since departed, and their present residence is unknown. There is little doubt that the first settlers here were Norman Osborn, David Dean, and his adult sons, Ira and Lewis. These parties arrived here on the 1st day of January, 1852, Mr. Osborn taking possession of the land now occupied by the heirs of George Kober, then moved to the land now owned by Ira and Giles Taylor. Mr. Dean settled upon Twelve Mile Creek, on land now owned by A. Austin and J. Kingley, in Buckingham township. His sons settled on land now owned by G. Jaqua, Esq.

The summer and fall of this year brought important accessions to the settlement. Mr. Dunkle, who settled upon the Kober land, buying from Osborn, Nelson Usher on the Horace Hartshorn farm, Volney Carpenter who did not remain long, Pat Casey and John Connely, of unsavory memory, settled near where Clarks mill was afterward built.

On the first of July arrived John and Joseph Connell, Jonas P. Wood and Wm. D. Hitchner. Later in the summer came Josua C. and L. E. Wood, Wesley A. Daniel, Daniel Connell, Senior, Robert Connell, and his sister Margaret, now wife of Jonas P. Wood, also Mr. Story, who sold to William Gordon. These all settled on the west side of Wolf Creek,

around the village of Buckingham, which was soon afterward laid out. These were all the settlers during 1852.

A few additions were made in 1853, viz: The brothers Ira and Giles Taylor and their families and a Mr. Spade, regarding whom I can learn but little, and V. Helm. The same spring the first opening was made in Geneseo by Mr. Hil' and several adult sons, Harrison, Mark and William, who settled near the east side of Six Mile Grove, and William is still occupying the old homestead. John Riley came about the same time and still remains on his first purchase, a quiet unobtrusive man whom the writer has never yet seen.

After this, emigration increased more rapidly. The year 1854 witnessed the arrivals of Geo. Root on the 16th of January, P. Nungesser, Henry and Jacob Daniel, the two Yays, H. A. and Q. D. Hartshorn, Mr. Horton and son, who were drowned two months after their arrival Mr. Baker, Alfred Wood, Frederick Church, G. Jaqua, Willard Snow and Robert Granger, Henry VanVliet, Rolf and Whitney: Henry, better known as Yankee Smith. West Wilson and Nelson Felter, entered land in Crystal, this year. Mr. F. remained, but Mr. Wilson did not bring his family until the following year. Leander and Theodore F. Clark, William Gordon and family, Nathaniel and Newton Spencer and his son, who was killed by lightning in 186-, H. C. Green, Norman Rice, Nathan Fisher, Mr. Fee, Mr. Powell and Jonathan Hardin settled in Carroll on the south branch of Salt Creek.

These comprise all the arrivals during 1854. At this time the settlers were

widely scattered, mostly in uncomfortable log cabins, not a frame house, not even a board one in the settlement. Until this year there was no saw mill to make boards, and it was a long distance to the nearest mill, so puncheon floors, shakes, split and sawed shingles for the roof; after the first cold snap mud was used to fill the chinks, (as no lime could be got,) which the first rains in the spring washed out, leaving plenty of circulation. Sometimes the roofs were so constructed as to enable the occupants of the chambers to study the geography of the heavens before sleep.

In 1855 a large addition was made to the population, and this is as late as I am able to name them, and I cannot now name them in the order of their arrivals. This year came the Stoakes family, who in point of numbers have ever been an important part of the community. Originally from Ohio, they settled in Van-Buren county, and during the spring mentioned arrived here. At the same time—with them—came H. T. Gaston, Esq., and L. S. Cope, who were connected with the Stoakes' by marriage. This family by the marriage of their sons and daughters, have made extensive ramifications. About the same period came the Klingman family—Stephen, George and Hiram—bringing Mertz, James Hamilton and several others with them. J. A. Stewart, A. Wilbur, George Kober, E. Murdock, George Lyman, Nathan Harman and Mr. Kibbe, settled on Salt Creek. John McKune, Mrs. Morton, the family of West Wilson, and Mr. Buchanan at the east side of Crystal township. David Torrence became the solitary settler of Clark. Mr.

Greenleaf, Lyman Cody, George Sloss, G. McMillan, and John Wilson and his family, remarkable for their numbers and intelligence, a family who have had a marked influence in the community for good, although they did not arrive this year. Yet I may here add that the Wilson family have been the means of inducing more settlers to the place than can well be counted, who on their arrival settled as near each other as they could, until now Scotland, from a southeast to a northwest direction from their meeting-house extends fifteen miles. F. B. Kile, his mother, brother, and sisters, of the latter one was the first wife of J. C. Wood and one of H. A. Hartshorn. John Tedford Joel Haywood, the Hansells, Joseph Guernsey, H. W. Beach and the Slade family, settled in Geneseo township. J. T. Ames and William C. Reed, A. Boylan, D. C. Ladd, Henry Beaty, D. Higgins, Charles Loop, J. W. Southwick, J. L. Moore, Peter Greenlee, and C. Hester and his sons, who laid out the village of Charlottesville, now West Union, and opened the first store in the settlement in the fall of this year and went to Kansas the following year, or in 1857. A Quinn settled in Four Mile Grove, and Joshua Hull on the east side of Spring Creek township. T. R. and S. B. Shiver, John Byworth, and Patrick Emmett. October 19, of this year the writer came with his family, and the first winter was deputy treasurer and recorder; during that period I collected all taxes and recorded all the deeds and mortgages with plenty of spare time. I mention this to show the great difference in the county business now and then.

As it is a matter of interest to some to know who were the first parties married, I have taken pains to learn for the satisfaction of such. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Knott and Miss Martha Taylor, daughter of Ira Taylor, by Rev. S. W. Ingham. These parties removed to Kansas, and Mr. Knott died there this past summer.

The second parties were Rev. S. W. Ingham, who officiated at the first named marriage, and Miss Cynthia Taylor, a sister of the first bride, which event happened in the spring of 1854; the ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Pettetish.

The third contracting parties were Harrison Hill and Charlotte Helm, in the fall of 1854. John Connell, Esq., performed the ceremony. It is said that at the marriage the groom was coatless, and the guests had a good time generally.

The fourth, and last that I will mention, occurred in the fall of 1854, and was John Zehrung and Miss Mary Connell, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Pettetish, a pioneer through these parts, preaching the gospel to all who would hear.

The first birth was in the family of W. D. Hitchner, and was a daughter—America P.—born December 1, 1852, and died in December, 1856.

The first death was a child of Mr. Spade, aged 14, who died during harvest time, 1853. The second was a child of Mr. Usher, five years old, in the fall of 1853. About the same time a child of Mr. Carpenter, some four years old, died. In the spring or early summer of 1854 a Mr. Morton and his son were crossing Wolf Creek, at Indian Ford, on the land of J. B. Green, were drowned, and on the 10th

of September of same year Joseph Connell, who had been to Benton City for grist, was returning home, some three miles west of Vinton, was taken with severe cramps. He was laid on the ground while a messenger was dispatched to Vinton for aid, and was removed to Vinton, where he died the same night in great pain. He was aged 26 years—just 21 years ago. At the time it was generally supposed to be a case of Asiatic cholera. In the death of Joseph Connell the infant settlement lost an industrious, upright young man. Cheerfully he bore the privations which the isolation of the settlement imposed on the inhabitants. When affairs looked dark his disposition and faith enabled him to see light beyond. In the season of 1854 typhus fever in a malignant form prevailed to a considerable extent considering the number of inhabitants. It was particularly severe in the family of Ira Taylor, who lost by its ravages three sons and one daughter.

Of these early settlers I learn of the following that they have passed away. There may be others of whom I have not learned. The following is the list: One of Dean's boys, Joseph Connell, Wm. Gordon, Jr., W. D. Hitchner, Mr. Hill and his son Harrison, Nathaniel Spencer, and his son Newton, Cernelius Gay, famed for his many virtues, Mr. Horton, and his son, Fred Church the genial social man; John McKune, Lemuel and Amos Kile, and their two sisters, Elizabeth and Philena, Joseph Guerney, Mr. Slade, Henry Beatty, Dexter Higgins, Peter Greenla, S. B. Shiner, L. S. Cope, George S. Kober, and Patrick Casey why removed to Kansas and was killed by the Border Ruffians

while defending his home. The wives of William Gordon, Daniel Connell, Henry Van Vleit, James A. Stewart, West Wilson, A. Quinn, George Lyman, Joseph Hull, J. Byworth and John Stoakes; the mother of the Wood family and J. T. Ames and the wife of John Stoakes.

Of the other old settlers not now on the ground I have failed to learn of their present location with few exceptions. Of the most of those remaining here it can be said they have builded well, they have proved good citizens, stamped the impress of their characters on the morals, religious and educational interests of the settlement, and as a rule have succeeded in accumulating a competence.

Since writing the above list of our honored dead, another name has been added to the roll of those whose memories are dear to us. Daniel Connell, Senior, in the 80th year of his age, one of the earliest of the old settlers, "a good man and just," of whom it had many times during the whole course of his long and useful life been said, that, "he never had an enemy." He saw this settlement when there was perhaps no more than twenty-five souls in its borders of six townships and died when its population can be counted by thousands.

From the earliest period of the settlement until 1873 the inhabitation labored under the disadvantage of being a long distance from a market. The first railroad that penetrated into Iowa was in January 1856, from Davenport to Iowa City where it remained for many years. Previous to this event the people of Northern Tama were in the habit of going to Dubuque to do their trading, a journey of 200 miles.

Were they forced to go that distance now it would be considered a hardship. Those in the neighborhood of Toledo went to Muscatine, a distance of 250 miles. When the railroad reached Iowa City a distance of eighty miles from here, it was considered an advantage, when finally in 1860 it reached Cedar Rapids, fifty miles from us, we considered it near, the distance could be made with a load of wheat in four days easy, and three when time pressed. These long journeys were relieved of their monotony by companionship and many is the rich story that many of the men before me could relate of those trips to Cedar Rapids without the company of the ladies. In two years after the road reached Cedar Rapids a road was built to Waterloo and for many years that was our market, this place contributing hundreds of thousands of dollars of the material wealth of that enterprising city. Our people were well pleased when the road reached Waterloo,—they could go to market in two days, and only travel fifty miles. Some five years since a road reached La Porte City and many could go to market and back in a day. Then at last in 1873 a railroad was completed to Traer our joy was complete, and many—had they been possessed of a little more land would have been ready to share the desire of Simeon, of the New Testament, *but they are waiting for the land.*

In the isolation of the settlement, time did not pass heavy. During the winter the men in the day time would meet in the store at Buckingham and lay out roads, fill up the depressions in them, bridge the sloughs and creeks, in fact, working them generally. It was easier to do it on the

counter in winter, than on the roads in the summer. There was the singing school, that never-exhausted resort to while away tedium. For a few years we had a lyceum productive of much good.

There was always in this settlement a good feeling prevailing toward ministers and one of the pleasures looked forward to was the donation parties at the minister's house, fruitful of good feeling among all, and pecuniarily beneficial to the pastor. The early emigrants to the west were mostly young people who must at times relax from the stern realities of subduing nature and earning a living. One of the means employed by our young people was the social dance and they entered into its enjoyment with a zest. The social party was much in vogue by the married people, and scores would weekly meet at the various houses during the winter. Fourth of July pic-nics also. Thus our early settlers enjoyed themselves making the long winters pass pleasantly, enjoying themselves better then than now.

POSTOFFICES.

Probably the first and greatest hardship the first settlers in a new country feel, is the want of postal facilities. They are so anxious to receive a letter from home; so anxious to send one, that they keenly feel the loss of the opportunities. The settlers here were no exception to this state of feeling. The nearest accessible postoffice was Vinton, as the travel of that day passed through that village, the mail for this settlement was left there. The postmaster at Vinton becoming acquainted with everyone, took pains to forward the mail matter by some one, and it was left

at a convenient point. When the stores were opened at West Union and Buckingham, they became accommodation post-offices. The writer at his store, would receive mail to be sent east; every morning he would make up the bundle and hand it to the first man passing east, who mailed it at Vinton or Cedar Rapids. Hundreds of letters were thus forwarded and he never knew one to be lost. In the winter of 1856-7, it was proposed to change the direction of our mail to Toledo and hire a carrier, accordingly, a subscription was opened; West Wilson was hired at \$3.00 per trip, Dr. Daniel and D. Connell, Jr., being responsible to him. Mr. Wilson made twelve trips and the endorsers had it all to pay except fifty cents. In the meantime, efforts were being made to have a mail route established; Mr. Wood postmaster at Vinton, interesting himself, service commenced on the route, Vinton to Albion, a town of importance then in Marshall county. George Young was postmaster at Wood postoffice on the west side of Yankee Grove; S. Klingaman at Wolf Creek; L. B. Collins, at Collin's Grove; W. B. King at Union Grove. Mr. Klingaman retained the office for about a year, when he made way for Dexter Higgins, who removed the office to West Union, where it remained until 1873, when it was removed to Traer; the present P. M is Miss Taylor. Between Mr. Higgins and Miss Taylor the number who had the office were legion.

An effort to establish an office was successful at Buckingham in 1859, with O. Gravatt, Postmaster. A strong political influence was brought to bear, to prevent any postal service, and it was not until

May, 1860, that an office with mail service was finally opened, with D. Connell, Jr., postmaster. At first the service was weekly, then semi-weekly, then tri-weekly and finally a daily service. A money order office was established and thus this settlement was as well provided for as was needed. This office was continued in the same building, and under the same postmaster until his resignation in 1874. J. R. Holman, was appointed postmaster and removed the office to near the center of the township, and after a few months it was discontinued. During its life it was an important institution in the settlement.

At an early day the Fork's office was established with A. McElhiney, postmaster; that gave way to the Evergreen office, Joel Haywood, postmaster, who resigned a few days since and removed to California, after a residence among us of twenty years.

An office was established at the west side of Crystal, and one at Crystal village, with W. Wilson, Esq., as postmaster; the one at the west side was discontinued as was the Collins Grove office. An office was established in the northern part of Buckingham, called Bovina, with Charles Blanchard, as P. M.; discontinued in 1873. An office named Etta, with Tyler Converse as postmaster, was established in Clark township about 1870. An office was established in Grant, called Connell, with Alex. Mitchell as postmaster, and one in Lincoln called Fifteen Mile Grove; and at a later day, one called Coldville. At present the settlement has all the mail facilities they want, nearly all through the influence of one man.

SCHOOLS.

The foundation of schools was slow growth. The houses of the settlers were far apart, few children and no public houses. The first school was opened by Miss Rachel Wood, in the summer of 1854. The first school-house was erected in Buckingham in the spring of 1856, and school was opened that summer with Miss Jane Noble as teacher. The house not being plastered there was no winter session. In the summer of 1857, the teacher was Miss Charlotte Hester. I think it was in 1857 the corner school-house was erected, and in 1858 the one at West Union. After that they multiplied rapidly, until now there is supposed to be one every three miles. In nothing did the early settlers take greater interest or spend more money, than in support of schools, or as willingly—all honor to the people of this settlement. In intelligent children, growing into intelligent men and women, these outlays of time and money spent for schools is returning and will continue to return an hundred fold.

In 1868, Buckingham was formed into an Independent District; in 1870 a new school-house was erected and two schools for ten months in each year maintained, and is yet continued. The season of 1875 being more successful than any previous one, with John Frazee, teacher of the higher department. In connection with the Buckingham school a school-house, was erected on the west side of the district near the residence of L. E. Wood, which was destroyed by a tornado in 1865; but which has lately been rebuilt.

MEETINGS AND CHURCHES.

As will be noticed, among the very earliest settlers were the Connell family—1852. They had been in the employ of Gov. Wm. A. Buckingham of Norwich, Connecticut. To one of them he at an early day wrote these words: "Say to the people of your place that I shall always be deeply interested in the progress among them of education, temperance and religion, and you will gratify me if you will do all in your power for the advancement of those interests, and let me know when I can assist you." Nobly in after years he responded. This family was always foremost in the settlement in the interest of religion and education, and the former early took root here. The first preaching was probably by Rev. S. W. Ingham in the spring of 1853. Wolf creek cut the settlement in two, and services were usually held in the morning at the house of Ira Taylor, and afternoon or evening at the house of the Wood family. The first Sabbath school was organized in 1853 at the house of Norman L. Osborn near the present residence of George Sloss. Mr. Story was superintendent. This school was re-organized in 1854.

The early preachers here were Methodist; beside Mr. Ingham there were in 1854 Revs. Powell and Fisher, residing in Carroll township, and a clergyman named Pettefish; in 1855 Rev. Brown, and in 1856 the Rev. S. Dunton. During the summer of 1856 T. R. Shiner organized a Union Sunday school at the Buckingham school house, which was built this spring. He raised five dollars and sent it to the U. B. Depository at Dayton, Ohio, and they sent him fifteen dollars' worth of

books. In the spring of 1857 the Union Sunday school was re-organized, with James A. Stewart as superintendent, and D. Connell librarian. This summer Geo. Buckingham sent a library of books containing 350 volumes, many of them standard works of considerable value. D. Connell paid the express charges from Norwich, Connecticut, which at that time was of importance to him. During this season, or a considerable portion of it, the school-house was usurped by some carpenters, and every Sabbath morning Mr. Connell and wife, assisted by Mrs. Jane Smith, swept and cleaned the house before it could be used for meeting and Sunday school, and he carried the books back and forth every Sabbath. At this time the school-house was not plastered, and there were no services during the winter of 1857-8. In the spring of 1858 the school was re-organized by appointing the same officers. In the spring of 1859 T. R. Shiner was superintendent and J. A. Stewart librarian. This union arrangement was continued until the Congregational church was erected in 1867.

In June 1856, Rev. O. W. Emerson, at the house of C. Hester, organized a Congregational Church consisting of six members, called the Twelve Mile Congregational Church. Mr. Emerson was a home missionary, and in the spring of 1857, he visited the church. During his absence there was no preaching of that order. Some time in 1857, there was a meeting of the church going people at Buckingham on the subject of engaging a minister of some denomination. There was represented, Congregationalist, Methodist, United Brethren, and Univer-

salist. There was not strength enough in either element to pay a man. During the summer three Presbyterians ministers had been here, Mr. Robinson, of Vinton, his brother, of Steamboat Rock, and Mr. Jones, of Cedar Rapids. Leander Clark and Daniel Connell were appointed a committee to find a minister, and authorized to encourage a good man without regard to his denominational proclivities. The last of October, Rev. J. R. Upton, a Congregational minister, came and preached. After the services the congregation resolved itself into a business meeting, and it was agreed to have Mr. Upton preach. An arrangement was made whereby he was to be the pastor of the Congregational church, and he commenced his labors December 1, 1857, and continued for two years. The following year, the Rev. Mr. Emerson, who had settled here in the meantime, preached for the church. Mr. Emerson then retiring until September, 1863, they had no preacher. At that date the Rev. Mr. Roberts settled with the church, continuing until 1871. It was during his pastorate that the "Great Awakening" took place. Rev. Mr. Marble assisted Mr. Roberts, commencing December 1, 1868, and continued until about February, 1869. On January 1st, for the week of prayer, Rev. J. D. Potter, of Connecticut, a successful revivalist came; his meetings were held for four days with marked results, three hundred men and women confessed their sins, and the permanent strength of the Congregational and Methodist churches to-day is attributable to this great revival. Mr. Roberts was succeeded by Rev. Henry Mills, who resigned at the end of eight months.

Rev. J. B. Gilbert was settled in July, 1872, and preached until September 1, 1874. In 1866 and 1867, this church built a meeting house in Buckingham, which was dedicated in June, 1867, sermon by Rev. Dr. Magoon, president of Iowa College. Gov. Buckingham took great interest in this house, contributing rather more than one half of the cost, which was \$4,000. He also donated a valuable pulpit bible and a carpet, his wife gave valuable additions to the library, and a sister of Mrs. Buckingham, Miss Jane Ripley, sent a communion service. At this time the name of the church was changed to Buckingham Congregational church and the house called Ripley Chapel. In September, 1874, the house was taken down and removed to Traer. In April, 1875, Rev. C. Bissell was engaged and is the present pastor; the present resident membership is 100. The church is now called "Buckingham Church" in honor of the late Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut. The meeting house still is called Ripley Chapel, in memory of his wife.

The Methodist organization here properly begins in 1853 when Rev. S. W. Ingham commenced his labors, and meetings have been continuous since. I have failed to obtain statistics. I recall among the pastors in charge, men of indomitable energy and zeal, laboring to upbuild their church, the revered name of Donelson, of deep piety, I knew him well; the eloquent Fawcett; the nervous, impetuous Baker; the studious Mr. Sea; the sensitive spirit Holbrook, cut out of rough material yet done well his Master's work. The present pastor is Rev. Moore.

In 1867-8 they erected a meeting house, Gov. Buckingham contributing liberally for its erection. In 1874 the house was moved to Traer; the present membership is probably not far from 100.

The United Presbyterians organized in 1860, with a membership of eighteen. Their first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Kerr, then Rev. Bull, and next Rev. Trumbull. In 1871 they erected a neat house of worship costing about \$3,000; the present membership is 127. During the present year there have been two organizations, off-shoots from the parent stem, one in Traer with twenty members and one in Grant with eighteen members.

In 1857 the United Brethren formed a class and maintained preaching for a number of years. Rev. Mr. Kerns was the pioneer throughout Northren Tama, preaching four years at Buckingham. For a number of years their principal class was in Buckingham, latterly it has been in the south part of Perry. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Hicks with a membership of thirty.

The Universalists had occasional preaching during 1858-9 and regular in 1860 and 1861, with Dr. Brice as pastor. In 1868 and 1869, Revs. Wilson and Brinkerhoff preached, but they never had any organization.

In addition to those named the Presbyterians are also represented. They have a church in Crystal township called "Salem Church." It was organized at an early day. The Baptists have a church at Bovina of some forty members and regular preaching. There is, at present, preaching every Sabbath in nearly every school district in Northern Tama.

INDUSTRIES.

In an early day lumber was brought from a long distance and the need of mills was felt. The water of Wolf Creek was early thought of as a power to be utilized. In 1854, John Connell, J. P. Wood and W. D. Hitchner erected a saw mill; they sold to S. Klingaman who, in 1856, added a grist mill. It fell into the hands of W. W. Leekins, a famous miller. In 1874 he associated with Geo. Sloss and re-erected the mill at an expense of \$15,000; Mr. Sloss is at present sole proprietor and has a good property. In 1855 Leander Clark erected a saw mill on the creek. In 1856, a company erected a steam saw mill at Buckingham. In mentioning the industries of the settlement, the enterprise of the Dean family must not be overlooked. In 1852 they erected a small mill on Twelve Mile Creek, below Jaqua bridge, had a dam, wheel and machinery and made wooden bowls which they sold at Cedar Rapids, Iowa City and Dubuque. Vinton at that time consisted of but four log cabins, it now has a population of 3000.

The first school house in the settlement was built in Buckingham, in 1856, the contractor being Henry Daniel. It was a frame building 20x32 feet, 12 foot studing. Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, donated \$100 toward it.

WILD ANIMALS.

In the early days after settlement, wild animals were not uncommon, bears and buffalo were here as late as 1853; elk and deer as late as 1857; wolves, wild cats and coons until a very recent period. A wild cat, or lynx was shot near this village last year.

TOWNS.

Like western people in general, our early settlers were attempted town builders. One party was to have one at the Forks; others, at other points. In 1855, Buckingham and Charlottesville—now West Union—were laid out; Mr. Hester, of the latter place, opened a store which was continued by various parties until 1874.

The north half of Buckingham was laid on lands of George Lyman, the south half on those of John Connell and brothers, partly purchased by them from West Wilson, Esq., who entered a portion of it. In July, 1856, Dr. W. C. Stanberry, of Vinton, opened a store in the dwelling of W. D. Hitchner, with D. Connell as salesman, and in November he removed to the village plat. In March, 1857, Dr. Stanberry sold to D. Connell, who continued there until 1873, when he removed to Traer. At Buckingham there were, of late years, four stores, two blacksmith, a wagon, a shoe, two harness and a tin shop, carpenters, painters, two meeting houses, two physicians, a large school house, with graded school, a daily mail and money order postoffice. There was a store in Geneseo township in 1857.

Mr. Aitchison opened a store in Crystal, in 1868, where there was also a blacksmith and wagon shop.

The people of the settlement from the very earliest day were peculiarly American; whether native or foreign born, they knew no country but the United States. The Fourth of July was a great day with them, always to be observed in a suitable manner; accordingly, the national anniversary of 1853, was duly noticed and celebrated with all their enthusiasm and patriotism.

I have in my possession, kindly loaned me for use by J. C. Wood, Esq., the subscription paper to raise money to observe the 4th of July, 1853. At that time there was nothing to be obtained here, not even flour. This money was raised to send a man to Cedar Rapids to procure the necessary refreshments for the celebration. The list embraces twenty names, and the amount subscribed was \$9.75. The list has names on it of men who were probably transient men of whom no more is known. The body of the subscription list, or rather the preamble, is in the hand writing of John Connell. Joshua C. Wood was the collector. The body of the paper is in good preservation, but the names signed are fast being obliterated. One name cannot be distinguished, but it is learned that it is Alvah L. Dean, and those of L. E. Wood, and Joseph Connell are nearly gone. It has not been learned who the speakers were, except John Connell; probably there was but little public speaking.

In 1854 there was no celebration, but in 1855, and every year since, Buckingham has always publicly observed the day. Probably there is no town in the county that can show so patriotic a record. D. Connell has the minutes of the meeting held at Buckingham, May 24, 1856, to arrange for the Fourth of that year. Wesley A. Daniels, T. F. Clark and T. R. Church, were committee on finance; H. F. Gaston, J. P. Wood, L. S. Cope, C. (probably Cornelius) Gay, and George Lyman were the committee on arrangements. T. Walter Jackson, a young lawyer of Toledo, and the most eloquent speaker in Iowa at that time, was the orator of the day. There was a ball in the evening at the Buckingham school-

house. A remarkable thing in connection with these celebrations was the great number who attended them, coming from twelve miles or more. The meetings were generally held in National Grove, but sometimes in Traer Park and Four Mile Grove. Often prominent men were procured from Toledo, Waterloo, Vinton and Cedar Rapids, yet home talent was mainly relied upon.

With patriotism thus in their nature, imbued with political doctrines that found expression in the creed of the Republican party, intelligent men that were habitual readers and deep thinkers, close observers of the political movements of the day, they were not unprepared for the action of the south when the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter. It found the citizens of Buckingham in full sympathy with the government

PROMINENT CITIZENS

The north part of Tama county has from the first been noted for the intelligence and moral worth of its inhabitants, and her citizens have frequently been selected for important offices. In 1854 John Connell was elected Representative from this district, which was composed of Tama, Benton, Poweshiek and Jasper counties. He was Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel of the 28th Iowa Infantry, and has for many years been Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Iowa.

Leander Clark was County Judge four years, Representative four years, Major in 24th Iowa Infantry, and Indian Agent.

William B. King, of Spring Creek, was State Senator for four years.

Joseph Dysart was State Senator six

years, and was Lieutenant-Governor two years.

James Wilson was six years a Representative, two years of which he was Speaker of the House, then elected to Congress, and is now (1875) serving his second term, making ten years of continuous legislative service in State and National councils.

G. Jaqua, another old settler, has served two terms as Representative.

CRIMES.

In spite of our boasted moral worth, of religion, of the education we possessed and imparted, this settlement has witnessed the perpetration of as bad crimes as ever disgraced a rural population. (The details regarding matters which would come under this head are treated elsewhere in this volume.)

EXPENSES IN AN EARLY DAY.

The following is an extract from the book of expenditures of John Connell and brother:

1852.

July.	To quarter section of land.....	\$144 00
"	To expenses to Dubuque.....	20 00
"	To farming tools in Dubuque....	15 00
Oct.	To two horses	155 00
"	To one wagon	60 00
"	To one set harness, blanket, etc..	27 00
"	To groceries, chains, etc.....	100 00
"	To stove, crockery, etc.....	70 00

1853.

March.	To 9 hogs from J. Connelly.	13 00
"	To 2 heifers from J. Connelly....	14 00
"	To corn for horses during winter	25 00
"	To shoeing, medicine, etc.....	5 00
April.	To groceries.....	70 00
May.	Bo't of Jos. Young, 80 ac. land..	100 00
"	20. Bo't of Mr. Helm, 2 cows.....	40 00
Jun.	20 Bo't of Pat. Casey 1 cow.....	40 00
"	20 Bo't flour, meat, groceries, etc. at Cedar Rapids,.....	50 00

July 8. Breaking team (should be breaking land)..... 98 00

One page has the amount of cash capital invested by John, Joseph, and Robert Connell in their business in 1856, \$405.00. Another page shows their expenditures in the saw mill.

The only entry in the docket of John Connell, the first justice, under date of June 13, 1854, relates to an estray, as follows: Black mare, 3 years old; 14 hands high, bald face, left hind foot white, scar on nose, valued at \$85.00, by Joseph Connell and J. P. Wood, appraisers. The estray was taken up by John Riley.

CONCLUSION.

Thus I have endeavored to present to you the history of our old settlers, I trust as interesting to you as to me. I have done my part in gathering the facts. In looking back upon the time of 23 years it seems not long. The time is within the life of every adult, and on first thought it would seem that but few incidents of interest could be found. The days of the present and of the immediate past are not as the days of the last century. Great events are now crowded into a few years. Iowa, owing to easy facilities for travel, developed faster in twenty-five years than the wilds of more eastern states did in one hundred years. Measured by the past even, who can tell of the advancement that this settlement will see during the next generation? Those of us who shall stand here twenty years hence will witness important changes. The workers of the past twenty-three years leave no unimportant task to the workers of the coming time to rival them. May those coming after us do as well.

PIONEER LIFE.

By Christopher Spire.

It was hard times with us in those days. We had to go to Iowa City to mill, which generally took five days and sometimes we could not buy even a bushel of corn meal for love or money. Some of the people would take an ear of corn and rub it on a grater; that is take a piece of old stove pipe and punch it full of holes with a peg and awl from the under side, then take an ear of corn and rub it on the top side till they have got enough meal to make a johnny cake. They would do this sooner than go so far to mill. He says one day some one told him there was a mill some ten or twelve miles south of where he lived, so he started with his oxen and some corn to find it. He wanted some corn meal and pork pretty bad; wheat flour was out of the question with most people in those days.

After wandering about in the snow all day, he came to the mill at night, but the miller could neither grind his corn, sell him any meal or pork nor yet keep him over night; the mill was frozen up and the miller just as bad off as anybody else, so there was no help but to drive somewhere else, and he wandered over the prairie till past midnight, before he could find a house to stay at till day light; there he told the man of the house that he was wanting corn meal and pork, and where he came from and where he had been, and the man says stay till morning and I will tell you where you can buy a fat hog. In the morning he tells me where to go for the hog; it was a long ways and I did not get there till nearly night, but he found the hog, it was a large one, but not very



George McDermott



fat and the man was quite willing to sell it. The hog was in a large pen and the man had no way of catching it, nor yet any gun to shoot it, but he said he would catch it by the leg and then I was to strike it on the head with an ax, and he chased that hog for a long time, but could not catch it; then I told the man that I would catch the hog and he might strike it with the ax. Well I caught the hog by the leg but he was too stout for me, but I hung to him and he drug me round that yard till my hands was bruised pretty bad against the frosted ground, and that man could not get to strike that hog at all, and I let go. It was now night and I had to go without the hog back to the place where I stayed the night before, and I stayed there another night, and in the morning the man of the house told me there was a small grist mill about nine miles south, and he was about sure that I could get my corn ground there, as it was a steam mill, and may be I could buy some pork. So I starts off for that mill and gets there early in the day, and the miller told me that he could not grind my corn till night as he had to run the saw in the day time, so I told him that if he was sure it would be ground in the morning, I would go and get a place to stop at till morning, and he says your corn will be ground in the morning if you leaves it, so I left the corn and I found a good place to stop at over night and the man at the house told me he would take good care of my oxen, so I goes into the house and stays till morning and I got a good supper, bed and before I got my breakfast, I went to see that my oxen was well fed before starting for home, which was about thirty miles from

there, but when I got to the barn, I found my oxen was not there, some one had been in the night and taken them away. After breakfast the man and me hunted a greater part of the day after them oxen and finally we finds them at a lean hay stack, penned up good, and I throws down the fence and takes the oxen and makes for the mill, and when I got there I finds my corn was not ground. Then I felt like cursing the whole State of Iowa, and was willing to give any man a dollar that would have helped me, but finally the miller agreed to give me another man's grist, and then I felt better and started for home. I don't know whether the miller got another cursing after I was gone or not, for I don't think I ever saw him since. Well, I got within about four miles of home late in the night in the midst of a fearful snow storm. It was at a house where there lived two first-rate young men. They had me stay till morning, and I told them where I had been and what I was after and the trouble I had been into, and the men told me not to mind and in the morning they would fix me all right. So in the morning they sold me two nice fat hogs; one we butchered and put in the sled, but we tied the legs of the other and put it in the sled, allowing that the live hog and myself would keep the dead hog warm till I got home, and then I would scald and dress it. So I began to feel rich, and made for home as fast as I could. Well, I got safe home rejoicing, but before I could take care of my live hog, and get water scalded for the other, it was night again; but I knowed if that hog was not dressed that night it would be froze like a rock in the morning, and it was so

cold out of doors that we had to scald that hog in the house. So my wife and me gets a barrel and sets it on a stoop against a dry goods box and puts in the hot water and gets the hog on the box, and in he goes, and when we went to pull the hog out, by some means the barrel slipped up straight on its end and we could not get that hog out of that barrel, and there was no help but to push that barrel over and

spill the water over the floor; and then we got the hog out of the barrel, but we had no more hot water to scald the top end of the hog. So I gets my razor and shaves the hair off, and I made a good, clean job, and next morning we had johnny cake and liver for breakfast, and ever since then we have had better luck in the pork and johnny cake business.

CHAPTER XII.

POLITICAL.

In this chapter it is the design to present all the items of interest connected with the political history of Tama county, the principal issues which occupied the attention of the people during the various campaigns since the organization of the county, both local and general so far as is possible, and following this a complete abstract of the votes polled at every election. There is always a fascinating interest manifested in the political history of a Nation, State or country, and especially is this true in a free land, where, in the eyes of the law, all are upon an equality; where it has been shown that even the humblest—the rail-splitter or the tow-path boy—can attain the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an American citizen. We delight to see merit rewarded; we are pleased with the onward progress of one from the humble walks of life, as step by step he mounts the ladder

of fame. Even if we do not reach the highest pinnacle, we flatter ourselves that possibly our children may.

There is an excitement about a political campaign which all enjoy, and, although to the disgrace of the party using, personalities are often indulged in, as a general thing all yield gracefully to the verdict of the people, and submit themselves unto "the powers that be." This is well, and speaks well for the American people.

THE FIRST POLITICAL CONVENTION.

As there were a number of important offices to fill in 1853, it was decided to hold a convention, and nominate candidates. Accordingly one was called in July, 1853. No party lines were drawn, and it was a "mass meeting" of all who had any interest in political matters. It was to be held in Bruner's mill, a short distance from the present site of Toledo; but when the citizens got together they found that the

mill as yet had no roof on, and the sun was beating down in a way which made it uncomfortably warm. So the convention adjourned under the shade of a tree near by, where they proceeded to business. There was some controversy regarding the nomination of candidates; some claiming that there was no need of it, when J. H. Hollen mounted a stump and in a short and spirited address said: "There is no need of nominating candidates. Let those who wish to run announce themselves as candidates and 'let the largest pole knock the persimmons.'" But after some further discussions it was decided to nominate candidates for all the offices except County Judge, and this was done. John Ross was nominated for Treasurer and Recorder, and Miron Blodgett for Sheriff. The former was a Whig and the latter a Democrat. The convention being strictly non-partisan. By common consent it was resolved that J. C. Vermilya, a Whig, and J. H. Hollen, a Democrat, should be the candidates for County Judge. The fight for this office was very warm. Vermilya was successful by a majority of four votes.

The April election in 1854 was for local officers, School Fund Commissioner and Drainage Commissioner, the principal attention concentrating upon the former office. Noah Myers, an influential man in early times and quite a politician, announced himself as a candidate for the office. He was opposed by J. H. Hollen and a number of other persons, however, and a "people's convention" was called to nominate an opponent. Noah Myers, as soon as he heard of the "people's" move, commenced work in earnest, and when the convention

met it was found that a majority of those present were for Myers. Quite a hot time ensued, in which the anti-Myers men declared that it was dishonorable to pack conventions. Finally, after considerable wrangling, Myers was nominated, his side being in the majority. He was elected without opposition. Anthony Wilkinson was elected Drainage Commissioner. Further than this, political matters did not enter into the campaign. The "people's convention" was held at the house of Christian Bruner.

At the August election, in 1854, a Clerk of Courts and Prosecuting Attorney were to be elected. The Democrats and Whigs both held conventions, on the same day at Toledo, the former nominating Franklin Davis for County Clerk and Alford Phillips for Prosecuting Attorney. The Whigs chose as their standard bearers Thomas A. Graham for Clerk and James C. Marshall for Prosecuting Attorney. In a few weeks David D. Appelgate announced himself as an independent candidate for Clerk of Courts and Mr. Davis, the Democratic candidate, withdrew. The election was held, and returns declared D. D. Appelgate and A. Phillips successful. John Connell, a Whig, was elected to the legislature from the district of which Tama county formed a part. His nomination was a neatly operated piece of stratagem. The district comprises the counties of Poweshiek, Jasper, Benton and Tama, each having a larger population and vote than Tama county, and it was, of course, not the intention of the other counties to give the nomination for this office to a man from the least important county. The convention was held at West

Irving. Each of the other counties had their man and the Tama county delegates were instructed for John Connell. A number of ballots were taken, each holding to their man, when the Tama county delegates divided and made two other counties feel good towards them by giving a complimentary vote to their candidates—doing it when there was no possibility of it nominating. These counties returned the favor by giving Connell a complimentary vote, which chanced to be at a time when Tama county went solid for Connell, and with their votes it nominated him.

The April election, 1855, was for Commissioner and Register Des Moines River Improvement and Register State Land office. The Whig ticket was successful in this county, as it was in the State, the largest majority for any candidate being 73 and, the lowest 72. This was the last campaign in which the Whig party figured in the State. The question as to the adoption of a prohibitory liquor law in the State, was also submitted to the people, and in Tama county it received a majority of 37. The highest vote polled for any question in the county was on the liquor law, being 289, a gratifying increase.

The election in August, 1855, was for county officers. A Whig convention was held and J. C. Vermilya nominated for Judge; T. J. Staley, for Treasurer and Recorder; William Garner, for Sheriff; W. A. Daniels, for Surveyor, and F. Davis for Coroner. Garner and Davis, were Democrats; the rest, Whigs, but not much attention was paid to a candidate's political views. No Democratic convention was

held but K. D. Shugart, took the field as an independent candidate for Treasurer and Recorder; James C. Marshall, as a candidate for Surveyor against Dr. Daniels, and Geo. W. Free, for Sheriff. The principal contest was for Treasurer and Recorder, and Surveyor. The candidates for the former office, were both Whigs, but Staley had the inside track by having the nomination and having been deputy in the office. He was bitterly opposed and many stories were circulated to defeat him, but without avail. Staley was elected by a majority of 67 over Shugart. The fight for Surveyor was also pretty warm. Both Daniel and Marshall were Whigs; the former having the advantage of a nomination. The latter was much opposed on account of his infidel views. The people at that day were very religiously inclined, and the thought of voting for a man who had ridiculed their belief, was not to be thought of. Shortly before the election, J. C. Marshall, delivered a lecture at the old court-house upon this subject, so that it was fresh in the minds of the voters. Marshall ran well, however, only being defeated by a majority of 66. John Connell received 50 complimentary votes for Coroner, and remarked afterwards, that he would like to be coroner "just long enough to sit on the dead bodies of those who had voted for him."

At the election held in April, 1856, the bridge tax question was to be voted on, and a School Fund Commissioner to be elected. The bridge tax carried by a majority of 76. For Commissioner there were three candidates—L. S. Frederick, Jeremiah Hardin, and Jonas P. Wood.

The fight was purely sectional. Frederick was a Whig from Spring Creek; Hardin, a Democrat, from Toledo, and Wood, a Whig, from Buckingham. There were 586 votes cast, of which Frederick got 225, Hardin 185, and Wood 170; Frederick's majority, 40.

Former issues dividing the political parties had disappeared in 1856, and new issues were being rapidly formed. The Whig party had ceased to exist, and on its ruins had been erected two other parties one having for its central truth opposition to the further extension of slavery, and the other that American born citizens must rule America. These parties had, of course, absorbed many of the members of the old Democratic party. The American party not being opposed to slavery, or, at least, making no opposition to it, either in the States in which it existed, or the newly formed territories, where it had been made subject to admission by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, had become a numerous body in the South, with many adherents in the North. The Republican party, basing its claims for popular suffrage upon its advocacy of freedom in the territories, was not permitted an existence in the Southern States, and of necessity was confined to the North. The first State convention by the newly organized Republican party was held at Iowa City, February 22, and placed a ticket in the field for State officers, and adopted a platform in accordance with the principles of equal rights and firm opposition to slavery. The Democratic convention met at the capitol, June 26, nominated a ticket and adopted a platform in accordance with that adopted by the Na-

tional Convention at Cincinnati. The nominations of James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge were enthusiastically confirmed. J. C. Fremont was the Republican candidate for President.

In Tama county the newly organized Republican and Democratic parties each had regular tickets in the field to be voted on at the August election. There were two county offices to be filled—Clerk of Court, and Prosecuting Attorney; the Republicans, by nomination, offered David D. Appelgate for the former, and Timothy Brown for the latter office. The Democrats nominated James H. Hollen for Clerk, and E. B. Bolens for Prosecuting Attorney. Appelgate was elected by a majority of 217. The election of Prosecuting Attorney furnished an historical item, to get at the bottom of which the reader must go back in date to the spring of 1856, when Tim Brown was boarding at Alford Phillips'. It seems that Brown had been boarding with Phillips, and, as the story goes, on one occasion, a Chicago man sent Phillips a number of cans of peaches as a present. Mrs. Phillips, soon after their arrival, promised the boarders they should have them for dinner; but Phillips forbade her opening the cans and she dare not disobey, so the boarders did without the peaches. Tim Brown got rather mad at this way of doing, and in talking to several friends in town told them he was going to "take up a collection to pay Phillips for opening the cans and permitting the boarders to smell of the peaches, it would be such a treat in this western country; thought it wouldn't cost more than the peaches were worth, as they didn't cost Phillips any-

thing." Brown went somewhere else to board, and war was declared between Phillips and him. When Brown was nominated by the Republicans for prosecuting attorney, Phillips took exceptions and determined to defeat him. At this time Nathan C. Wieting was boarding at Phillips' and Phillips insisted that Nathan should run. Mr. Wieting finally, in more of a joke than anything else, said he would. Upon this Phillips started for the country and quietly canvassed the whole county against Brown, stating that he had turned him from his home on account of his morals; that he swore so fearfully he could not stand it; and capped the sheaf by saying that Brown was so *accustomed to swearing* that he kept it up *in his sleep* and kept the rest of the household awake by the noise he made. When the returns came in, the vote stood Wieting, 240; Brown, 209; and E. B. Bolens, the Democratic nominee, 141. Not much attention was paid to county affairs, and this was considerable of a surprise, the energies of all having been devoted to the presidential candidates. The total vote at this election was 592. How true this yarn is the historian is unable to state. It was related by a number of the early settlers and is here presented as showing how it is possible for great events to hinge upon little things.

The election in April, 1857, was for County Assessor, Sheriff, and Drainage Commissioner. There were three tickets in the field, Republican, Democratic and Independent. The Republicans were successful by majorities ranging from 109 to 123. The vote was increased to 682 at this election.

The August election, 1857, was for county officers and the constitutional amendment. The contest this year assumed the appearance partly of the north against the south part of the county. The affairs of the county, in coming from the new and rude state of affairs to solid regular work, as would be expected, became in rather poor condition; county orders were not worth 75 cents on the dollar, and no one sought them at 60 cents. This was in no way due to the management of affairs, but the expenses of the county far exceeded the revenue. There was but little valuation to tax, and expenses in getting the organization in running order, were much more heavy than when things were running smoothly. The Republicans met in convention and nominated Leander Clark, of the northern part of the county for County Judge; A. J. Wheaton, for Treasurer and Recorder; George Raines, for Sheriff; and Horace Jacobs for Surveyor. The Democrats nominated W. C. Salisbury, for Judge; Jeremiah Hardin, for Treasurer and Recorder; Thomas Murray, for Sheriff and Charles Irish, for Surveyor. After the Republican convention was held, the friends of Judge Vermilya announced their intention of running him for County Judge. Hard work was done, and the election day was a warm one. The total vote polled was 800. The Republicans elected their candidate for County Judge by a majority of 161, and Treasurer and Recorder by a majority of 102. The Democratic candidates, Thomas Murray for Sheriff, and Charles Irish for Surveyor, were elected by majorities of 93 and 195.

An election was held in October, 1857,

for Governor and Representative in the General Assembly. A light vote was polled, Ralph P. Lowe, Republican, for Governor, receiving 303 votes, against Ben M. Samuels, Democrat, 174. T. Walter Jackson was elected Representative.

The office of County Superintendent of schools was created by the new constitution adopted in 1857, and candidates were voted for at the April election, 1858. Woodhull Helm, Republican, was in the field, against Peter McRoberts, Democrat. Mr. Helm was elected and thus had the honor of being the first County Superintendent. His majority was 620, out of 687 votes cast.

The october election in 1858 was for State officers and Clerk of Court. Nothing of special interest transpired, the Republicans being successful by a majority of about 266. The total vote was 783.

In April, 1859, the question of donating \$40,000 to secure the location of the State Model Farm and Agricultural College in Tama county, was submitted to the people, and carried by a majority of 249 out of 639 votes polled. This did not secure the college, however, it being finally located in Story county.

In October, 1859, there were both State and county officers to be elected, and the contest was so sharp that it will long be remembered in Tama county. For county officers there was no unusual stir, the Republicans being successful except for Sheriff, and Thomas Murray, the Democratic candidate, was elected to this office over Eli Harmon, Republican, by a majority of 197. The principal contest

was over State Senator. The vote of Tama county for Governor stood: S. J. Kirkwood, Republican, 600; Augustus C. Dodge, Democrat, 295. Abram Tompkins, Republican, was elected Representative by a majority of 526.

The country was now becoming deeply moved over questions which stirred the popular heart as none had ever done before. The storm had been gathering ever since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the struggles in Kansas had deeply intensified the feelings of the people of the North, and John Brown's attempt upon Harper's Ferry had been skilfully managed so as to arouse and heat the people of the South. That the Territories of the United States should forever be consecrated to freedom was the solemn determination of a large majority of the people of the North, and that the boundaries of the institution of slavery should not be further enlarged. The South, seeking its perpetuation by means of enlarged political power, determined that it should not be restricted, but should have enlarged privileges. The questions dividing parties were thus chiefly sectional, and pointed directly to war. In this state of public mind the Republican party met in National convention at Chicago, for the purpose of placing in the field candidates for the office of President and Vice-President. The names of Seward, Lincoln, Chase, Blair and Bates were proposed for the chief office. In the convention it was plain to see who was the favorite of the lookers-on. Every mention of Lincoln's name was received with cheer after cheer. Three ballots were taken, on the last Mr. Lincoln received a majority of the whole votes, and was made the

unanimous choice of the convention, amidst the most intense enthusiasm. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was selected as the candidate for Vice-President.

The Democratic National Convention was called to meet at Charleston, South Carolina. The friends of Stephen A. Douglas were active in urging his claims to the nomination for the Presidency, many of the delegates from the Northern States being instructed to use all honorable means to that end. The claims of Douglas were stoutly contested by the leaders of the Democracy of the South, and it was evident some time before the convention assembled that it would be difficult to come to an agreement, especially as the rule of the Democratic National Convention required a two-thirds vote to nominate. Meeting in the city of Charleston, April 23, 1860, the convention remained in session ten days, at the expiration of which time no nominations were made, many of the delegates, from the Southern States withdrawing. After taking fifty-seven ballots it was found impossible for any candidate to receive a two-thirds vote of the entire body, so many delegates having withdrawn. Adjournment was then had to Baltimore June 19. At this latter place the convention met pursuant to adjournment, but even here no agreement could be reached between the factions. After six days' meeting Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice-President. The nomination of Douglas was received with very great enthusiasm. Mr. Fitzpatrick declining, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted. Mr. Johnson accepted the nomination.

That portion of the convention which seceded held a convention June 23, and nominated John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President. A "Union" convention was also held, at which John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

With four presidential candidates in the field, the exciting questions growing out of the institution of slavery and the threats of disunion by a portion of the south in the event of the election of Lincoln, tended to make the campaign one of great interest. "Wide-Awake" clubs and organizations of "Hickory Boys" on the part of Republicans and Douglas Democrats, respectively, tended to increase the excitement. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held by each party in all the leading towns and cities, and even in many of the smaller villages. The names of the "Rail-Splitter" and the "Little Giant" evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

The Republican State Convention met in Iowa City May 23, nominated a State ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing the action of the National Convention at Chicago, endorsing its nominations and favoring rigid economy in state matters. The Democratic convention met at Des Moines July 12, nominated a State ticket, and passed resolutions endorsing Douglas and Johnson. The "Union ticket" was strongly condemned.

In this county the fight was waged as hard as in any county in the State. There were but two county officers to be elected—Clerk of the District Court and Coroner—



Jacob W. Low



consequently there was but little to detract from the great National questions. Abraham Lincoln received 775 votes in Tama county, and Stephen A. Douglas 413; majority for Lincoln, 362. D. D. Appelgate received a majority of 349 over C. R. Ward for Clerk of Court.

The war for the union was in progress during the political campaign of 1861, and issues growing out of the war were rapidly forming. The Republicans were first to meet in convention, assembling in Des Moines July 31, and nominating a candidate for Governor, and other State officers, and adopted a platform heartily supporting the Government in its assertion of the right to coerce, denouncing the doctrine of secession, maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and declaring in the most forcible language that the rebellion should be put down at any cost. The Democratic State Convention passed resolutions also unequivocally condemning the action of seceding States, but declared it to be the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the "irrepressible conflict," and also denying *in toto* the right of the Government to perpetuate the Union by force of arms. State sovereignty was endorsed, and declared the opposite doctrine to be fraught with disastrous consequences. The campaign in Tama county afforded but little interest, the all-exciting questions of the war filling the mind of every voter. A light vote was polled. The Democrats had three regular nominees for local offices. The Republicans were successful by large majorities. The total vote was 916.

The union army had met with several reverses during the year 1862, and a gloomy

feeling pervaded the minds of the people, having its effect upon the canvass for State officers. The Democrats met in convention at Des Moines and adopted a platform in which they expressed themselves as in favor of using all constitutional means for the suppression of the rebellion, and opposed to any scheme of confiscation and emancipation; opposed to a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; declaring the superiority of the white over the black race, and opposed to the purchase of slaves. The Republicans, in their platform, adopted at Des Moines, resolved that it was the duty of every man to help maintain the Government, condemned the course of secession sympathizers, and asked all favorable to giving the national administration honest support to co-operate with them.

In Tama county the vote was still lighter than in 1861. Republicans had a full ticket in the field, but the Democrats made no nominations. T. K. Armstrong was an independent candidate for County Judge against T. A. Graham, the Republican nominee, and was defeated by a majority of 44. Leander Clark, the Representative of the county in the General Assembly, had gone into the army, and W. F. Johnston was elected to fill the vacancy so caused. The total vote was 681.

In 1863, the Democracy met at Des Moines on the 8th of July, and nominated a candidate for Governor, and other State officers. Questions growing out of the war still afforded issues between the parties. The writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended by the President; martial law had been declared in some of the States not in rebellion, and the proclama-

tion of emancipation had been issued. These measures the Democracy in convention and by resolution opposed, while the Republican convention, which convened June 17th, favored each. In Tama county the campaign was devoid of interest. There were two tickets in the field, a regular Republican, and a People's, and a much larger vote was polled than any time since the Presidential election of 1860. Every candidate on the Republican ticket was elected, receiving a large majority on the home vote, which was increased by the soldiers in the field, the latter voting almost unanimously for that ticket. It is but justice to the candidates on the people's ticket to state that most of them were nominated by the convention without their knowledge, and it is claimed that many of them voted the straight Republican ticket. The total vote polled was 1,199.

During 1863 the report was circulated that an organization had been effected in Tama county of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and it was believed by many. This order originated in Indiana. It was in sympathy with secession, rebellion and riot. In Tama county during the election it was whispered that the organization in the county had 700 armed followers. This rumor caused the organization of a counter society, known as the "Union League," among Republicans. Nothing was ever done openly by either of the societies, and when or how they were ever disbanded is not known. It is also claimed by good authority that there was nothing in the rumor regarding the Knights of the Golden Circle, and it undoubtedly was imaginary.

In 1864 Abraham Lincoln was nomi-

nated by the Republicans; associated with him on the ticket was Andrew Johnson, the Union Governor of Tennessee. The Democrats put in nomination Gen. George B. McClellan for the Presidency and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for the Vice-Presidency. The Republicans of Iowa held a convention at Des Moines, July 7, and adopted a platform confirming the renomination of Abraham Lincoln, and paying high tributes of praise to the loyal soldiers and soldiers' wives who were daily making sacrifices that the Union might be saved. The Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines July 16, selected a State ticket, but adopted no platform. A peace convention, however, was held at Iowa City, August 24, which adopted resolutions denouncing the war and its further support, and rejecting the equality of the negro with the white man. This was the darkest period of the war, and although the feeling was intense, yet it was not manifested so much in the campaign as usual.

In Tama county there was an increase of the vote over 1863, amounting to a total of 1261. The congressional contest through this county between Josiah B. Grinnell and Ira C. Mitchell was very heated. On one occasion during the campaign the two candidates were engaged in a joint discussion in the Methodist church at Toledo. During J. B. Grinnell's speech there was some disturbance caused by some one in the audience calling "Boots! Boots! Free speech!" etc. "Yes," Mr. Grinnell finally replied, "you believe in free whisky, too!" But this did not stop it. When Mr. Mitchell replied, his speech was full of bitterness and sarcasm regarding the Re-

publicans and the war, which he claimed they had caused; asked the mothers if they wished to send any more of their sons and husbands to be slaughtered on southern soil. He here paused a moment, when the audience were electrified at seeing Mrs. Doctor Baldy take the floor. Her youngest brother had just a day or two before left to join the army, and she had stood his talk as long as possible. She began with a scathing rebuke, declaring him a liar in his statements, and a traitor to his flag and country and wound up by stating that she was willing that her dear ones should go to conquer and subdue the rebels and she would risk taking care of herself and defending her home from the traitors and comrades who remained behind. When the meeting broke up a friend of the lady whispered to her that she had better be careful as a lot of secession women were waiting at the door to whip her. Mrs. Baldy stepped to the door, and said loud enough to be heard by all: "If any one wants anything of me, let them come on,—*I'll throw them right over the meeting-house!*"

Josiah B. Grinnell was elected to Congress by a good majority. Lincoln's majority in Tama county was 485. In county affairs the Republicans were also successful by large majorities. The question of levying a tax for the erection of a court house was submitted at this election, and was defeated by a majority of 241. This proposition was opposed by many in the southern part of the county because they thought they could not afford it. The northern part of the county were still in hopes of having the county seat removed further north, and did not like

the idea of building a court house in Toledo and thus permanently settling the question. The vote on the matter stood 703 against, and 462 for.

In October, 1865, the question was submitted to the people as to aiding the construction of the Iowa Central R. R. It carried by a majority of 812.

The Republicans were first in the field in 1865, meeting in convention at Des Moines June 14, nominating a ticket and adopting a platform. The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage party met at the Capital August 23 and nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in which they resolved the administration of Andrew Johnson; that they were opposed to negro suffrage; that the soldiers of the late war deserved well of their countrymen, and that their sympathies were with them. The Democrats met in convention the same day, but made no nominations, the party supporting the Soldiers' ticket as it was known.

Not much interest was taken in the campaign in Tama county, and a light vote was polled, the total being 1295. Republicans and Democrats had full county tickets in the field, and the former were successful by majorities ranging from 358 to 843. The fight for Sheriff was pushed vigorously by W. T. Hollen, the Democratic candidate, and he run nearly 100 votes ahead of his ticket. The vote for Governor stood William M. Stone, Republican, 863; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Democrat, 479.

The campaign of 1866 was fought on the issue of reconstruction in the southern states. The Republicans in convention resolved that the people who subdued the

rebellion and their representatives in congress had the right to reorganize the states that had been in rebellion. This was denied by some of the Republicans, and the entire Democratic party. The conservative Republicans, or those who were opposed to congressional action, met in convention and nominated a state ticket. The Democratic convention adopted a platform, nominated two candidates, and resolved to support the ticket of the conservatives.

In county affairs nothing of interest occurred. There were only two offices to be filled, clerk of court and county recorder. The Republicans nominated for clerk David D. Appelgate, and the Democrats W. H. Stoddard; the former was successful by a majority of 446. For recorder the Republicans nominated Jacob Yeiser, jr., and the Democrats J. M. Hillman; Yeiser received a majority of 633.

The general issues dividing the parties in October, 1867, were the same as in 1866. Full state and county tickets were nominated and put in the field by both parties. The Republicans were successful by majorities of about 450. For drainage commissioner neither party made nominations, and W. S. Turbett, who received 16 scattering votes for the office, was declared elected.

The year 1868 brought with it another Presidential campaign. The Republican National Convention met in Chicago and placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious Union general, associating with him Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. The Democratic National Convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for President and Vice-Presi-

dent. The financial question began to be a leading issue, especially with reference to the payment of the bonds in coin or greenbacks, the Republicans favoring the payment in coin, the Democrats opposing. The latter also, by resolution, favored the abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution of United States notes for those of national banks. This was opposed by the Republicans. Full State and county tickets were nominated, and in Tama county the vote was one of the largest ever polled in the county, being 2667. There were two county offices to be filled, Clerk and Recorder. The Republicans were successful by majorities of 1079. The fight was principally upon the office of clerk, and location of candidates entered into it largely.

In 1869 a light vote was polled as compared with that of the previous year. The Republicans were sure of success while the Democrats acknowledged their inability to accomplish anything, save the keeping alive their organization. The total vote in Tama county was 2102.

The Campaigns of 1870 and 1871, were devoid of much interest in both general and local affairs. The official vote, given elsewhere, will show the result.

The movement known as the Liberal Republican had a large influence, politically, in 1872, having virtually dictated the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and the platform of principles on which the campaign against the Republican party was dictated. The Liberal Republicans were those connected with the Republican party who were opposed to any extreme measures in the reconstruction of the Southern States, and who be-

lieved the time had come when past issues should be forgotten, and new issues formed; that the hand of reconciliation should be offered the South, and a united country, working together to build up the waste places of the South. Many of the most able men of the Republican party, including Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Truubull, John M. Palmer and others, united in this movement. In May a National Convention was held by the Liberal Republicans, in Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted:

1. Equality of all men before the law; equal and exact justice to all, without regard to race, color or previous condition.
2. Opposition to the re-opening of all questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution.
3. Demand for the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion.
4. Local self-government; supremacy of the civil over the military, and demand for the largest individual liberty consistent with public order.
5. Denunciation of the existing system of civil service.
6. Demand for a system of federal taxation which should not unnecessarily interfere with the industries of the people; reference of the tariff to the congressional districts.
7. Demand for civil service reform, and for the election of president for a single term only.
8. Maintenance of public credit and denunciation of repudiation.

9. A speedy return to specie payment.

10. Thanks to the citizen soldiers and sailors of the republic.

11. Opposition to further grants to railroads.

12. Cultivation of friendship with all nations; regarding alike dishonorable, either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

The Democracy in convention ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown and adopted the platform of the Liberal Republicans. The Republicans renominated President Grant, and associated with him on the ticket Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. The dissaffection among the Democrats in consequence of the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long political enemy, was so great that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Connor, the distinguished lawyer of New York. The Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in State convention and nominated a ticket composed of two Democrats and three Liberal Republicans, and passed a resolution endorsing the nomination of Greeley. The Liberal ticket in this county did not meet with much encouragement, the vote given it being only that number usually polled by the Democratic nominees. The campaign in Tama county was very warm on general issues. Total vote, 2,123; Republican majority about 1,100.

The question of Capitol *vs.* Labor engaged the attention of the people in 1873. The Republican State Convention met at Des Moines June 25, and after nominating candidates adopted resolutions declaring against monopolies, and urging that the

several States should carefully restrict the powers of the railroad companies and other monopolies. Class legislation was also demanded. The Democratic party of the State made no regular nominations this year, but generally supported the Anti-Monopoly ticket. A convention was held at Des Moines, August 12, nominated candidates, and adopted resolutions declaring that the old party organizations were no longer useful, denouncing corruption in government affairs, and urging the necessity of political honesty.

In Tama county, the campaign was an exciting one in its results and was a political up-heaval. The Republicans had a full county ticket in the field, with A. N. Poyneer, for Representative; A. J. Wheaton, for Auditor; T. J. Sweat, Treasurer; Knight Dexter, for Sheriff; W. Mowry, for Supervisor; A. H. Sterrett, for county Superintendent; W. H. Holstead, for Surveyor, and N. Fisher, for Coroner. The opposition combined upon an Anti-Monopoly ticket, running for Representative, W. G. Malin; Auditor, J. A. Bowdle; Treasurer, Daniel Forker; Sheriff, R. E. Austin; Supervisor, S. W. Hutton; Superintendent, I. F. Giger; Coroner, G. W. Cowles. There was no available candidate for Surveyor, so the space was left blank on the ticket, leaving the Republican candidate without opposition. The canvass was conducted as a "still hunt," every one working hard, and the principal fight being directed toward what was called the "Toledo Ticket and Court-House Ring." Every township was carefully and thoroughly canvassed by the "Anti-Monops." as they were called, and it was announced that if Daniel Forker, was elected they would

pay all deputies. This secured many votes from the fact that it promised a reduction of taxation. The election came off in due time and it was found that every candidate upon the Anti-Monopoly ticket was elected except I. F. Giger, for county Superintendent; the Republican candidate, A. H. Sterrett being successful in this case by a majority of 47. The majorities ranged from 33 to 402, the latter being the majority by which Daniel Forker was elected Treasurer over T. J. Sweat. The total vote was polled 2,100.

In 1874, the issues were the same as in the previous year and the Anti-Monopolists made a gallant fight throughout the State, but without success. In Tama county the campaign was pushed with vim, and grew very warm, both the Republican and Anti-Monopoly parties having full county tickets in the field. The Republicans were successful by a majority of about 625. The Anti-Monopolists had made one mistake in failing to fulfill their promise to pay the deputies, and this contributed largely to their defeat.

A convention was called to meet at Des Moines June 24, 1875, to be composed of Democrats, Anti-Monopolists and Liberal Republicans. Assembling a ticket was nominated headed by Shepard Lefler for Governor, and a platform of principles adopted covering the principal ground of belief of the three elements represented. The Republicans met in convention and nominated S. J. Kirkwood for Governor. A temperance convention was also held and Rev. John H. Lozier was nominated for Governor. The latter received four votes in this county. The Republican

Governor's majority in the county was 488. In county affairs this year signalized a great effort on the part of the Republicans to regain what they had lost in 1873. They nominated a full ticket, and the campaign was conducted aggressively, the fact of the Anti-Monopolists failing to pay their deputies as promised, being constantly held up to the view of the people. The Anti-Monopoly party placed a full ticket in the field, nominating for re-election all those who had been successful in 1873. For Superintendent of Schools L. Leyenberger, was nominated. The Republicans were successful with their whole ticket excepting for Auditor and Sheriff. To these offices J. A. Bowdle and R. E. Austin, the Anti-Monopoly candidates were elected.

The election in 1876 was for National, State and County officers. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President; while Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received the nomination of the Democratic party for the same offices. Peter Cooper was the nominee of the Independent party, or Greenbackers, for President. The hard times which began in 1873 had a perceptible effect upon this campaign. The Democratic party, which for some years had been acting upon the defensive, when not allied with some other political body, now assumed the aggressive, and under the banner of "Tilden and Reform," forced the Republicans in the defensive. On the part of the Democrats the campaign was boldly conducted. In this State the Greenbackers held two conventions, at the first of which they adopted a plat-

form containing their principal tenets. The Republicans adopted as a platform substantially the following points: "Unity of the Nation; 2, economy in the administration of the government; 3, a currency convertible with coin; 4, all railway and other corporations to be subject to the law-making power. The Democrats adopted but a single resolution approving the platform of the National Democratic Convention and the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks. The Independents, or Greenbackers, also put in nomination a State ticket.

In county affairs there was no special interest attached to the campaign, although both parties had regular tickets in the field. The Republicans were successful by majorities ranging over 1,000.

In 1877 State tickets were nominated by Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers and Prohibitionists. In Tama county the Republicans were successful by large majorities on all officers except for sheriff, to which office the Democratic candidate, R. E. Austin, was elected by a majority of 130.

In 1878 State tickets were nominated by Greenbackers, Democrats and Republicans. Subsequently a fusion was effected by the Democrats and Greenbackers and a portion of the nominees of each of their State tickets were chosen as the choice of both parties. On the State ticket, Tama county gave the Republicans a majority of about 547. The Republican county officers were also elected without much effort.

The campaign of 1879 was opened May 12, by the Democracy meeting in convention and nominating a State ticket, headed

by H. H. Trimble for Governor. A lengthy platform was adopted. The Greenbackers were next in the field, their ticket being headed by Daniel Campbell for Governor. The Republicans met and nominated John H. Gear for Governor, together with a full State ticket. Lastly, the Prohibitionists met and placed in nomination George T. Carpenter, of Mahaska, for Governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan, of Eldora, was substituted. In Tama county this was a warm campaign. The Republicans were victors by majorities ranging between 458 and 1,000.

The general campaign in 1880 began quite early, especially among aspirants for office, and their friends. The preliminary canvass for the nomination grew quite warm as both Republicans and Democrats were alike confident that they would succeed in the National struggle. James A. Garfield received the Republican nomination for President, and associated with him on the ticket was Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President. Winfield S. Hancock was nominated for President by the Democrats, and with him was William H. English for Vice-President. James B. Weaver and Gen. Chambers for President and Vice-President respectively, on the National or Greenback ticket. The canvass was pushed with vigor, the Democratic and Republican parties each using their utmost endeavors to be successful. The National party, under the lead of Weaver, also endeavored to increase its votes, Mr. Weaver making speeches in more than half the States in the Union. The first State Convention held in Iowa this year

was by the Republicans, at Des Moines, April 7. The platform adopted consisted of three resolutions; the first demanding, that candidates be nominated at Chicago by the National Republican Convention, of National reputation for ability; second, that James G. Blaine be the choice of the Republicans of the State, and third, instructing delegates to the National Convention to vote for Blaine. The Greenbackers met at Des Moines, May 11, and adopted a platform re-asserting their demands for the abolition of the National banks, the reduction of the army, the limitation of Chinese immigration, the reduction of salaries, and the payment of the National debt in greenbacks. The Democrats met at Des Moines, September 2, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing Hancock and English, and the National platform adopted at Cincinnati.

The Greenbackers in this county made no nominations this year, and for President only polled about 193 votes, Garfield received 2712 votes in this county, and Hancock 1096. The majority of the Republicans for county officers was from 1329 to 1372. The entire vote polled was 4004.

The election in 1881 was for State and county officers, and was devoid of much interest. The three leading parties had State tickets in the field. President Garfield had been assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau and Vice-President Arthur had been installed as the chief executive; and this to some extent affected political matters. The Republicans carried Tama county by majorities of from 823 to 1,400, the latter being R. G. McIntire's majority

for Auditor. On the State ticket, Tama county had a representative in the person of Hon. L. G. Kinne, who was Democratic candidate for Governor. He ran far ahead of his ticket in Tama county, reducing the majority of the Republican candidate to 823—much lower than that received by any other Republican candidate on the ticket.

The campaign of 1882 opened early, as it was for the election of State officers, Congressmen and General Assembly, members who were to elect U. S. Senators. Interest concentrated on the general issues. Republican, Democratic and Greenback State tickets were in the field. The Greenbackers polled a very light vote. The Democratic campaign was probably better managed than has been a campaign in the past twenty years of Iowa's history. The official vote speaks for itself.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

Here is presented the official vote of every general election since the county was organized. One election was held prior to this, but it was for township officers while Tama county formed a part of Benton county. It is treated in another place. The politics of the different candidates is taken from the fact that they were at the time running upon the ticket indicated. The book from which the returns were obtained was resurrected from a dust heap, and is very dim and poorly written, so that where a name is mis-spelled it is due to the uncertainty of the record. Particulars regarding the officers elected and the peculiar features of the various campaigns will be found in other chapters.

ELECTION—MARCH 1853.

The record states that "the returns were made to Benton county, the following officers were elected:" Tallman Chase, County Judge; John Huston, Prosecuting Attorney; David D. Appelgate, Clerk of Courts; Norman L. Osborn, Sheriff; David F. Bruner and Anthony Wilkinson, were tied for School Fund Commissioner; Wesley A. Daniel County Surveyor.

This election was for the temporary organization of the county. It was made permanent by the next election.

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1853.

County Judge.

John C. Vermilya, Whig.....	36—4
James H. Hollen, Democrat.....	32
J. P. Wood, Whig.....	4

Treasurer and Recorder.

John Ross, Whig.....	46—26
David F. Bruner, Whig.....	26

Sheriff.

Miron Blodgett, Democrat.....	40—11
W. F. Hollen, Democrat.....	29
N. L. Osborn.....	1

Clerk.

Franklin Davis, Democrat.....	40—22
Zebedee Rush, Democrat.....	15
J. H. Voorhies.....	10
Franklin Vorns.....	4
W. A. Daniels, Whig.....	18

Surveyor.

Wesley A. Daniels, Whig.....	50
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ELECTION, OCTOBER 3, 1854.

School Fund Commissioner.

Noah Myers, Whig.....	51
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Drainage Commissioner.

Anthony Wilkinson.....	28
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ELECTION, AUGUST 7, 1854.

Clerk of District Court.

D. D. Appelgate, Whig.....	100—45
Thomas A. Graham, Whig.....	55

Prosecuting Attorney.

Alford Phillips, Democrat.....	84—36
James C. Marshall, Whig.....	48

ELECTION, OCTOBER 2, 1854.

Detaining Sheep and Hogs from Running at Large.

For the proposition	90-41
Against the proposition	49

ELECTION, APRIL, 1855.

Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement.

William McKay, Whig	110-73
O. D. Tisdal, Democrat	37

Register Des Moines River Improvement.

J. C. Lockwood, Whig	109-72
William Dewey, Democrat	37

Register of State Land Office.

Anson Holt, Whig	109-72
Samuel H. Stark, Republican	37

For the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

For it	163-37
Against it	126

ELECTION, AUGUST 6, 1855.

County Judge.

John C. Vermilya, Whig	342-310
T. A. Graham, Whig	2
E. Church	2

Treasurer and Recorder.

T. J. Staley, Whig	189-27
K. D. Shugart, Whig	163

Sheriff.

William Garner, Democrat	226-111
George W. Free, Democrat	115

Surveyor.

W. A. Daniel, Whig	204-66
James C. Marshall, Whig	138

Coroner.

F. Davis, Democrat	234-184
John Connell, Whig	50

E. N. Whipple	1
H. C. Foster	3

Bridge Tax.

Against the tax	162-35
For the tax	127

ELECTION, APRIL 7, 1856.

School Fund Commissioner.

Lewis S. Frederick, Whig	225-40
Jeremiah Hardin, Democrat	185
James P. Wood, Whig	170
Woodhull Helm	1

Bridge Tax.

For the tax	247-76
Against the tax	171

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1856.

Clerk of Court.

David D. Appelgate, Republican	404-117
James H. Hollen, Democrat	187
James P. Wood	1

Prosecuting Attorney.

Nathan C. Wieting, Republican	240-31
Timothy Brown, Republican	209
E. B. Bolens, Democrat	141
Alford Phillips	1

ELECTION, APRIL, 1857.

County Assessor.

J. P. Wood, Republican	333-123
S. R. Somers, Democrat	210
T. Shafer, Independent	139

Sheriff.

H. C. Foster, Republican	362-109
J. F. Ward, Independent	253
H. Long, Democrat	59

Drainage Commissioner.

Nathan Fisher, Republican	333-48
A. Hale, Democrat	185

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1857.

County Judge.

Leander Clark, Republican	476-161
John C. Vermilya, Independent	315
William C. Salsbury, Democrat	9

Treasurer and Recorder.

Andrew J. Wheaton, Republican	452-102
Jeremiah Hardin, Democrat	350
Leander Clark, Republican	1

Sheriff.

Thomas Murray, Independent	447-93
George Raines, Republican	354
J. Hardin, Democrat	1
William Turbett, Democrat	1

County Surveyor.

Charles Irish, Democrat	497-195
Horace Jacobs, Republican	302

Comer.

Clinton Olney, Republican	392-141
John Connell, Republican	251
S. B. Shiner	1

ELECTION, OCTOBER 13, 1857.

Governor.

Ralph P. Lowe, Republican	303-129
Benjamin Saunders, Democrat	174

ELECTION, APRIL, 1858.

County Superintendent of Schools.

Woodhull Helm, Republican.....	653—620
Peter McRoberts, Democrat.....	33
John Connell.....	1

ELECTION, OCTOBER 12, 1858.

Clerk of Courts.

David D. Appelgate, Republican.....	524—266
Leonard Stoddard, Democrat.....	258
John Flathers.....	1

ELECTION, APRIL 4, 1859.

To authorize the County Judge to issue bonds to secure the location of the State Model Farm and Agricultural College in Tama county, to the amount of 40,000.

For issuing the bonds.....	444—249
Against issuing the bonds.....	195

ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1859.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	600—305
A. C. Dodge.....	295

County Judge.

Leander Clark, Republican.....	867—860
W. S. Turbett, Independent.....	7

Treasurer and Recorder.

A. J. Wheaton, Republican.....	880
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County Superintendent of Schools.

John Ramsdell, Republican.....	454—37
John McLain, Democrat.....	417
C. J. Rhodes, Independent.....	5

Sheriff.

Thomas Murray, Independent.....	542—197
Eli Harmon, Republican.....	345

Coroner.

T. Walter Jackson, Republican.....	645—637
Scattering.....	8

Drainage Commissioner.

Z. T. Shugart, Republican.....	681—680
Andrew Hale, Democrat.....	1
H. Travis, Democrat.....	2

County Surveyor.

Horace Jacobs, Republican.....	594—296
C. W. Irish, Democrat.....	296

Representative 41st District.

Abram Tompkins, Republican.....	643—536
William Garner, Democrat.....	117
G. Jaqua, Republican.....	9
John Doe.....	1

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln.....	775—362
Stephen A. Douglas.....	418

Clerk of Courts.

David D. Appelgate, Republican.....	772—349
C. R. Ward, Democrat.....	423

Coroner.

I. J. Wilkins, Republican.....	744—297
Isaac Butler, Democrat.....	447

ELECTION MAY 20, 1861.

Senator from the 35th District.

Joseph Dysart, Republican.....	371—257
James C. Traer, Democrat.....	114
Scattering.....	8

ELECTION OCTOBER 8, 1861.

Representative.

Leander Clark, Republican.....	510—107
Phineas Helm, Independent.....	403
Scattering.....	3

County Judge.

John Allen, Republican.....	897—892
W. S. Turbett, Democrat.....	5
Thomas Asher.....	1

Treasurer and Recorder.

A. J. Wheaton, Republican.....	904—903
J. R. Hawkinson.....	1
William Garner.....	1
T. Wilcox.....	1

Sheriff.

H. A. Williamson, Republican.....	508—127
Geo. W. Free, Democrat.....	381
Scattering.....	10

Superintendent of Schools.

John Ramsdell, Republican.....	532—171
S. S. Dillman, Republican.....	361
Scattering.....	3

Surveyor.

Horace Jacobs, Republican.....	879—878
Allen Way.....	1
Horace Greeley.....	1

Coroner.

G. W. Cowles, Republican.....	893—890
I. J. Wilkins.....	3
E. B. Coffin.....	1

Drainage Commissioner.

Z. T. Shugart, Republican.....	880—876
Scattering.....	4

HISTORY OF TAMA COUNTY.

ELECTION, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

Representatives.

W. F. Johnston, Republican.....	605—594
R. Wyle.....	2
John M. Siegle, Democrat.....	9
W. C. Salsbury, Democrat.....	8
W. S. Turbett.....	3

Clerk of Court.

David D. Appelgate, Republican....	678—676
William Garner, Democrat.....	2
Benjamin Hammitt.....	1

County Judge.

T. A. Graham, Republican.....	464—44
T. K. Armstrong, Democrat.....	420

Coroner.

I. J. Wilkins, Republican.....	602—601
A. E. Ronke.....	1

ELECTION, OCTOBER 19, 1863.

Treasurer and Recorder.

A. J. Wheaton, Republican.....	879—584
H. T. Baldy, Republican.....	295
G. Shanklin.....	1

County Judge.

T. F. Bradford, Republican.....	812—451
James Shanklin, Republican.....	361
Miss Barker.....	1
Scattering.....	2

Sheriff.

H. A. Williamson, Republican.....	757—315
T. Forker, Democrat.....	442

County Superintendent of Schools.

T. L. Downs, Republican.....	788—451
W. P. Forsyth, Republican.....	337

County Surveyor.

Horace Jacobs, Republican.....	811—399
S. R. Somers, Democrat.....	412

Coroner.

F. Davis, Republican.....	815—497
I. J. Wilkins, Republican.....	318
B. Eldridge.....	8

Drainage Commissioner.

T. B. Martin, Republican.....	776—762
J. C. Jacobs, Republican.....	24
L. B. Nelson, Republican.....	7
A. Tompkins, Republican.....	1

ELECTION OCTOBER, 1863—SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Treasurer and Recorder.

A. J. Wheaton, Republican.....	128—118
H. T. Baldy, Independent.....	10

County Judge.

T. F. Bradford, Republican.....	128—118
James Shanklin, Independent.....	10

Sheriff.

H. A. Williamson, Republican.....	101—73
T. Forker, Independent.....	28
John M. Siegle.....	1

Surveyor.

Horace Jacobs.....	19—9
S. R. Somers.....	10

County Superintendent of Schools.

T. L. Downs, Republican.....	125—114
W. P. Forsyth, Independent.....	11
Somers.....	1

Coroner.

Franklin Davis, Republican.....	68—58
Ira J. Wilkins, Independent.....	10

Drainage Commissioner.

T. B. Martin.....	85
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ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1863

Representative from District 39.

Phineas Helm, Republican.....	794—384
Capt. A. Stoddard, Democrat.....	410

Soldiers' Vote for Representative.

Francis Helm, Republican.....	110—94
Capt. A. Stoddard, Democrat.....	16.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1864.

President.

Abraham Lincoln.....	873—485
George B. McClellan.....	388

Clerk of Court.

David D. Appelgate, Republican....	1050—1048
Benjamin Wickham, Democrat.....	2
Scattering.....	3

County Judge.

T. A. Graham, Republican.....	1021—1020
I. Holt.....	1
R. R. Crawford.....	1
B. Wickham.....	2
M. Kellogg.....	1
Pat. Dowd.....	3
William Turbett.....	1
Henry Free.....	9
G. Jaqua.....	3

Sheriff.

Knight Dexter, Republican.....	887—382
Anthony Bricker, Democrat.....	505
Scattering.....	4

County Recorder.

Jacob Yeiser, Jr., Republican.....	1046—720
E. R. Fish, Democrat.....	326
Scattering	4
<i>Question of Restraining Sheep and Swine from Running at Large.</i>	
In favor of.....	1050—955
Against.....	95

Question of Leaping Court House Tax.

Against the tax.....	703—241
For the tax.....	462

ELECTION, OCTOBER 10, 1865.

Whether the county should donate \$40,000 to the Iowa Central R. R. to be used in building through Tama county.

For the proposition.....	1013—812
Against the proposition.....	201

Whether Tama county should devote the Swamp Lands and proceeds toward aiding the construction of the same road.

For the proposition.....	1053—908
Against the proposition.....	145

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1865.

Representative.

Leander Clark, Republican.....	855—415
N. Norris, Democrat.....	440

County Judge.

T. A. Graham, Republican.....	892—428
T. K. Armstrong, Democrat.....	464

Sheriff.

K. Dexter, Republican.....	837—358
W. T. Hollen, Democrat.....	479
Benj. Wickham, Democrat.....	1

Coroner.

Nathan Fisher, Republican.....	891—438
V. P. Gray, Democrat.....	453

County Surgeon.

Horace Jacobs, Republican.....	891—843
C. W. Irish, Democrat.....	49
J. B. Talmadge, Republican.....	3
M. Hate.....	1

County Superintendent.

T. L. Downs, Republican.....	848—790
John Hillman, Democrat.....	58
T. Whitaker.....	1
James Hallett.....	1
S. Vandyke.....	1
John McLane.....	1

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1866.

Clerk of the District Court.

David D. Appelgate, Republican.....	917—446
Wm. H. Stoddard, Democrat.....	471

County Recorder.

Jacob Yeiser, Jr., Republican.....	1048—633
John M. Hillman, Democrat.....	415

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1867.

Representative.

James Wilson, Republican.....	922—473
James R. Graham, Democrat.....	449
Patrick Dowd.....	6

County Judge.

Thomas Free, Republican.....	893—495
Eleazer Mann, Democrat.....	438
Jack Wheaton.....	1
T. A. Graham.....	1
E. Gallion.....	1

Sheriff.

Knight Dexter, Republican.....	903—438
H. B. Belden, Democrat.....	465
Tom Carter.....	5
Charles Bailey.....	1
H. Carpenter.....	1

Surgeon.

C. W. Hiatt, Republican.....	936—934
H. Jacobs.....	2

Superintendent of Schools.

J. R. Stewart, Republican.....	924—473
J. B. Tins, Democrat.....	451
T. L. Downs.....	2

Coroner.

M. Fisher, Republican.....	930—481
Peter McRoberts, Democrat.....	449
Mr. Davis.....	1

Drainage Commissioner.

W. S. Turbett, Democrat.....	16
Mr. Hillman.....	2

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1868.

Clerk of District Court

L. B. Blinn, Republican.....	1873—1079
J. F. Ward, Democrat.....	794

Recorder.

Jacob Yeiser, Jr., Republican.....	1864—1062
T. Frank Hill, Democrat.....	802
For Gopher Tax.....	442—171
Against Gopher Tax.....	271
For the Stock Act.....	885—561
Against Stock Act.....	324

ELECTION, OCTOBER 1869.

<i>Representative.</i>	
James Wilson, Republican.....	1190—778
P. B. McCullough, Democrat.....	412
W. W. Leekins.....	1

County Auditor.

T. S. Free, Republican.....	1196—782
C. H. Kentner, Democrat.....	414
T. Forker.....	1

County Treasurer.

Thos. Shaeffer, Republican.....	1048—498
Turner Forker, Democrat.....	550

Sheriff.

Knight Dexter, Republican.....	1015—445
W. T. Hollen, Democrat.....	570
A. J. Stewart.....	1
N. Dexter.....	1
T. W. Hunton.....	1

Surveyor.

C. W. Hiatt, Republican.....	1176—1175
H. Jacobs.....	1

Superintendent of Schools.

J. R. Stewart, Republican.....	1164—789
D. S. Glidden, Democrat.....	375
J. S. Stewart.....	1

Coroner.

N. Fisher, Republican.....	1182—765
M. Bbstwick, Democrat.....	417

Drainage Commissioner.

E. T. Gallion, Republican.....	1125—728
W. S. Turbett, Democrat.....	397
L. Merchant.....	2
A. N. Lawrence.....	1

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1870.

Member Board of Supervisors.

Leander Clark, Republican.....	1609
G. Jaqua, Republican.....	1662
A. N. Poyneer, Republican.....	1448
Turner Forker, Democrat.....	865
S. Thompson, Democrat.....	602
John W. Fleming, Democrat.....	610
H. T. Williard.....	1
A. C. Tenney.....	16
A. J. Wheaton.....	2
Ed. Morse.....	1
M. Lewis.....	1

Clerk of the District Court.

L. B. Blinn, Republican.....	1706—1117
J. G. Strong, Democrat.....	589

Recorder.

John R. McClaskey, Republican.....	1680—1084
Robert Irwin, Democrat.....	602
N. H. Wittington.....	1
Turner Forker.....	1

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1871.

Representative.

James Wilson, Republican.....	1216—580
C. B. Bradshaw, Democrat.....	636

Auditor.

Thomas S. Free, Republican.....	1228—637
John W. Fleming, Democrat.....	581
A. H. Lawrence.....	2

Treasurer.

Theodore Schaeffer, Republican.....	1266—698
S. M. Chapman, Democrat.....	568
Mr. Shafer.....	3
C. B. Barnard.....	1

Sheriff.

Knight Dexter, Republican.....	1013—333
W. T. Hollen, Democrat.....	680
H. B. Belden, Independent.....	147
Horace Jacobs.....	1
E. S. Kentner.....	1

Superintendent of Schools.

Fayette Hurd, Republican.....	974—257
D. S. Glidden, Democrat.....	717
W. E. Roberts, Independent.....	129
H. A. Brown.....	18
A. H. Sterrett.....	1
Mr. Brown.....	1
Mr. Roberts.....	4

Coroner.

M. A. Newcomber, Republican.....	1247—677
S. Thompson, Democrat.....	570
N. Fisher.....	5
Lewis Lyon.....	13

Supervisor.

John Ramsdell, Republican.....	986—142
Turner Forker, Democrat.....	844
L. Clark.....	1

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1872.

Clerk of District Court.

L. B. Blinn, Republican.....	2019—1306
G. H. Goodrich, Democrat.....	710
John Blanchard.....	1

Recorder.

John R. McClaskey, Republican.....	1944—1167
Turner Forker, Democrat.....	777
T. A. Graham.....	2

Supervisor.

G. Jaqua, Republican.....	1864—1067
John T. G. Cold, Democrat.....	797
George Wernum.....	1

ELECTION, OCTOBER 1873.

Representative.

W. G. Malin, Anti-Monopoly.....	1150—244
A. N. Poyneer, Republican.....	906
Welcome Mowery.....	1
L. Merchant.....	1
Wm. Malin.....	1
Woodron Lane.....	1

Auditor.

A. J. Bowdle, Anti-Monopoly.....	1055—55
A. J. Wheaton, Republican.....	1500
A. E. Wheaton.....	25
Thomas S. Free.....	8
A. M. Bowdle.....	1
A. J. Free.....	1
Mr. Bowdle.....	1

Treasurer.

Daniel Forker, Anti-Monopoly.....	1220—402
T. J. Sweatt, Republican.....	818
Theodore Schaeffer.....	2
Mr. Forker.....	3
Mr. Sweatt.....	1

Sheriff.

R. E. Austin, Anti-Monopoly.....	1218—354
Knight Dexter, Republican.....	864

County Supervisor.

Daniel W. Hutton, Anti-Monopoly.....	1065—37
Welcome Mowery, Republican.....	1028
Mr. Mowery.....	1

Superintendent.

A. H. Sterrett, Republican.....	1073—47
J. F. Giger, Anti-Monopoly.....	1026
S. W. Hutton.....	1

Surveyor.

W. H. Holstead, Republican.....	1070
G. W. Cowles, Anti-Monopoly.....	1076—63
N. Fisher, Republican.....	1013
O. H. Mills.....	2

ELECTION, OCTOBER 1874.

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, Republican.....	1637—697
David Morgan, Democrat.....	940

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman, Republican.....	1640—704
J. M. King, Democrat.....	936

Treasurer of State.

William Christy, Republican.....	1636—695
Henry C. Harges, Democrat.....	941

Register State Land Office.

David Secor, Republican.....	1638—699
Robert H. Rodeorneil, Democrat.....	939

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts, Republican.....	1637—697
John H. Keathley, Democrat.....	940
Lewis Lyon.....	1

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Edward J. Holmes, Republican.....	1636—695
Geo. W. Ball, Democrat.....	941

Reporter Supreme Court.

John R. Rummells, Republican.....	1634—692
James M. Weast, Democrat.....	943

Congress.

James Wilson, Republican.....	1717—927
James Wilkinson, Democrat.....	790
Mr. Burnett.....	2
John Robbins.....	1
Jane Wilson.....	1
John Waller.....	1
Wilkinson.....	1

Judge of District Court.

James H. Rothrock, Republican.....	2564—563
John Blanchard.....	1

District Attorney.

Milo P. Smith, Republican.....	1569—559
L. G. Kinne, Democrat.....	1010
W. Thompson.....	1

Clerk.

C. J. Stevens, Republican.....	1697—820
Hiram Bissell, Democrat.....	877

Recorder.

J. B. M. Bishop, Republican.....	1612—656
A. N. Bates, Anti-Monopoly.....	956
J. M. Bishop.....	2
J. Bishop.....	1
E. L. Dillman.....	1

Supervisor.

J. H. Lauderdale.....	1590—605
E. M. Griffith.....	985

Coroner.

E. M. Bielby.....	1631—646
Dr. James Thompson.....	985

ELECTION, OCTOBER 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Republican.....	1466—488
Shepherd Leffler, Democrat.....	978

John H. Lozier, Temperance.....	4
W. H. Tiffany.....	1
<i>Lieutenant Governor.</i>	
Joshua G. Newbold, Republican.....	1465-485
Emmett B. Woodward, Democrat.....	980
G. Jaqua.....	1
<i>Judge of Supreme Court.</i>	
Austin Adams, Republican.....	1466-486
Wm. J. Knight, Democrat.....	980
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
Alonzo Abernethy, Republican.....	1464-473
Asaiah Doane, Democrat.....	991
<i>Representative.</i>	
G. Jaqua, Republican.....	1310-201
W. G. Malin, Anti Monopoly.....	1109
C. J. Stevens.....	1
O. Fleack.....	1
G. E. Sharp.....	1
Malin.....	2
<i>Auditor.</i>	
J. A. Bowdle, Anti-Monopoly.....	1267-111
J. W. Willett, Republican.....	1156
A. J. Bowdle.....	1
Jos. Bowdle.....	1
J. Bowdle.....	8
Mr. Bowdle.....	6
J. A. Bowton.....	1
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
L. B. Blinn, Republican.....	1366-283
Daniel Forker.....	1083
R. E. Austin.....	1
J. A. Bowdle.....	1
Mr. Forker.....	2
E. B. Blinn.....	2
R. A. Austin.....	1
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
R. E. Austin, Anti-Monopoly.....	1401-362
E. M. Bielby, Republican.....	1039
E. Bielby.....	1
R. A. Austin.....	1
Mr. Austin.....	9
<i>Surgeon.</i>	
W. H. Holstead, Republican.....	2444-2440
Mifflin Lewis.....	4
Lyman Cary.....	1
James Gannon.....	1
<i>Superintendent.</i>	
H. A. Brown, Republican.....	1372-302
L. Leyenberger, Anti-Monopoly.....	1070
Rev. Brown.....	1

A. H. Brown.....	1
Mr. Brown.....	3
Leyenberger.....	1
<i>Coroner.</i>	
J. C. Kendrick.....	1377-353
Eli Harmon.....	1024
T. J. Smith.....	19
E. M. Bielby.....	1
J. J. McCollister.....	1
<i>Supervisor.</i>	
T. F. Clark, Republican.....	1357
J. V. B. Green, Anti-Monopoly.....	1099

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876.

<i>Judge of Supreme Court.</i>	
Wm. H. SeEVERS, Republican.....	2325-1006
Walter I. Hayes, Democrat.....	1319
Charles Necus.....	74
O. R. Jones.....	9
<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Josiah T. Young, Republican.....	2342-1022
John H. Steubenrauch, Democrat.....	1320
A. Macredy.....	81
<i>Auditor of State.</i>	
Buren R. Sherman, Republican.....	2342-1023
Wm. Groneweg, Democrat.....	1319
Leonard Brown.....	81
<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
George W. Bemis, Republican.....	2340-1019
Wesley Jones, Democrat.....	1321
George C. Fry.....	81
<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>	
David Secor, Republican.....	2342-1023
N. C. Rideman, Democrat.....	1319
Geo. M. Walker.....	81
<i>Attorney General.</i>	
John F. McJunkin, Republican.....	2341-1021
J. C. Cook, Democrat.....	1320
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
C. W. Von Coellen, Republican.....	2340-2267
J. A. Nash, Democrat.....	73
<i>Representative in Congress.</i>	
Rush Clark, Republican.....	2320-1009
Nathan Worley, Democrat.....	1311
W. H. Rutherford.....	107
<i>Judge of Circuit Court.</i>	
John McKean, Republican.....	2375-2374
S. A. Belt, Democrat.....	1
A. L. Leavens.....	1
A. Waller.....	1

HISTORY OF TAMA COUNTY.

445

R. Gibson.....	1
S. Stiger.....	1
A. Phillips.....	1
<i>Judge of District Court.</i>	
John Shane, Republican.....	3646
<i>Clerk of Circuit and District Courts.</i>	
C. J. Stevens, Republican.....	2501—2479
John Frank.....	1
S. H. Stevens.....	3
T. L. Granger.....	22
Wm. Black.....	1
R. E. Austin.....	1
S. Stiger.....	1
R. Gibson.....	1
<i>Recorder.</i>	
J. B. M. Bishop, Republican.....	2885—1045
S. B. Yeomans, Democrat.....	1340
P. C. Chamberland.....	2
Mr. Bishop.....	2
<i>Supervisor.</i>	
H. H. Withington, Republican.....	1986—262
Andrew McCosh, Democrat.....	1724
E. Stonecupher.....	2

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1877.

<i>Governor.</i>	
John H. Gear, Republican.....	1426—593
John P. Irish, Democrat.....	833
Daniel P. Stubbs.....	196
Elias Jessup.....	132
G. W. Alexander.....	1
J. L. Jessup.....	1
W. H. Eastman.....	6
C. M. Jessup.....	1
<i>Lieutenant Governor.</i>	
Frank T. Campbell, Republican.....	1589—770
W. C. James, Democrat.....	819
A. Macready.....	202
A. P. Fidderson.....	1
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>	
James G. Day, Republican.....	1589—765
H. E. J. Boardman, Democrat.....	824
John Porter, Greenback.....	202
<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
C. W. VonCoellen, Republican.....	1591—909
J. G. Cullison, Democrat.....	682
S. T. Ballard, Greenback.....	169
G. W. Cullison.....	61
P. Gensen.....	1
G. G. Cullison.....	81

<i>State Senator.</i>	
Robert M. Haines, Republican.....	1436—707
L. H. Edwards, Democrat.....	729
W. G. Malin, Greenback.....	445
G. W. Malin.....	2
John Green.....	1
Scattering.....	4
<i>Representative.</i>	
G. Jaqua, Republican.....	1525—498
S. S. Mann, Greenback.....	1027
A. N. Bales.....	1
J. T. Ames.....	1
W. G. Malin.....	2
John G. Safely.....	1
Scattering.....	8
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
R. E. Austin, Democrat.....	1347—130
Thomas Murray, Republican.....	1217
Mr. Austin.....	1
Hugh Snodgrass.....	1
F. J. M. Wanser.....	1
Scattering.....	1
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
L. B. Blinn, Republican.....	2595—2593
J. W. Hockett, Democrat.....	1
Geo. W. Blair.....	2
W. A. Sharp.....	1
Lyman Cany.....	2
<i>Auditor.</i>	
R. G. McIntire, Republican.....	1305
John Skrable, Democrat.....	1334
R. M. McIntire.....	} All counted for McIntire.
R. J. McIntire.....	
R. G. McIntire.....	
<i>Superintendent.</i>	
H. A. Brown, Republican.....	1581—570
D. K. Thomas, Democrat.....	1011
Mr. Thomas.....	1
Mr. Kenny.....	1
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
W. H. Holstead, Republican.....	2588—2587
Thomas McKennar.....	1
<i>Coroner.</i>	
J. C. Kendrick, Republican.....	1472—526
S. Thompson.....	946
J. S. Kendrick.....	98
S. J. Haller.....	1
Scattering.....	4
<i>Supervisor.</i>	
Roger M. Tenney, Republican.....	1317—227
Robert Irwin, Democrat.....	1090

Roger N. Tenney	43
R. Tenney.....	7
R. E. Tenney.....	22
Leander Clark.....	1

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1878.

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull, Republican.....	1760—540
E. M. Farnsworth, Democrat	1230

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman, Republican.....	1776—1142
G. V. Swearingen, Democrat.....	634
J. Eiboeck, Greenback.....	572

Treasurer of State.

George W. Bemis, Republican.....	1754—536
M. L. Devin, Democrat.....	1218
J. Eiboeck.....	1

Register of State Land Office.

James K. Powers, Republican.....	1761—547
M. Farrington, Democrat.....	1214

Attorney General.

John F. McJunkin, Republican.....	1758—1114
C. H. Jackson, Democrat.....	644
John Gibbon, Greenback.....	574

J. H. Rothrock.....	1
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Judge of Supreme Court.

James H. Rothrock, Republican.....	1815—649
J. C. Knapp, Democrat.....	1166

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Edward J. Holmes, Republican.....	1758—539
Alexander Runyon, Democrat.....	1219

Reporter of Supreme Court.

John S. Rannels, Republican.....	1753—1104
G. W. Rutherford, Democrat.....	649
John B. Elliott.....	571

Representative in Congress.

Rush Clark, Republican.....	1754—595
George Carter, Democrat.....	1159
Timothy Brown.....	66

District Judge.

John Shane, Republican.....	2260—1575
John Miller, Democrat.....	685
Scattering.....	5

District Attorney.

Milo P. Smith, Republican.....	2328—1670
A. R. Sterrett, Democrat.....	653
J. Dysart.....	1

Clerk of District and Circuit Courts.

C. J. Stevens, Republican.....	1824—1284
James McCung, Democrat.....	536

J. W. Shaler.....	540
J. C. Stevens.....	66
Mr. Evans.....	5

Recorder.

J. B. M. Bishop, Republican.....	1841—1267
A. Bywaters.....	562
W. B. Gillespie.....	574

Supervisors.

Joseph Dysart, Republican.....	1743—1115
A. E. Stewart.....	628
O. Gravatt.....	600
Jonah Howe.....	1

Shall the number of Supervisors be increased to Five.

Against.....	1091—671
For.....	420

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Republican.....	2278—1412
H. H. Trimble, Democrat.....	866
Daniel Campbell, Greenback.....	475
D. R. Dungan.....	51
Scattering.....	2

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, Republican.....	2324—1460
J. A. O. Yeoman, Democrat.....	867
M. H. Moore, Greenback.....	472
H. H. Withington.....	1

Judge of the Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Beck, Republican.....	2335—1464
Reuben Noble, Democrat.....	871
M. H. Jones, Greenback.....	471
M. H. Moore.....	1

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. Von Coellen, Republican.....	2298—1429
Erwin Baker, Democrat.....	869
J. A. Nash, Greenback.....	508
M. H. Jones.....	1
H. Black.....	1

Representative in Congress.

Wm. G. Thompson, Republican.....	2358—1051
Wm. Thompson.....	1
Mr. Thompson.....	1
W. H. Calhoun, Democrat.....	1277
<i>Representative in General Assembly.</i>	
Geo. R. Struble, Republican.....	2304—1032
W. G. Malin, Greenback.....	1272
Scattering.....	9

Auditor.

R. G. McIntire, Republican.....	2369—1067
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M. Bunker, Democrat	1302
R. E. Austin.....	1
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
L. B. Blinn, Republican.....	3603--3597
Scattering.....	6
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
J. C. Fitzgerald, Republican	2052--458
R. E. Austin, Democrat.....	1594
Mr. Austin.....	10
Robert Austin.....	1
Rob. Austin.....	1
R. Austin.....	1
John Fitzgerald.....	3
Mr. Fitzgerald.....	2
<i>County Superintendent.</i>	
A. H. Sterrett, Republican.....	2059--479
W. H. Black, Democrat	1580
Mr. Sterrett.....	4
A. Sterrett.....	1
W. Black.....	5
Mr. Black.....	5
Wm. Black.....	4
Scattering.....	3
<i>County Surveyor.</i>	
W. H. Holstead, Republican	2341--2331
Scattering.....	10
<i>Coroner.</i>	
J. C. Kendrick, Republican.....	2294--924
B. Thompson, Democrat.....	1370
Scattering.....	4
<i>Supervisors.</i>	
H. H. Withington, Republican.....	2123--805
H. Withington.....	168
W. O. Pond, Democrat.....	1318
Scattering.....	4

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880.

<i>President.</i>	
James A. Garfield, Republican.....	2712--612
Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat.....	1096
James B. Weaver, Greenback.....	193
<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
John A. T. Hull.....	2713--1617
A. B. Keith.....	1096
George M. Walker.....	193
<i>Auditor of State.</i>	
William V. Lucas.....	2713--1617
C. J. Barker.....	1096
G. V. Swearingen.....	193

<i>Treasurer of State.</i>	
Edwin H. Conger.....	2714--1619
Martin Blinn.....	1095
Matthew Farington.....	193
<i>Register of State Land Office.</i>	
James K. Powers, Republican.....	2713--1617
D. Dougherty, Democrat.....	1096
Thomas Hooker, Greenback.....	193
<i>Attorney General.</i>	
Smith McPherson, Republican.....	2713--1617
C. A. Clark, Democrat.....	1096
W. A. Spurrier, Greenback.....	193
<i>Representative in Congress.</i>	
Wm. G. Thompson, Republican.....	2711--1626
R. E. Austin, Democrat.....	1085
A. F. Palmer, Greenback.....	194
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>	
Christian Hedges, Republican.....	2717--2707
W. C. Salsbury, Democrat.....	10
G. W. Ealy.....	1
<i>Proposition to amend the Constitution.</i>	
For.....	1653--1242
Against.....	411
<i>Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution</i>	
For.....	1722--1092
Against.....	630
<i>Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts.</i>	
S. C. Leland, Republican.....	2528--1372
J. S. Hopkins, Democrat.....	1156
John Hopkins, Greenback.....	183
Scattering.....	5
<i>County Recorder.</i>	
T. E. Warren, Republican.....	2632--1332
L. F. Hammitt, Democrat.....	1300
L. Hammitt.....	3
Mr. Hammitt.....	1
Scattering.....	2

Supervisors.

A. Z. Rawson, Republican.....	2625--1329
Wm. Cory, Democrat.....	1296
Silas Sears.....	25
V. Hurt.....	1

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1881.

<i>Governor.</i>	
Buren R. Sherman, Republican.....	1393--823
L. G. Kinne, Democrat.....	570
D. M. Clark, Greenback.....	176
Wm. Johnston.....	1
<i>Lieutenant-Governor.</i>	
Orlando H. Manning, Republican.....	1439--951

James M. Walker, Democrat.....	488
G. M. Walker.....	32
James M. Holland.....	178
John M. Kent.....	1

Judge of Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, Republican.....	1442-982
H. P. Hendershott, Democrat.....	460
W. W. Williamson, Greenback.....	234
Jacob W. Rogers.....	1

Superintendent Public Instruction.

John W. Akers, Republican.....	1496-1036
Walter H. Butler, Democrat.....	460
Mrs. A. M. Swain, Greenback.....	174
S. N. Fellows.....	1
J. Hammond.....	1
Andrew Jackson.....	1

Senator.

A. N. Poyneer, Republican.....	1442-991
Joel Stewart, Democrat.....	454
W. B. King, Greenback.....	222
Scattering.....	7

Representative.

G. R. Struble, Republican.....	1377-874
Andrew Jackson, Democrat.....	503
James McClung, Greenback.....	221
Scattering.....	4

County Auditor.

R. G. McIntire, Republican.....	1589-1400
Wm. Flint, Democrat.....	189
Arthur Sewall.....	9
Scattering.....	4

County Treasurer.

Lyman Cary, Republican.....	1502-1048
Turner Forker, Democrat.....	454
M. Mudgett, Greenback.....	167
L. B. Blinn.....	1
Scattering.....	4

Sheriff.

J. C. Fitzgerald, Republican.....	1475-1001
H. L. Wilson, Democrat.....	474
R. P. Fitzgerald, Greenback.....	181

County Superintendent.

J. P. Hendricks, Republican.....	1270-937
Mrs. E. M. Bull, Democrat.....	332
T. E. Mann, Greenback.....	204
Wm. Black.....	12
A. H. Sterrett.....	7
Scattering.....	10

County Surveyor.

W. H. Holstead, Republican.....	1565-1068
B. F. Moreland, Democrat.....	497
Scattering.....	13

Coroner.

C. H. Myers, Republican.....	1436-939
Dr. S. Thompson, Democrat.....	497
Dr. B. Bull, Greenback.....	182
Scattering.....	2

Supervisor.

B. Smith, Republican.....	1465-975
O. Gravatt, Democrat.....	490
Hiram Winders, Greenback.....	174
Scattering.....	2

SPECIAL ELECTION, JUNE, 1882.

For the adoption of the Prohibitory

Amendment.....	2244-767
Against.....	1477

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1882.

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull, Republican.....	2033-663
T. O. Walker, Democrat.....	1370
W. J. Gaston, Greenback.....	216

Auditor of State.

John L. Brown, Republican.....	2033-662
Wm. Thompson, Democrat.....	1371
G. A. Wyant, Greenback.....	276

Treasurer of State.

Edwin H. Conger, Republican.....	2033-666
John Foley, Democrat.....	1367
George Derr, Greenback.....	216
N. Johnston.....	1

Attorney General.

Smith McPherson, Republican.....	2033-662
J. H. Bremerman, Democrat.....	1371
J. H. Rice, Greenback.....	216

Judge of Supreme Court.

William H. Seever, Republican.....	2033-662
Charles E. Bronson, Democrat.....	1371
M. H. Jones, Greenback.....	215

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Gilbert B. Pray, Republican.....	2032-661
H. F. Bonarden, Democrat.....	1371
E. N. Clark, Greenback.....	216
Scattering.....	1

Reporter of Supreme Court.

Ezra C. Ebersole, Republican.....	2049-695
L. A. Palmer, Democrat.....	1354

J. H. Williamson, Greenback.....	215	D. F. Mahone, Greenback.....	226
Scattering.....	3	Scattering.....	3
<i>Representative in Congress.</i>		<i>County Recorder.</i>	
James Wilson, Republican.....	1978—561	T. E. Warren, Republican.....	2061—756
Ben T. Frederick, Democrat.....	1417	Gust. Reichman, Democrat.....	1305
David Platner, Greenback.....	194	G. T. Ward, Greenback.....	238
<i>Judge of District Court.</i>		<i>Coroner.</i>	
James D. Giffin, Republican.....	2032—662	J. C. Kendrick, Republican.....	2013—2010
Geo. W. Ball, Democrat.....	1370	Scattering.....	3
H. B. Fraser, Greenback.....	216	<i>Supervisor.</i>	
<i>District Attorney.</i>		Joseph Dysart, Republican.....	2045—775
Milton Remley.....	2032—447	Silas Sears, Democrat.....	1270
J. H. Preston.....	1585	W. G. Malin, Greenback.....	271
<i>Clerk of District and Circuit Courts.</i>		<i>Shall the number of Supervisors be increased to Five.</i>	
S. C. Leland, Republican.....	2070—814	For.....	913—211
James Fowler, Democrat.....	1256	Against.....	702

CHAPTER XIII.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

While unworthy men, at times, may force themselves into office, it cannot but be acknowledged that the great body of office-holders of the country are truly representative men—men of positive force and character. They are of the number that build up and strengthen a town, a county, or a State. In this chapter, as far as possible, is given sketches of all who have served Tama county in the Nation, State or county. Some of the sketches are imperfect, but it is not the fault of the historian that they are not more complete. Some of the parties have passed away, leaving no record from which a sketch could be obtained, while others have left the county, and their present places of residence are unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tama county became a part of the Second Congressional District, on its organization, and was represented in the 33d Congress from 1853 to 1855 by John P. Cook, of Davenport. Mr. Cook was a native of the State of New York, and in 1836 came west to Davenport. He was elected a member of Congress as a Whig, and held the views of that party until its dissolution. On the breaking up of the Whig party he affiliated with the Democratic party, the principles of which he labored earnestly to sustain and promulgate, even to the end of his days. His life has been one of great energy and industry. He was by natural instinct a true Western man—a wide awake, thoroughly active

pioneer, who never saw the time when he could lay aside the business harness, and, to all appearances, never wanted to. As a lawyer he had few superiors; was always ready, fluent, and an able advocate, and with these qualities were combined energy, tact and industry; and for years past, and up to the day of his demise, no law firm in the northwest has stood in better repute than that broken by his death. Mr. Cook died at Davenport April 17, 1872.

James Thorington, of Davenport, was the next Representative in Congress from the Second District. He was not a man of extraordinary ability, but was a good politician and wire-puller. He is now a consul in one of the South American States. He was a Republican.

Timothy Davis, of Elkader, Clayton county, next served the District from 1857 to 1859, or in the 35th Congress.

William Vandever, of Dubuque, was elected a member of the 36th Congress, and re-elected to the 37th. William Vandever is a native of Maryland. In 1839 he came west, locating in Rock Island, where he remained until 1821, when he moved to Dubuque. In 1855 he formed a partnership with Ben W. Samuels, of Dubuque, in the practice of law. In 1858 he was elected a member of the 36th Congress. He made a useful member of that body. While serving his second term, he abandoned his seat in Congress, returned home and raised the 9th Iowa infantry, of which he was made Colonel. In 1862 he was promoted a Brigadier-General, and at the close of the war was brevetted Major-General. Since the close of the war he has had several important public positions. He still lives in

Dubuque. By the census of 1862 Iowa was entitled to six Representatives in Congress, and on the State being re-districted Tama county became a part of the Fourth District. The first Representative of this district was Josiah B. Grinnell, who was elected in the fall of 1862, and served through the 38th Congress. In 1864 he was re-elected a member of the 39th Congress.

J. B. Grinnell's paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who, after the revocation of edict of Nantes, escaped from France to Wales, and thence emigrated to Rhode Island in 1710; his grandfather settling in the wilderness of Vermont. Josiah was born in New Haven, Vermont, in 1822, and was left an orphan at the age of ten years. Under the roof of his guardian he fitted himself to teach school at the age of sixteen, and then prepared for and entered the Oneida College, New York, from which he graduated, subsequently receiving at Middlebury College, Vermont, the honorary degree of A. M. He then graduated in theology at Auburn, N. Y., was ordained to the ministry in the Congregational Church, and commenced preaching at Union Village, N. Y., where he remained three years. He then filled the pulpit for four years in Washington and New York cities, and in 1854 determined upon moving west and establishing a colony. In May, 1854, by appointment, he met a number who wished to join him in the enterprise at Iowa City, and a site was selected, where the present city of Grinnell is located. Mr. Grinnell did much toward the building up of that place and it was named in honor of him; he gave a large amount toward the found-

ing of the University, and in many other ways has been very public spirited. In Congress, Mr. Grinnell was an advocate of a protective tariff. He was a strong partisan, and upon one occasion, he had a bitter controversy upon the floor of the House with General Rousseau, of Kentucky, and was attacked by him with a cane in consequence; for which Rousseau was censured at the bar of the House, and before his death asked and received pardon of his injured colleague. Mr. Grinnell still makes his home in the town bearing his name.

William Loughridge, of Oskaloosa, was the next Representative in Congress from the 4th District. He was elected in the fall of 1866, as a member of the 40th Congress, was re-elected in 1868, and served through the 40th and 41st Congress. He still lives in Oskaloosa, and is a fine lawyer. He was from Ohio.

Madison M. Waldon, of Centreville, succeeded Loughridge as Representative, having been elected in the fall of 1870, for the 42d Congress and served one term. It was during this term that the famous "salary grab," that has been used so much for political purposes, was made. Mr. Waldon received his "grab" from the Government, and divided it among the various counties in his district, by donating it to their school funds. Tama county received her share, and the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution to the effect that "believing the partaker in unjust gains is as bad as the principal, we herewith instruct the Auditor to return said donation, amounting to \$236.65, preferring to trust in Providence and our own efforts for the education of our children rather

than to dishonest gains however obtained."

This it seems did not suit the public, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Iowa was appealed to, and from him it went to the Attorney General, whose interpretation of the law was as follows:

"It is immaterial whether the Board of Supervisors of your county are, or are not satisfied with the action of Mr. Waldon, in donating a portion of the "back-pay steal" to the Temporary School Fund. After the donation has been made, and the money donated has become a part and parcel of the common fund, there is no legal way of disposing of it, except to appropriate it to the purposes which the law directs. Any other disposition is illegal, no matter by whom made or directed, and renders the persons making such illegal disposition individually responsible for the money."

In 1870 it was found the population of the State had increased to a number entitling it to nine representatives in Congress, and in the re-districting, Tama county became a part of the Fifth District, which embraced the counties of Tama, Johnson, Iowa, Poweshiek, Marshall, Benton and Linn. In the fall of 1872, James Wilson of Tama county, was elected to first represent this district. Two years later he was re-elected and ably served through the 43rd and 44th Congress. He is generally known as "Tama Jim Wilson," to distinguish him from U. S. Senator Wilson.

Rush Clark, of Iowa City, was the successor of James Wilson, being elected in the fall of 1876. In 1878 he was re-elected, and served until he died, in Washington while on duty. Rush Clark was a native

of Pennsylvania, born in 1834. He was educated at Jefferson College, and graduated when eighteen years of age. In the spring of 1853 he removed to Iowa, and was admitted to the bar at Iowa City, where he lived until his death. He was at one time Speaker of the Lower House of the General Assembly of Iowa, and has several times represented his county in that body. He was a self made man in every respect. As a public speaker, he was eloquent, earnest and convincing; as an official, courteous, kind and obliging; he was known as a man of sterling integrity, decided character and untiring energy.

In the fall of 1879, William G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn county, was elected to fill the vacancy, and in 1880 was re-elected a member of the 47th Congress. He was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 17th, 1830, and is of Highland Scotch descent. In 1853, he was admitted to the bar, and in November, the month following his examination, he started for Iowa, and located in Marion, where he still lives. He opened an office without delay, and had a good practice almost from the start. In 1855, and 1856, he was in the State Senate, the youngest member ever in that body. He was for eight years prosecuting attorney of this district. He still lives in Marion, engaged in the practice of his profession, and is considered as being among the most able orators in Central Iowa.

In the fall of 1862, after a heated canvass, the Republican and Democratic candidates ran so nearly equal that it resulted in a contest between them for the seat, which, as yet, has not been settled. The candidates were James Wilson, of Tama

county, on the Republican ticket, and Benjamin Frederick, of Marshalltown, on the Democratic.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Joseph Dysart, of Tama county, was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa in the fall of 1873, on the same ticket with Gov. C. C. Carpenter. He performed the duties of the high office in a most efficient manner; as presiding officer of the Senate, he left a record of which he may well feel proud; his dignified and courteous bearing, his parliamentary knowledge and ability, and the thorough impartiality of his rulings, will long be remembered by those with whom he was associated. He has since been prominently urged by his host of friends as a candidate for Governor.

July 8th, 1820, was Joseph Dysart's birthday. The greater part of the first twenty years of his life was passed on his father's farm, situated on an elevated plateau, known as "Eden Hill," north of Juniata river, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. The uppermost of his boyhood aspirations, was to obtain a thorough education. To aid him to attain the coveted end, in the fall of 1831, his parents engaged a superannuated teacher, a graduate of Dublin University, in Ireland, named James Martin, to act as tutor to their family; with this learned gentleman, he studied Latin and the English branches required, as antecedent to a college course, 'till the spring of 1834. The free-school system was inaugurated in the Keystone State that year. Its advantages were embraced for five years thereafter. Glowing descriptions of the fertility of the soil of the Territory of Iowa, and the salubrity of its climate, were found in the newspapers of that day.



J. W. Willett



E. C. Ebersole.

The western fever took hold of him, as it did most of the young men of the east, who indulged visions of the bright future. Provided with means sufficient to purchase a section of government land, in October of 1839, he started for what was then styled the far west. The land sales opened on the 15th of November. Shortly after that date, he reached Burlington, where thousands of speculators and land-seekers for homes had congregated. The first settlers, denominated "squatters," apprehensive their claims would be bought from under them by greedy land sharks, had petitioned President Van Buren to postpone the sales three years, to enable them to make money to pay for their selected homesteads. An order came agreeable to their wishes. Thus, he was disappointed in securing the desired basis for a large farm, near Mt. Pleasant, in Henry county. In company with a Mr. Thomas Issett, then a land agent, subsequently a wealthy banker, he went across the county to Muscatine. It was then an insignificant plain. The approach of winter warned him to enter upon his home-bound journey. Twelve miles above that embryo city, he passed the Mississippi in a skiff, slung his valise over his shoulders and set out to traverse the great states of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, on foot. The day before Christmas, he reached his destination, having averaged nearly 40 miles per day. This long pedestrian trip, gave him an insight into the condition of the west, that could have been acquired in no other way. He saw it as it was, and not as silly tourists or interested land owners had represented it. The inconveniences and palpable hardships, the inhabitants then encountered, convinced

him that years had to elapse before it could be the scene of many of the comforts of life. He therefore, concluded to strive to get the mental training, so ardently longed for, while growing up to manhood. Midway of the summer of 1840, he proposed to his father to take as his share of his estate, funds enough to bear his expenses through a course in Dickinson College, at Carlisle, in his native State. On the 15th of September, he entered the preparatory school, and graduated on the 10th of July 1845. On a merit roll, extending over the four years in the College proper, he was accorded the speaking of the valedictory of his class, numbering 43, when Freshmen, and 22, when they received their diplomas. He never missed a recitation, or failed in any duty assigned. On the recommendation of the Faculty, he was chosen principal of the Hillsboro Male Academy, on the eastern shore of Maryland. Malarial fever, followed by the tertian ague, disgusted him with that otherwise delightful locality. At that era, in the Gulf States, high wages were paid to teachers competent enough to prepare the sons of the rich for the higher Institutions of learning. Attracted by such inducements and impelled by a desire to see that sunny region, in January 1847, he went to Mississippi. Through the influence of Bishop R. Payne of the M. E. South, to whom he had letters, he procured a situation to instruct the children of half a score of wealthy planters, in Monroe county, of that State, at a good salary. Nearly all these large slave-holders moved the next winter, to Aberdeen, the county seat. They persuaded the teacher that succeeded in pleasing, to go with them and

establish an independent classical school in that city of over 5,000 inhabitants. In January, 1851, he was elected Principal of the Aberdeen Male Academy, which position he filled, to the satisfaction of the patrons and Trustees, until the middle of May, 1853, when he resigned to go with his family to Lee county, Illinois, where some years previous, he had purchased a half section of prairie. During the balance of that year, and the two succeeding, he devoted his energies exclusively to farming. The extension of the Chicago N. W. R. R. to the Father of Waters, made land in the Rock river valley quite valuable. With the intention of practicing law, which he had studied, while teaching, and had been admitted to the bar, in Mississippi, he sold his farm, and in April, 1856, moved to Vinton, Benton county, Iowa. The slavery agitation then began to be intense. The Republican party the year before had gained control of this State under Gov. Grimes. The subject of this sketch had seen slavery in all its deformities, and so ingrained in his mind was the hatred of it, that he welcomed the opportunity to engage in the contest, which he felt would terminate only with its extinguishment. To help show up its enormities, he bought a half interest in the Vinton Eagle. During 1856, and part of 1857, he edited its political columns. At the Republican county convention, in August of that year, he was nominated unanimously for County Judge. His opponent, Hon. Samuel, was the incumbent. Despite of the patronage he wielded, and the fact that the usual Democratic majority exceeded 300, Douglas had barely fifty of a margin. The present school law of this State was adopt-

ed in the winter of 1858. Mr. Dysart was chosen at the special election, in April, County Superintendent, without opposition. At the end of two years, he declined a reelection, as the duties were incompatible with his law business. Hon. Thomas Drummond, State Senator, from Benton and Tama counties, in March 1861, resigned to accept a Lieutenantcy in the Regular army. A special election was ordered in April to fill his unexpired term. The Republicans nominated Mr. Dysart for his successor. He was elected, and took his seat at the extra session of the Legislature in May, convened to arm the State. He was in Des Moines all the long session of 1862, and the extra one, called in September to accept the Agricultural College land grant, and appropriate money to equip ten more regiments of Iowa soldiers to help crush the rebellion. Litigation almost ceased during the war. Lawyers had to turn their attention to other matters. A good portion of the summer of 1862, he spent working on his Tama county farm, which he commenced to improve in 1858, expecting some day to settle thereon, permanently. He and family concluded to move thither in June, 1863, and have resided there ever since. That fall, his neighbors decided he must represent them on the Board of Supervisors. He served six years in succession on the Board of 21 members. In 1876, he was put on the Board of three members, and served four years more. He is now on another three years term. At the October election of 1869, he was chosen State Senator for Poweshiek and Tama counties for four years. In 1873, on a ticket with Gov. Carpenter, he was elected Lieut-Governor of Iowa. He pre-

sided over the Senate of the 15th General Assembly in 1874, and in January 1876, returned to Des Moines to organize that of the 16th, and pass the gavel to his successor, Lieut.-Gov. Newbold.

Gov. Dysart was married in Pickens county, Alabama, in October, 1849, to Miss Esther E. Wayne, born in Georgetown, South Carolina. They have four children alive—Wayne J., Paul Ivan, Estella V. and May Alberta Dysart. The last named is the youngest and now in her fifteenth year.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Isaac L. Allen, of Tama county, was elected to this office November 8, 1864. His term commenced January 2, 1865, and he resigned one year later. Prior to this he had been District Attorney for this district for a long time. He was a native of Vermont, locating at Toledo, Tama county, in an early day, and engaging in the practice of his profession. For a number of years he was in partnership with Hon. George R. Struble, the present Speaker of the House. Shortly after his resignation as Attorney-General he went to Marion, and finally, his mind having become affected, was placed in the insane asylum, where he died. He was a man of great ability, a sharp, shrewd lawyer, a powerful speaker and a true friend.

SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

At the general election in the fall of 1882, Hon. E. C. Ebersole, of Toledo, was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Iowa. Mr. Ebersole is a member of the law firm of Ebersole & Willett, Toledo and Tama City, and is among the leading attorneys of the county. (See bar chapter.)

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Col. John Connell, who was Revenue Collector for the Fourth District for many years, is a resident of Toledo and is among the earliest settlers of Tama county. John Connell is a native of Paisley, Scotland, born on the 16th of March, 1823. His father was a manufacturer of shawls and like goods, and in 1831, the whole family removed to America, the father engaging in the manufacture of carpets in Norwich, Connecticut. A few years later Mr. Connell, Sr., commenced work for Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, and continued in his employ until 1852, when the family removed to Iowa and located in Tama county. John located upon a quarter section of land in Buckingham township. He was here a prominent factor in the organization of the county, and was instrumental in having the township named Buckingham in honor of the Governor of that name, who came to Iowa to visit the family. In 1854, John was elected to the Iowa Legislature by the Whigs, but on reporting at Iowa City, found that party defunct, and from that day he has acted with the Republicans. He remained upon his farm in Buckingham township until he had spent what money he had, and then, in 1855, he removed to Toledo. Before leaving Wolf Creek, however, in company with Jonas P. Wood and William D. Hitchner, he erected one of the first saw mills in Tama county; but to him it did not prove a financial success. Upon his arrival at Toledo, with John Zehrung, he followed mercantile pursuits for about one year; was interested in the erection of a grist mill, and finally, went into the

real estate business, which he followed until the breaking out of the war, when he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th Infantry on September 16, 1862; and on the 14th of the following March was promoted to full Colonelcy of his regiment, Colonel W. E. Miller having resigned before reaching the field. Col. Connell participated with his regiment in all their principal engagements, as will be seen by reading the history of it in the war chapter. In the engagement at Sabine Cross Roads, Col. Connell was wounded, losing his left arm; while he was falling back with his regiment they came to a battery blocked up in the road, and stopping, they tried to extricate it, but the enemy pressed them so closely that nearly all the men retired, leaving the Colonel still at work. He did not observe his men when they left, but looking up an instant after, saw them retiring and prepared to follow. Before starting, he turned round, and stooping, looked through the brush to see how near the enemy had approached. That instant a shot struck him. As he stooped his left hand was resting on his hip, which threw his elbow up. The ball struck him above the elbow and passed down through the joint, fracturing it severely. He then tried to run, but became so faint he was obliged to rest, when the enemy coming up captured him. He was retained a prisoner until the following June, when he was paroled and sent within our lines. He never went back to service with his regiment, but met them at Carrollton, Louisiana, and his reception is thus recorded: "The Colonel stepped from the car with an armless sleeve hanging from his left shoulder, which but too plain-

ly suggested the past. He was introduced to the regiment by Major Meyer, and was received by the regiment with an expression of that unmistakable affection and enthusiasm with which soldiers always regard a true man."

After this unfortunate loss of an arm, Col. Connell went to Washington and was engaged on Court Martial duty from November, 1864, until March, 1865, when he resigned and returned to his family in Toledo. He declined a number of other government appointments offered him, and in November, 1865, accepted that of Assessor of Internal Revenue, which he held until May, 1873, when that office was abolished by law, and he was then retained as Collector of the Fourth Revenue District, which position he filled until May, 1883. The district embraced seventeen counties in the southern part of the State, and the headquarters of Collector were at Burlington.

Col. Connell was married in 1856 to Sarah C. Graham. In personal appearance, the Colonel is fine looking. He has a large, good form, sandy hair and florid complexion. His countenance wears a frank, intelligent and unassuming expression, and his manners are gentlemanly and always courteous.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Hon. James Wilson, of Tama county, held the position of Railroad Commissioner of Iowa for a number of years. He is a native of Scotland, but came to America when young, and at an early day settled in Tama county. He still lives upon a farm a short distance from Traer. He has served the Fifth Congressional District two terms as Representative in Congress,

and was nominated for a third. He is a ready and fluent speaker, and a sound and honorable man of whom the county may well be proud.

GOVERNMENT CLERKSHIP.

T. J. Staley who is mentioned frequently in this volume, was for a long time a clerk in the Treasury Department of Washington.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Tama county has furnished two Speakers of the Lower House of the General Assembly of Iowa. Hon. James Wilson, of Traer, occupied the Speaker's chair from 1871 to 1873.

Hon. George R. Struble, of Toledo, occupied the Speaker's chair during the years 1882 and 1883.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Fourth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, December 6, 1852, and adjourned January 24, 1853. At this time Tama county though unorganized, with Linn and Benton counties constituted one district and was represented in the Senate by Isaac M. Preston, and in the House by A. F. Stedman and John McArthur.

The Fifth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, on December 4, 1854, and adjourned January 26, 1855; also convened in extra session July 2, 1856, and adjourned July 16, 1856. Isaac M. Preston was still Senator. The Representative was Hon. John Connell, of Buckingham township, he being the first Assemblyman that Tama county ever furnished. He still lives in the county and is noticed at length under the head of "Revenue Collector." At this time the Senatorial District embraced the counties of Tama, Linn

and Benton; and the Representative District the counties of Tama, Poweshiek, Jasper and Benton; the latter being numbered 23.

The Sixth General Assembly convened at Iowa City December 1, 1856 and adjourned January 29, 1857. At this time Tama county was in Senatorial District No. 26, comprised of the counties of Tama, Poweshiek, Jasper and Marshall, represented by Josiah B. Grinnell, of Poweshiek; a sketch of Mr. Grinnell appears in connection with the Congressional article. The Representative District comprised Tama, Benton and Marshall counties and was represented by Delos Arnold. Arnold still lives in Marshalltown, and was the State Senator from that district, in 1883.

The Seventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines January 11, 1858, and adjourned March 23, 1858. At this time Tama county, with Poweshiek, Jasper and Marshall was represented in the Senate by Josiah B. Grinnell. Tama and Marshall were together as the 18th Representative District, and were represented by T. Walter Jackson, of Toledo. Mr. Jackson was a lawyer practicing in Tama county, and is noted in the Bar Chapter. He was recognized as the most able speaker in the House.

The Eighth General Assembly convened at Des Moines January 8, 1860, and adjourned April 3, 1860; also convened in extra session May 15, 1861, and adjourned May 29, 1861. Tama and Benton counties made up the 35th Senatorial District and were represented by Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, who had been elected in 1859 for the full term of

four years. He was an editor and lawyer, and made a good representative. He resigned in March 1861, went to the war as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and was killed. In the Lower House, Tama county was well represented by Abram Tompkins, who is still a resident of Otter Creek township. A sketch of Mr. Tompkins is appended :

Abram Tompkins is a native of the State of New York, born on the 23rd day of September, 1811. His parents, Cornelius and Catharine (Brown) Tompkins, were also natives of the same State. Abram being the son of a poor man he received but a limited education. When only twelve years of age he left the parental roof and hired to some of the neighbors, and although he received but small wages, he supplied his necessary wants, and saved a portion of his earnings. In 1831, he went to Michigan and enlisted in the Black Hawk war as a private. After being discharged from service, on the 20th day of November, 1833, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Eaton. He continued to reside in Michigan until 1853, when considering the opportunities in the west, he concluded to take up his journey toward the setting sun. He therefore started out in search of a location, and in the month of August made selection where he now resides, and soon afterwards brought his family to the new home. Mr. Tompkins has always been considered one of the most prominent and influential men of his township, always taking an interest in any public enterprise. In politics he was first a Whig and since the organization of the Republican party he has

been one of its number. He has often held local offices. Mr. Tompkins is a man who makes friends, always pleasant and agreeable in his intercourse with all, being a loving husband, a kind father, a faithful friend and a good neighbor, he has the respect of all who know him. He has brought up a family of ten children, nine of whom are now living, viz: C. M. B. F., Catharine J., now Mrs. Morris Hennessay; Sophronia M., now Mrs. Lathrop Meeker; Almira E., now Mrs. Samuel Meeker; N. Matilda, now Mrs. W. P. Soth; A. E. Sumner, and Zelpa I., now Mrs. E. W. Richards.

The Ninth General Assembly convened at Des Moines January 13, 1862. It also convened in extra session September 3, 1862, and adjourned September 11, 1862. Tama was now in the 35th Senatorial District with Benton county, and was represented by Hon. Joseph Dysart of Tama county, who has since been Lieutenant Governor. Tama county constituted the 38th Representative District, and was represented by Hon. Leander Clark.

The Tenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines January 11, 1864. Tama and Benton counties were still together as a Senatorial District, and were represented by William B. King. Tama county at this time comprised the 39th Representative District and was represented in the House by Phineas Helm.

William B. King, who was State Senator at this time, still lives in Gladbrook. He is a native of Genesee county, New York, born May 12, 1812. His parents were Stephen and Hannah (Brown) King, the former being a weaver by trade, and son

of David King, of Dutchess county, New York. William's parents moved to Cayuga county, in that State, where they engaged in farming, thence to Genesee county, and from there to Erie county, where the mother died. In 1855, W. B. and family, with his father, came to Tama county and settled in Spring Creek township. There were nine children in the family—Maria, wife of Briggs Alden; Harriet, wife of Joshua Mitchell; Sallie, now Mrs. Helam Taber; Mary, second wife of E. Blakeley; Hannah, now Mrs. Gordon; Charlotte, deceased, first wife of E. Blakeley; Rosanna, Orpheus, William B. and Samuel T. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Orangeville, New York, and was afterward principally engaged in tilling the soil in summer and lumbering in the winter. In 1855, Mr. King came to this county, as stated, locating on section 32, of Spring Creek township, where he has had 320 acres and now owns a fine farm. Mr. King was a member of the Board of Supervisors during the war, and in 1864 was elected State Senator from his district. He has always taken an active part in politics, casting his first vote for President for Andrew Jackson, and voting with the Democratic party until the campaign of 1856, when he joined the Republican party, voting for John C. Fremont. He now affiliates with the National Greenback party. In 1839, Mr. King was married to Louisa Knapp, a daughter of Daniel Knapp, of Genesee county, New York. They have had four children—Alanson T., Angeletta, wife of Frank Mechum; Sarah, now Mrs. James Robie; and John W. S.

The Eleventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1866, and adjourned April 3, 1866. The 39th Senatorial District was then composed of Tama and Benton, and was still represented by William B. King, of Tama. Leander Clark represented the county in the Lower House.

The Twelfth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1868. James Wilson represented Tama county in the House.

The Thirteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1870. James Wilson still represented this county in the House. Joseph Dysart represented this and Poweshiek county in the Senate.

The Fourteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1872. James Wilson, who again represented this county, was elected Speaker of the House. Joseph Dysart was still Senator.

The Fifteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1874. At this time W. G. Malin was representing Tama county in the House, and Dr. Conaway of Poweshiek, in the Senate.

William G. Malin is still a resident of Columbia township. He is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, where he was born March 7, 1833. His parents were Minshall and Julia A. (Barton) Malin, both natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania. William's early life was spent on his father's farm, and his education was received in the district schools of that county. August 30, 1861, he enlisted in company E, 15th Ohio infantry, serving as a non-commissioned officer. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and battle of Stone River; and during the

latter engagement, was wounded so severely in the hip by a fragment of a shell, that he was compelled to remain in a hospital five months before being again fit for duty. Subsequently he participated in the battle of Liberty Gap; and September 20, 1863, the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He spent five months in the prison at Richmond, seven months at Andersonville and a month each at Savannah and Miller. He was then paroled, afterwards exchanged and January 12, 1865, honorably discharged from service. In the fall of that year he came west to Tama county, Iowa, and for a number of years was engaged in teaching during the winter months and farming in Columbia township the balance of the year. During the term of 1874, he represented his district in the Legislature, having been elected on the Anti-monopoly ticket. He has held several of the local offices of trust. On the 30th day of January, 1868, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Anna E. Hutchison, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William T. Hutchison, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Malin, three of whom are living: William H., George N. and Lizzie E. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Sixteenth General Assembly convened at DesMoines in January, 1876. Dr. Conaway, of Poweshiek, was Senator from Tama and Poweshiek counties. G. Jaqua, of Traer, represented Tama county in the House.

The Seventeenth General Assembly con-

vened in January, 1878, at DesMoines. Tama with Poweshiek was represented in the Senate by Robert M. Haines, a lawyer of Grinnell. G. Jaqua, of Traer, was again serving Tama in the House. He is noticed at length in the Press Chapter.

The Eighteenth General Assembly convened at DesMoines in January, 1880. Robert M. Haines representing Tama and Poweshiek counties in the General Assembly, and George R. Struble served Tama county in the House.

The Nineteenth General Assembly convened at DesMoines on the second Monday in January, 1882. At this time Tama county was in the 45th Senatorial District, associated with Poweshiek, and was represented by Hon. A. N. Poyneer. Tama constituted the 45th Representative District and was represented by George R. Struble, who was elected Speaker of the House. He made one of the best presiding officers the General Assembly has ever had.

Hon. A. N. Poyneer, was elected Senator to represent Tama and Poweshiek counties in 1881. He is a native of Salisbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, was born on the 29th day of July, 1831. His father, David R. Poyneer, was a native of Columbia county, New York, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He subsequently resided at Salisbury, Connecticut, until about 1860, and in 1862 he came to Iowa to spend his remaining days with his son, the subject of this sketch. His death occurred in January, 1881, he having reached the advanced age of ninety-two years. Polly (Moore) Poyneer, the mother of A. N. Poyneer, was a native of Salisbury, Connecticut, where

she resided until 1860; then came west and after 1862 lived with her son. Her death took place in 1873. She reared three children, Edward M., Hannah S., now Mrs. Dr. Clinton Helm, of Rockford, Illinois; and Alfred N., who is the subject of this sketch. Alfred was reared on a farm, was given advantages so that he acquired a good common school education, then taught school for a few years, after which he acted as traveling salesman and collector for an eastern manufacturing house until 1861, when he came to Iowa, and at once settled on section 5 of Highland township, where he had previously purchased nearly 400 acres. He made this his home until the spring of 1877, since which time he has lived in the village of Montour. Mr. Poyneer now owns 800 acres of land and is extensively engaged in stock farming. In politics he was reared a Democrat and adhered to that faith until the breaking out of the rebellion, since which time he has been an active worker in the Republican ranks. He has held various local offices and for many years was a member of the County Board of Supervisors. During this time he formed a large acquaintance and as he was an efficient officer he was held in the highest esteem throughout the county. He makes an active worker in the General Assembly and is making a record honorable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. Mr. Poyneer has been twice married. In August, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucy J. Todd, daughter of Alfred and Mary A. Todd, of St. Joseph county, Michigan. She died in February, 1878, leaving two daughters, Gertrude A. and Lucy May. In June,

1880, he married Miss Lizzie Frantz, daughter of Joshua and Matilda Frantz, of Highland township, Tama county. Mr. Poyneer is a gentleman with unblemished character, who is courteous to all. He is a good financier and an excellent manager in public as well as private affairs. He takes a great interest in educational matters and in fact anything tending to better the welfare of man. His home, situated in the south part of the village of Montour, is surrounded with all conveniences.

COUNTY JUDGE.

This was the principal office of the county in early days. The Judge had charge of many matters which are now attended to by the Auditor, the Circuit Court, Clerk of Court and Board of Supervisors. At the time the county was temporarily organized, while preparing for permanent organization, an election was held and the first Judge of Tama county was elected in the person of Dr. Tallman Chase. This election was held in March, 1853. Tallman Chase was a native of Ohio and came to Tama county in 1853, settling with his large family upon a farm in the northwestern part of Toledo township. He was a fairly educated man, and was by profession a physician, having practiced in his native State, and commenced it soon after his arrival in Tama county. He was a follower of the teachings of the old Whig party, yet did not take much interest in political matters, and even after being elected to the office of County Judge did not qualify. He was quite an old man at the time and only remained in the county three or four years when he returned to Ohio, where he has since died.

In August, 1853, at the election which permanently organized the county, John C. Vermilya was elected County Judge and was the first to qualify and serve in that capacity. In 1855 he was re-elected and served until January, 1858. His house was used as a court house, until one was prepared, and travelers coming through would always stop there; but he never charged them anything. A personal sketch of him is appended:

Judge John C. Vermilya, is a native of the Empire State and was born in Delaware county on the 11th day of September, 1803. His parents were Edward and Johanna (Wright) Vermilya, natives of New York. Shortly after his birth the family removed to Dutchess county, New York, and in 1818 to Washington county, Indiana, settling at Salem, the county seat of that county. About six months after their settlement the father and mother died, leaving John C. to provide for himself. During the early part of this century the common schools did not afford the advantages for learning that they now possess, and as the subject of our sketch was unable to attend any other schools than those, his education was necessarily quite limited. At the age of sixteen he began learning the hatter's trade, which occupation he followed until 1834, when he turned his attention to agriculture. Although his early life was spent in villages, he nevertheless had a short experience in farming. Upon one occasion while visiting his grandfather, John was induced to help the old gentleman hoe corn; while at work the dinner-horn sounded and they started on a race for the house. Although the grandfather

was eighty-six years of age, he put young Vermilya to the blush, by reaching the house first. In 1849, in company with Rezin A. Redman, Mr. Vermilya made a trip to Tama county, Iowa, and located land in Tama township. Shortly after, he returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1852, at which time he again came to this county, settled on his farm, and immediately began the erection of a log stable, which, when completed, his family lived in for a couple of months. During the first season here, he raised twenty-eight acres of sod corn and turnips. In politics Mr. Vermilya was originally a Whig and joined the Republican party upon its organization. Since 1858, although taking a deep interest in political affairs, he has cared to figure but slightly in politics himself. During his official career, he did much towards building up and organizing the county, and for his time and labor received but small recompense. In 1878, the Judge built a fine residence east of Tama City, at a cost of \$8,000, which is one of the substantial farm residences of Tama county. He is one of those men whom to know is to esteem; he has a large and admiring circle of friends in Tama county; and of his kindness and benevolence all speak in the highest terms of praise. Many of the early settlers will ever cherish in their hearts a warm place for him, who so kindly aided them in their pioneer life. He has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity. His first marriage was in 1823, with Miss Catharine Murphy, of Jackson county, Indiana. She died and Mr. Vermilya subsequently married Miss Mary Ann Carter, who bore

him four children, two of whom are living. One is the wife of J. G. Strong, of Britt, Iowa, and the other, the wife of A. L. Brooks, of Tama county. His second wife died in 1870. During 1871 he was joined in wedlock with his present wife, who was Miss Mary Ann Carpenter, a native of Devonshire, England.

At the August election, in 1857, Leander Clark was elected County Judge, to succeed John C. Vermilya. After serving his term of two years, he was re-elected, and filled the office until he resigned, and was succeeded by John Allen in 1861. Judge Clark made an able, careful and efficient officer, and has been one of the most prominent factors in aiding the development and progress of Tama county. The following is a brief sketch of his life:

Colonel Leander Clark was born in Wakeman, Huron county, Ohio, on the 17th of July, 1823. His parents, Dr. Harmon M. Clark and Laura (Downs) Clark, emigrated to Wakeman in 1818, coming with teams from Connecticut. They were the fourth family who settled in Wakeman township, the whole country at that time being an unbroken wilderness. Dr. Clark practiced medicine in Huron county for over forty years, and while practicing his profession, owned a farm and here his family were reared, Leander being the second in a family of three boys and one girl. Leander attended the common schools, doing what work he could on the farm until about twenty, and completed his education in the preparatory department of Oberlin College. He remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, went to Port Washington, Wisconsin, in 1846, spending nearly three

years there in surveying, and in a drug store owned by his elder brother, Dr. P. H. Clark, besides occupying the position of Deputy Sheriff for a time. In 1849, he started across the plains with the great rush of gold seekers. His party started early in April with ox teams, and did not arrive in Sacramento City until late in November. They drove their oxen through as far as Salt Lake City, and there traded them for horses, with which the journey was completed. The trip was very hard, and they were at times almost destitute, living much of the way on game, and when they could find no game, were compelled to fast. Indeed, so desperate had their condition become, that many a poor fellow would have been left in the mountains to perish, had it not been for the timely aid sent out by the government to assist them over the Sierras. While in California, Mr. Clark was engaged in mining, and packing and trading with varied success, his business being conducted in the vicinity of Shasta City and Yreka, and between those places. In a few years he accumulated between three and four thousand dollars, and in July, 1852, returned to the States by way of Isthmus of Panama. He then traveled and prospected for sixteen or eighteen months, and in the spring of 1854, entered land in Geneseo and Buckingham townships, Tama county, Iowa, building a saw mill in the latter township, four miles from the village of Traer, although the greater portion of his land was in Geneseo. In 1855, Mr. Clark was elected Justice of the Peace of Buckingham township, and was re-elected in April, 1857. This same year he was elected County Judge of Tama county, and resigning his township office,

he removed to Toledo, the county seat, to enter upon the duties of the higher office. After holding the office of County Judge, by re-election, nearly four years, he resigned and returned to the farm. In 1861, he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly, and served in the regular session in the early part of 1862. In the following August, he resigned, and enlisted as a private in the 24th Iowa Infantry, and was soon after elected Captain of company E, which rendezvoused at Muscatine. While the regiment was at that place, Mr. Clark attended the extra session of the Legislature, heartily endorsing and supporting every war measure of that body. In October, the regiment went into the field, and Capt. Clark accompanied it for nearly three years, participating in all its engagements but one or two. In September, 1864, he was promoted, and, as Major, continued with his regiment until January, 1865, when he was made Lieutenant-Colonel. At the battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi, May 16, 1863, he was wounded in the face by a small ball, which has never been extracted. He was also slightly wounded at the battle of Winchester, Virginia; it proved nothing serious however. He was mustered out of service with his regiment in August, 1865, at the close of the war. Persons who served under Col. Clark in the gallant 24th, give him credit for being a brave officer, never absent from duty, and never quailing in the thickest of the fight. Returning to Tama county in the Autumn of 1865, Mr. Clark was again elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly, serving one term. He was chairman of the committee on claims, and

did important work on other committees, faithfully performing all the duties laid upon him, and remembering always his duty to his constituents. On the 1st of July, 1866, he was appointed Indian Agent of the Sac and Fox Indians, serving in this capacity until relieved by Lieut. Frank D. Garretty, U. S. A., July 10, 1869. He was again appointed to this position, October 5, 1870, and held the same until September, 1872, when Rev. A. A. Howbert was appointed to take his place. Mr. Clark is the President of the Toledo Savings Bank, having been re-elected to that position at every annual election since the organization of that institution. The Bank is organized under the State laws, and is becoming very popular. Aside from his interest in the bank, and other property in the city, he owns large tracts of land in Tama, Franklin, Buena Vista and O'Brien counties, owning a considerable part of the town plat of Sioux Rapids, in the third named county. He was also one of the original proprietors of the towns of Gladbrook and Garwin, of Tama county. Mr. Clark has been quite successful in his land and other operations, and is one of the largest land owners in the county. He has one of the finest residences in Toledo, centrally located on an acre and a quarter lot, which has an abundance of shade and fruit trees, and other arboreal adornments. In politics, Col. Clark was originally a Whig, but has been a Republican since the formation of that party. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. Fraternity, of Toledo Blue Lodge. In religious sentiments he inclines towards Congregationalism. He is generous hearted, kind to the poor, obliging to all classes, cordial

and gentlemanly, and a liberal entertainer. His wife was Miss Maria A. Baker, of Toledo, their union dating February 14, 1867. Colonel Clark has seen his share of pioneer life, has "roughed it" in Wisconsin and Iowa, at an early day; "roughed it" over the Bison's home and in California; "roughed it" nearly three years in the "tented field" in the defense of his country; yet he has always taken good care of himself, and is to-day one of the best preserved men in Tama county.

As stated, John Allen was appointed to fill the unexpired term, and was elected in the fall of 1861. Allen was a native of Vermont, and came west in 1855, settling near the Redman Four Corners with his family, and engaged at farming. About 1860, he removed to the county seat and followed merchandizing, and made his home there until he left the county in June, 1862. He was a man of very fair education; was naturally smart, quick witted and intelligent, and made a genial and popular officer. He came of a good family, and from 1864 to 1865 his brother, Isaac L. Allen, was Attorney-General of this State. John Allen is now living in Medina, N. Y., having left Tama county in June, 1862, before his term of office had expired.

In June, 1862, T. F. Bradford was appointed by the Board of Supervisors, to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the removal and resignation of Allen. He served until the ensuing general election. He was a lawyer by profession, and is noticed at length in the chapter upon the bar.

At the general election in October, 1862, T. A. Graham was elected County Judge, and served for one year.

In October, 1863, T. F. Bradford was elected to the office of County Judge. He only served a few months, when he resigned, and went to Tennessee to enlist in the army.

T. A. Graham was appointed the successor of Judge Bradford, in 1864, was elected to the office and served until January, 1868. The following short sketch of his life he wrote at the request of his wife:

"I was born in the town of Kortright, in the State of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1819, of Scotch parentage; raised on a farm. My father was a farmer of small means. In the spring of 1831, my parents moved to West Meredith, same county, and resided there three years, thence to the town of Erie, New York, where I followed the family in the fall of 1834. In the winter of 1834-35 I commenced teaching in the public school, and followed it for a livelihood in winter for six or seven winters. In 1840, I learned the carpenter trade, and followed carpentering almost exclusively in summer, until the fall of 1844, when I moved west, to Aurora, Ill. I stayed in or near Aurora about eight months, and then purchased a piece of government land about four miles from Plainfield, Ill. I lived on this farm three years, when I sold it, and bought a grocery in Plainfield, and was postmaster under General Taylor's administration for a few months. The business not agreeing with my health, I sold out, and resumed the carpenter trade, until I moved to Iowa, in September, 1853. Soon after coming to Toledo I was much sought after as a carpenter. I assisted in building the first frame house in Tama county,

and lived in it one winter. I built a log cabin on Salt Creek, about a mile north of Irving, which is still standing. In 1854, I built the court house in Toledo, which is still standing, and used as a dwelling and a meat market. We then hauled all our finishing lumber and shingles a distance of 105 miles. At that time, our nearest express office was Muscatine, and our nearest postoffice at Marengo, thirty-five miles distant. At Toledo I opened a real estate agency in 1854, and continued in that business until 1867. I omitted to state in the proper place, that I was married in March, 1844, to Katherine D. Neish, of Erie, N. Y., and lived with her until March 4, 1863, when she departed this life. On the 28th day of January, 1864, I was married to Lucy Ellen Farrar, who is still living. In May, 1861, I was appointed postmaster under Abraham Lincoln, and held the office about nine years, when I resigned. In 1864, I was appointed County Judge, by the Board of Supervisors, to fill a vacancy, and afterwards twice elected to the same office, having held the position about six years.

Judge Graham died at his residence in Toledo, December 13, 1882. The *Toledo Chronicle* thus speaks of him :

Some two years previous, and up to the time of his death, he was actively engaged in the Land Loan Agency. Having come to Toledo at an early day, he assisted greatly in laying the foundation of Tama county, in whose interests he labored untiringly. He was recognized throughout the county as one of its most prominent and useful citizens. Being a man of such large public spirit, universal esteem kept equal pace with notable popularity.

His hospitality, his generosity, his kindness of heart, were characteristics which marked him as a man. His door was always open. His table always free to those especially who might have occasion to apply to him for assistance in any way—which kindness is best appreciated by strangers in a strange land; by those who battle with privation and hardship in the first settlement of a new country and incidental to frontier life. He was generous to the extreme. His hand was ever ready to assist in any worthy enterprise, and where money was often needed, while the poor have often been the beneficiaries of his unlimited benevolence, in many cases ignorant of the giver, and left only to thank the Father of Love. The testimony of many is, "He has been kind to me." He possessed the peculiar faculty for making a place in his heart for every one, and all could go to him and feel that in him they could find a friend. There was no want of sympathy for any who might be in trouble or bereaved. The little children in the community know well what it was to receive his notice and attention.

Another trait in his character, was his forgiving spirit. No matter how severe the injury directed to him, it was passed over or forgotten, and not one thought of malice remained, nor a cherished ill toward any body. He was a consistent christian, ever faithful in his religious duties; always at the prayer meetings, whenever health would permit. One significant fact in connection with his death is, that just as the church bells were to announce the hour for the usual weekly evening prayer-meeting, his spirit took its

flight to the church on High, there to worship a visible Savior, and join in an everlasting song of praise around the throne.

In October, 1867, Maj. Thomas S. Free was elected County Judge, and served until the office was abolished by law in 1869. At this time the office of

COUNTY AUDITOR

was created, and the County Judge was made ex-officio Auditor. Thus Thomas S. Free was the first Auditor of Tama county. In October, 1869, he was elected to the office, was re-elected in 1871, and served until January, 1874. Thomas S. Free was born in Ohio, where he resided with his parents until the spring of 1853, when his father and family came west and settled near Toledo, in Tama county. At this time Thomas was a lad of but thirteen summers, and coming to a new country where schools were few and far between, his opportunity for education was somewhat limited. By hard work, however, he managed to keep himself at school, and in 1860, entered the Iowa State University. While attending school, the President issued his call for 100,000 men to go to the front. Mr. Free was among the first to respond to this call, and immediately left school, came home to Toledo, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company C., 10th Iowa, as a private, and was immediately off for war. While in service, not many young men were promoted to positions of honor as was Free. He was first appointed Sergeant Major of the 10th Iowa, afterwards, in order, to First Lieutenant, Adjutant and Major of the 49th U. S. C. I., served on staff duty as Judge Advocate of the District of Miss-

issippi, afterwards assigned to duty by order of the Secretary of War, as Assistant Inspector General of the State of Mississippi. Discharged March 22, 1866, after being in the service of the United States over five years, engaging in all the battles with the 10th Iowa, up to the battle of Champion Hills, beside numerous others. Then Mr. Free returned home, and as stated was elected to office. After the expiration of his term, he engaged in the practice of law, which he continued for some time. In 1881, he removed to Sioux Falls, D. T., where he still remains. The last few years of his residence in Tama county, he acted as U. S. Indian Agent for the Sac and Fox Indians.

In October, 1873, J. A. Bowdle was elected to succeed Mr. Free. In 1875, he was re-elected, and served until January, 1878. Bowdle came here from Illinois about 1855, and settled upon a farm in Crystal township, where he engaged in farming. Upon being elected he moved into Toledo. He was a man of fair education and a good deal of integrity and ability. Socially he was rather peculiar, appearing gruff to those not acquainted, but after the acquaintance was formed he was very genial and pleasant. In appearance Bowdle was tall and slim, and while walking, bent his head to one side. He was a single man; some of his relatives still live in the county, he having removed to Nebraska.

In 1877, R. G. McIntire was elected County Auditor. In 1879, and 1881, he was re-elected. He is a thorough, careful and correct official, and is giving excellent satisfaction. By profession he is a lawyer, and is noted in the Bar chapter.

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

When Tama county was organized, these two offices were merged together, and the business of both was transacted by one official. According to the records there was no Treasurer and Recorder elected at the March election in 1853, for the temporary organization of the county. In July, 1853, David F. Bruner, was appointed by the county court, to fill the office until the ensuing election in August. He was therefore the first Treasurer and Recorder of Tama county.

D. F. Bruner, one of the pioneers of Tama county, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, August 28, 1825. He is a son of Christian Bruner, who emigrated with his parents from Pennsylvania to Fairfield county, Ohio, when he was six years old. His mother was Rebecca Foust, a native of Ohio. Her parents settled in Fairfield county before the location of the State capital. Mr. and Mrs. C. Bruner were the parents of six children, four of whom lived to be adults—David F., Jacob, Mary A., Margaret, Samuel and Rebecca, now deceased. Mrs. Bruner died in December, 1832. Mr. Bruner was again married to Sophia Lance, widow of John Lance. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Sophia, Benjamin F., Adam and Solomon. In the fall of 1851, Christian Bruner emigrated to Iowa, and spending his first winter in Johnson county, the following spring came to Tama county, locating on section 33, of Howard township, where he built the first saw mill in the county. Here he remained until his death, which occurred September 13, 1858. D. F. Bruner, the subject of this sketch, was married in Sandusky

county, Ohio, February 3, 1850, to Miss Catherine Hill, a daughter of George Hill, of Maryland, and Margaret Youst, of New Jersey. Mr. Bruner came to this State and located in Tama county with his father. Mr. and Mrs. Bruner have been blessed with a family of seven children—Benjamin F., Anna E., teacher in the Toledo schools; Emily E., wife of A. M. Moore, attorney at law, Toledo; Laura J., Orpha K., Edgar D. and Harry L. M. In politics, Mr. Bruner is a Republican. He was appointed the first County Treasurer of Tama county previous to the organization of the same, and, as he says, carried the office in his hat. He also had the office of Assessor and had to travel over what is now embraced in nine townships. He was Justice of the Peace of Toledo township, and at different times has held all the other township offices. He is at present a trustee of the township. He has been engaged in the nursery business for twenty-one years, and has the largest orchard in the county.

In August, 1853, John Ross was elected and duly qualified. He was a native of Ohio, from which State he came in 1852, and with his family, settled in Toledo. He remained in the township until 1875, when he removed to Howard township, where he died. A number of his sons are still residents of Tama county. Mr. Ross was a genial and popular officer, and a man of unimpeachable integrity.

T. J. Staley was the successor of John Ross. He was elected in August, 1855. Staley came to Tama county, from Ohio, with his parents, at an early day, and settled in Otter Creek township. About 1863, the family removed to Missouri, he



John Life.

remaining here for some years thereafter, until he received an appointment as clerk in one of the government departments at Washington. Subsequently, he followed the family to Missouri.

Andrew J. Wheaton was elected Treasurer and Recorder in the fall of 1857; re-elected in 1859, 1861, and 1863, serving eight consecutive years. Andrew J. Wheaton came to Tama county in 1855, locating on section 2, township 83, range 15, now Toledo township, where he entered 261 acres of land. Mr. Wheaton was born in Fleming, Cayuga county, N. Y., September 9, 1829. His parents were Andrew and Content (Davis) Wheaton, the former a native of Connecticut; the latter of Massachusetts. His father was a farmer in Cayuga county, where the subject of this sketch was reared, receiving his early education in the district schools. The father died in 1836; the mother in February, 1839, and the family, consisting of three sons and one daughter, remained on the old homestead. Andrew J. lived there until eighteen years of age, then attended Auburn Academy at Auburn, N. Y., and Red Creek Academy in Wayne county. After he was twenty, he taught during the winter terms and attended school in the summer until he was twenty-two; then followed the profession of teaching in Cayuga county, until 1855, at which time he came to Tama county. In 1876, Mr. Wheaton sold a portion of his land to the Board of County Supervisors, to be used as a Poor Farm, and the balance to a brother and sister. He then purchased seventy-three acres of land on section 23, adjoining the town of Toledo,

where he now lives. Aside from this, he owns eighty acres of timber land about one and a half miles west of Toledo. On the 18th of March, Mr. Wheaton was joined in marriage with Miss Rebecca P. Carpenter, daughter of Isaac and Ann (Parkin) Carpenter, both natives of England. Her father died in Missouri, in 1839; her mother at Auburn, N. Y., in the fall of 1856. Mrs. Wheaton was born January 1, 1836. They have had three children, one daughter of whom is living, Mary Gertrude, born February 2, 1860. Andrew Garrow, a twin to Mary G., was killed by the cars at Kellogg, on the 10th of January, 1880, while he and some fellow students were on their return to the college at Grinnell. Rebecca Grace, died November 26, 1876, lacking but seven days of being eleven years of age. In politics, Mr. Wheaton is a Republican; has held the office of township Assessor and Trustee, and for eight years and five months was Treasurer of Tama county as stated. He is a member of Toledo Lodge No. 118, A. F. & A. M., being the present Secretary of that Lodge. He was also Worshipful Master of the Lodge for a number of years. Mrs. Wheaton is a member of the Congregational Church of Toledo.

In the winter of 1863-4, an act was passed by the General Assembly, dividing the two offices, and providing for the election of an officer to attend to the duties of each separately.

COUNTY RECORDER.

In November, 1864, Jacob Yeiser, Jr., was elected, and was the first Recorder of Tama county. In 1866, he was re-elected, and again in 1868, serving six years in all,

and making a correct, reliable and satisfactory official. The following sketch of him was published in the papers at the time of his death:

"Jacob Yeiser, deceased, was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, November 23, 1841. He came to Toledo, Tama county, with his parents, in about 1861, which was his home, until his death, which occurred on the 14th day of December, 1877. When 16 years of age, he gave his heart to the Savior, at Pleasant Valley, Johnston county, this State, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Stryker, by whom he was received into the M. E. church, in which he remained a faithful, useful and honored member. On the 7th of September, 1861, he entered the volunteer service of the United States as a member of Company F., 10th Iowa Infantry. In the battle of Mission Ridge, he received the wound, which resulted in the loss of his limb, and in consequence of which he was discharged, November 23, 1864. Early in life, Mr. Yeiser gave evidence that he possessed in a great degree many of the finer and better traits of our human nature, and these excellences he retained in his maturer years, and they won for him the respect of all who knew him. He was a man of strong convictions, of strict business, social and Christian integrity; as a citizen he was always amongst the foremost in his efforts to do for the interests of our town and county. No worthy public enterprise failed for want of his help; he was always liberal, and generous to a fault. As a Christian, he was ever ready with his means, his influence, his counsels and his prayers to do all that lay

in his power to help on every effort put forth in behalf of the church and for the glory of God. All through his long and protracted illness, at times painful, almost beyond endurance, he maintained his courage, his faith and his hope in God. He fought a good fight; he finished his course; he kept his faith, and God took him."

John R. McClaskey, of Toledo, succeeded Mr. Yeiser as Recorder. He was first elected in October, 1870, and being re-elected in 1872, served until January, 1875. He is a native of Indiana, born near Darlington, Montgomery county, December 15, 1842. His parents, David and Mary (Neely) McClaskey, are now living on an improved farm in Cedar county, this State, to which they moved in the fall of 1851. In November, 1861, the subject of this sketch enlisted in Co. A, 13th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. From Camp McClellan he went South, participating in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, where he had his collar bone broken by a piece of shell; siege of Corinth, Iuka, second battle of Corinth, and was with Sherman and Grant through the siege of Vicksburg. At this time the whole regiment veteranized, and went home on a furlough of thirty days; then returned to the seat of war, landing at Clifton, Tennessee; marched across the country and joined Sherman's army at Big Shanty. Early in the morning of the 6th of July, 1864, while on the skirmish line crossing the bridge over Nickeryack Creek, near Sandtown Ferry, Mr. McClaskey was severely wounded in the left thigh by a minnie ball. He was at once taken to the field hospital, where his limb

was amputated by Dr. Thomas, who had charge of the division hospital. From there he was taken to Rome, Georgia, where he lay suffering intensely until the latter part of October; thence he was removed to Chattanooga, Nashville, and finally to Evansville, Indiana. Here he remained until in March, 1865, when his father came and took him to his home in Cedar county, Iowa. He remained at home about sixty days, then reported at the hospital at Camp McClellan and was discharged in November, 1865. In 1866, Mr. McClaskey came to Tama county, and has since made Toledo his home. He was married in March, 1866, at Marengo, Iowa county, this State, to Margaret M. McClelland, a daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Ball) McClelland, natives of Ohio. She was born March 18, 1847, in Linn county, in this State. They were blessed with five children, two of whom are living; John W. and Frankie; Harry, Willie and Jule are deceased. Mr. McClaskey was called to mourn the loss of his life partner on the 15th of November, 1880. In politics Mr. McClaskey is a Republican. He is at present Justice of the Peace and is serving on his third term. In 1866, he engaged in the drug trade at Blainstown, Iowa, but sold out, after running the business about nine months. In 1875, Mr. McClaskey opened an abstract office in Toledo, and sold the same year to P. G. Wieting. Mr. McClaskey cast his first presidential vote in 1864, for Mr. Lincoln, at Chattanooga, while he was in the hospital, the ballot box being brought to his bedside. Mr. McClaskey is a man who has been tried by the people, and found worthy of their respect and confidence. He is well

read, a man of fine appearance, sociable and kind-hearted, and in his business relations, has proven himself a man of strictest integrity.

In the fall of 1874, J. B. M. Bishop, of Crystal township, was elected Recorder, was re-elected in 1876 and 1878, serving until January, 1881.

John B. M. Bishop, son of Jonathan S. and Mary (McGahan) Bishop, was born in Logan county, Ohio, June 23, 1845, and was in his tenth year when his parents came to Iowa. He received the rudiments of his education at the district school, and subsequently attended the high school at Toledo. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company F., 28th Iowa Volunteers, went South, and joined his regiment at Mansfield, Louisiana. He participated in several minor engagements during the Red River campaign, and September 19, 1864, was wounded at the battle of Winchester. He entered the hospital in that town, but after some weeks was transferred to Baltimore, and thence to Turner's Lane Hospital, of Philadelphia, from which he was discharged, in May, 1865. He then returned home, and in the fall of that year entered Iowa College, at Grinnell, where he graduated in June, 1871. He is at present a member of the Board of Trustees of Crystal township. He was married, in October, 1877, to Alice E., daughter of James Loughridge, of Huntsville, Arkansas. Three children have been born to them—George L., Edith and Agnes.

In the fall of 1880, T. E. Warren was elected Recorder, and two years later, was re-elected. He is a native of Iowa, born in Mahaska county, March 27, 1851. He is a son of Elbert D. and Mary A. (West-

lake) Warren. When T. E. was less than a year old, his father died, and a few years later, his mother followed, and he was brought up by his grand-parents on his mother's side who gave him good educational privileges. When eighteen years of age, he learned the drug business in Oskaloosa, and afterwards came to Tama City, where he was employed by H. Solomon, remaining with him some four years. In the fall of 1880, he was elected as County Recorder of Tama county, being re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1882. Mr. Warren is a good business man, a rapid penman and a complete master of the official business entrusted to him. He was married in April, 1872, to Miss Frances E. Goddard, a daughter of George S. and Mary Goddard, natives of New York State, born in 1850. Three children bless this union—Minnie E., Maud M., and Lillie E. Mr. Warren is a member of the Legion of Honor and Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a warm supporter of the Republican party.

COUNTY TREASURER.

After the separation of the offices of Treasurer and Recorder, A. J. Wheaton served for one year in the capacity of Treasurer.

In the fall of 1865, James H. Struble was elected Treasurer, and two years later was re-elected, serving until January, 1870. He came to Tama county, from Morrow county, Ohio, in 1861, and a few years later became deputy, under A. J. Wheaton, where he remained until elected. In 1867, he was married to Miss Annette Woodward. Shortly after the expiration of his term of office, he removed to Le

Mars, Iowa. He made a careful, correct and industrious official.

In 1869, Theodore Shaeffer was elected County Treasurer, and two years later, he was re-elected, serving four years, to the satisfaction of all.

Daniel Turner succeeded Mr. Schaeffer, and served one term, from January, 1874. He was a farmer; a quiet, sociable and honest man. About 1879, he left the county. He was elected on the "Anti-Monopoly" ticket.

By the October election in 1875, L. B. Blinn became Treasurer; he was re-elected in 1877, and 1879, a testimonial of his efficiency in that capacity.

Lyman Cary was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1881, to succeed L. B. Blinn, and made a most efficient officer. He was born in Androscoggin county, Maine, on the 18th of July, 1847, being a son of Horace and Lurana (Bradford) Cary. His father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, but in connection with this business, he was engaged in farming. Lyman was reared on a farm, receiving an academic education at Auburn Academy Maine. On the 13th of April, 1868, he left his native State, and emigrated to Illinois, where he was employed on the construction corps of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western railroad. In 1869, he came to Tama county, purchased a farm in Columbia township, and turned his attention to farming. In 1870, he was married to Lavina, daughter of Jackson Rines and Lavina Rines, of Morrow county, Ohio, born in 1846. Three children bless this union—Zoe, Jessie and Myrtle. Mr. Cary is a member of the

Masonic Lodge of Tama City, and also of the Knights of Pythias of Toledo, Iowa. Mr. Cary is making an excellent Treasurer; he is courteous and gentlemanly to all, careful and correct, and is always found attending to business.

CLERKS OF COURTS.

The first Clerk of Court, of Tama county, was David D. Appelgate. He was first elected at the election temporarily organizing the county, in March 1853. He was re-elected in the years 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864 and 1866. This made a continuous term of from March 1853, until January 1869—nearly sixteen years in one capacity. This is much longer than any other man has ever served Tama county. Mr. Appelgate made a faithful, honest and efficient officer. He still makes the county seat his home, where he practices law.

L. B. Blinn succeeded Mr. Appelgate as Clerk. He was first elected in the fall of 1868, was re-elected in 1870, and 1872, and served from January 1869, until January 1875. In the fall of the year last named, he was elected County Treasurer.

Chauncy J. Stevens, of Montour, was elected Clerk of Courts, in the fall of 1874, re-elected in 1876, and 1878, and served until January, 1881. Chauncy J. Stevens came to the county in June, 1855, and located at Indiantown. In the spring of 1856, he taught the first school in that place, after which, he again returned to the employ of Phineas Helm, whom he had served before teaching the school. In 1859, he was married to Miss Mary Dingee, daughter of Allen Dingee. Mr. Stevens then engaged in farming, and continued

at this calling until 1864, when he located at Montour and established the first lumber yard at that place. From this time his business began to be complicated; he turned his attention to anything he thought he could make pay. He was station agent for several years, also served as Justice of the Peace, during which time he attended largely to collections. He also dealt in agricultural implements, and farm produce. In August, 1873, he purchased an interest in the Montour Exchange Bank, and in 1875, became sole proprietor. He continued to conduct this business until 1883, when he sold to Matthews & Young. At this time, he was largely interested in real estate, was Vice President of the Amazon Mining and Smelting Company, of Boulder, Montana, and largely interested in other branches of business. Mr. Stevens' wife died in August, 1873, leaving two children, Ada and Ray. In September, 1875, he married Miss Mary Graham, daughter of Judge T. A. Graham, and this union has been blessed with one daughter, Lucy. Mr. Stevens is a Republican in politics, a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Congregational church. He is plain and unassuming in manners, courteous to all and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

S. C. Leland succeeded C. J. Stevens as Clerk of Courts. He was elected in the fall of 1880, and re-elected in the fall of 1882. He is a lawyer by profession, thoroughly educated, a gentleman in every sense of the word, and is discharging his duties in a most able and satisfactory manner.

SHERIFF.

Norman L. Osborn was the first elected

to the office, which took place at the March election, in 1853, although he never qualified. Not much is remembered of Osborn, except that he settled in the county in 1852, and took a place where Traer now is, in Perry township. He had a family and was an intelligent man. He left many years ago, going to Missouri.

In August, 1853, Miron Blodgett was elected Sheriff, and was the first to qualify and serve in that capacity. Blodgett came from Jackson county, Indiana, in 1851, and settled with his family, near Montour, where he engaged at farming. Although a man of ordinary ability, he was a good hearted and square man; genial and social, he was well liked by the pioneers. Politically, he was a Whig, although political matters did not enter into the campaigns in early days, to any great extent. He remained in the county for about ten years, when he removed to Lucas county, and after a few years, went to Dakota.

In August, 1855, William Garner was elected Sheriff of Tama county. Garner came to the county in 1854, and settled in Toledo, where he engaged in the grocery business; he was a tailor by trade, and also ran a farm in connection with his mercantile pursuits. He came here from Indiana, bringing his family with him. He was a Democrat, politically, and was the first of that creed elected to office in the county. In 1864, he removed to Louisa county, this State. He was a genial, pleasant man, was honest and thought every one else was. His good heartedness was just what spoiled him as a business man. He ran a store directly where the Toledo Hotel now is. He would sometimes go

to see some one on the street, and tell Tom, Dick or Harry to run the shop till he came back, and be gone sometimes an hour. Any one wanting anything, he would say, "Help yourself and put the money in the drawer." The belief that because he was honest everyone else was, did not prove substantial, or profitable, in his case. Early in 1857, he resigned the office to which he was elected.

H. C. Foster succeeded Garner as Sheriff; was elected, and served the balance of the term. He is a native of Kentucky, born in 1825. He was brought up on a farm, having limited educational advantages, and at an early age moved with his father to Montgomery county, Indiana. In 1849 he came west and settled in Linn county, Iowa, and engaged at carpenter work. In May, 1853, he came to Tama county, took land and returned to Linn county. In June, 1853, he came to Tama county to stay, and has made this his home ever since. In 1856 he was married to Mary J. Olney. Mr. Foster in 1883 was living in Toledo, and was janitor of the court house.

In August, 1857, Thomas Murray was elected Sheriff; in 1859, was re-elected, and served until January, 1862, with honor to himself and satisfaction to all. He is a native of Jefferson county, New York, where he was born February 7, 1829. He is the youngest son of P. and Mary (Martin) Murray, who were natives of Ireland. Thomas' father died when he was so young that he has no recollection of him. His life, until 14 years of age, was spent near his home with friends. His educational advantages were very limited, but by a never-tiring zeal, he has

stored his mind with a fair classical and a good business education. At 20 years of age, he began learning the trade of harness making, in St. Lawrence county, New York, and after completing it, in 1852, he went to California for the purpose of seeking his fortune in the gold fields of that State. He remained there nearly three years, engaged in mining, and met with a fair degree of success. In the fall of 1854, he returned to his native State, and in the spring of the following year, removed to Tama county, Iowa, locating at Toledo, where he immediately opened a harness shop, which was the first one in the county. Mr. Murray then engaged in general merchandise at Toledo, remaining there until April of 1865, then removed to Tama City (then known as Iuka). He followed the same business here until 1882, with the exception of one year. In 1879, he was appointed Postmaster of the town, which office he continued to fill until April 1, 1883. He was the second Postmaster of Iuka also, and after holding it a year resigned the position. He was one of the founders of the Hydraulic Water Power Company, being Treasurer and Director during its building and completion, and held a Directorship for six years. He was elected one of the first officers of Tama City. He belonged to the Democratic party until the firing upon of Fort Sumter, since which time he has been a staunch Republican. Mr. Murray is deeply endowed with the spirit of progress, and has always been among the foremost ranks, in the building up of Tama county. He is an upright, honest and genial gentleman, and generous almost to a fault: he wields a great

influence in the county, both in business and political circles, and is one who is universally respected by all who know him. On the first day of January, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Williams, a native of New York State. Four children bless this union—Arthur W., Walter C., Florence and May. It should have been mentioned that he was also the third Postmaster in Toledo, and held the office for about a year and a half, when he resigned.

H. A. Williamson succeeded Mr. Murray as Sheriff, being elected in October, 1861, and re-elected in 1863. He served until 1864, when he died from injuries received from being thrown from a buggy. Mr. Williamson came to Tama county at an early day, from Ohio, with his family. He was a good officer, and a genial, pleasant and honest man. His widow, in 1883, was living in Toledo.

In November, 1864, Knight Dexter was elected Sheriff of Tama county. In 1865, 1867, 1869 and 1871, he was re-elected, and served until January, 1874, making a faithful and satisfactory official.

In 1873, R. E. Austin was elected to succeed Mr. Dexter. He was twice re-elected, and served until January, 1880.

J. C. Fitzgerald was elected Sheriff of Tama county in 1879, and re-elected in 1881, and makes a careful and thorough officer. He was born in Du Page county, Illinois, March 23, 1847. His parents, Peter H. and Mary (Barry) Fitzgerald, were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to America when they were under age. Peter Fitzgerald located at Half Moon, Cattaraugus county, New York, where he remained engaged in farming until 1836.

He then removed to Du Page county, Illinois, entered 160 acres of land, and engaged in farming, until 1853, then sold, and removed to Whiteside county, his present home. Mrs. Fitzgerald died on the 4th of March, 1857. There were eleven children in the family, seven boys, six of whom are living, and four girls—M. B., contractor and builder in Whiteside county, Illinois; W. H., now living in Kansas, engaged in farming; James M., a resident of Marshalltown; Thomas, a bridge contractor of Iowa; R. P., lately admitted to the bar of Tama county, Iowa; J. C., subject of this sketch; Julia A., wife of W. H. Harrison, of Whiteside county, Illinois; Ellen, wife of C. H. Gálbreath, of Crawford county, Iowa; Mary, wife of David Bryson, of O'Brien county, Iowa; and Frances, wife of John D. Moore, of the same county. J. C. Fitzgerald was reared on a farm, receiving a liberal education. In his sixteenth year, he enlisted in the 140th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, his brothers, R. P., and J. M., being members of the same regiment. After leaving the service, Mr. Fitzgerald came to Tama county, locating in Carlton township, where he purchased 240 acres of land, and engaged in farming, until he was elected Sheriff of Tama county. This election occurred in the fall of 1879, and Mr. Fitzgerald has held the office since that time, being re-elected in 1881 by 1300 majority, this being about the largest majority cast for any office. In July, 1870, he was married to Miss Elva E. Burrows, a daughter of James Burrows, of Kendall county, Illinois. By this union there are three daughters—Leonora E., Mary M., and Bessie. In politics, Mr. Fitzgerald is

a Republican, having cast his vote with that party since reaching his majority.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

In early days this was the most lucrative of any of the county offices, and it was often difficult to find a man among pioneers who was thoroughly competent to discharge the duties devolving upon the office. Dr. Wesley A. Daniel was first to fill the office for Tama county. He was elected in March, 1853—the first election held in the county. In August following, he was re-elected for the regular term of two years, and was again re-elected in 1855, serving until January, 1858. He discharged the duties of the office most efficiently. In 1883 he was still a resident of Buckingham township.

In August, 1857, Charles W. Irish was elected successor to Mr. Daniel. He came to Tama county from Iowa City, and settled upon a piece of timber land near Toledo, with his family, a short time prior to his election. He was a pleasant, gentlemanly fellow, and was well educated in his profession. He remained in the county until about 1870, when he returned to his old home in Iowa City.

Horace Jacobs was the next Surveyor. He was elected in October, 1859, re-elected in 1861, 1863, and 1865, serving eight years in all. He remained in Toledo until a short time after the expiration of his term of office, when he removed to a farm in Otter Creek township. A few years ago his wife died, and he went to some point west of here. Jacobs was a slow and easy going individual, honest and frank, and a good surveyor.

In October, 1867, C. W. Hyatt was elected; he was re-elected in 1869.



J. C. Parker.

W. H. Holstead was elected in 1873, was re-elected in 1875, 1877, 1879, and 1881.

William H. Holstead was born in Oneida county, New York, on the 12th of August, 1840. His parents were John B. Holstead, a native of New York, and Emma Ann Bloss, of Connecticut. His father died in March, 1871; his mother is now living in Oneida county, N. Y. Mr. Holstead was reared in his native county, receiving his education in the common schools, then attended the Oneida Conference Seminary, and was for two years a student at Poughkeepsie Business College. April 19, 1861, he enlisted at Utica, in Company C., 26th, N. Y. Vol. Inf'ty, and joining the army of the Potomac, participated in the first and second battles of Bull Run, the battle of Chantilla, Rappahannock, South Mountain, and Fredericksburg, where he was wounded in the face by a rifle ball. He was discharged in May, 1863, and returned to his home in New York, attending the Seminary and Business College, as stated above. In 1865, he opened an insurance office, and general store eight miles from Jersey City; this, however, proved a failure, and in 1866, he came to Iowa, locating in Tama county, on section 11, of Spring Creek township. He remained at work on his farm until 1871, at which time he was elected County Surveyor, which office he has since held, being the present incumbent. In March, 1873, Mr. Holstead moved to Toledo, where he now resides. He was married, May 9, 1865, to Miss Carrie E. Horne, daughter of Lynch and Elmira (Mallery) Horne, both of whom now reside at Gladbrook, Iowa. Mr. and

Mrs. Holstead have had four children born to them, three of whom are living: Gazelle, born, April 29, 1866; Grace, born, June 24, 1877; and John, born January 24, 1880. Howard, born October 29, 1871, died, February 27, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Holstead are members of the Regular Baptist Church of Toledo. Mrs. Holstead was educated at the Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, N. Y., and made a special study of painting, becoming quite skilled in the use of the brush. Mr. Holstead, in politics, has always adhered to the Republican party.

COUNTY CORONER.

Franklin Davis was the first Coroner of Tama county. He was first elected in August, 1853, and re-elected two years later. He was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, May 2, 1817. He is a son of Phineas and Rheudamah (Randolph) Davis, who were natives of the same State, and were both born in a block-house, which was built to serve as a refuge from the Indians. His parents had five sons and four daughters, all but two sons of whom are now living. His mother died, and his father married Miss Eliza Maxon, by whom there were four children, all now living in Ohio. The subject of this sketch was the oldest son, and was reared on a farm, receiving but a limited education in a log school house. The first school he attended was in a log cabin, which could boast of no better floor than the solid earth. The seats were made of slabs, with holes bored in each end, and pins driven in for legs. He remembered well one mode of punishment—the victim was required to hang his coat on a stake, which was driven into the floor, and was then

made to whip it until the teacher told him to cease. In the fall of 1831, Mr. Davis left Virginia and went with his parents to Champaign county, Ohio. He was married, April 6, 1837, to Miss Maranda Britton, a daughter of Nathan Britton, of Pennsylvania. By this union there were four children, two of whom are now living, Sarah J. and Charles B. In the fall of 1845, he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Linn county, where he purchased land and remained eight years. In May, 1853, he came to Tama county and located on the place where he now lives. Throughout his career, Mr. Davis has maintained a high character, and, wherever known, is honored and respected. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Regular Baptist church, of which they have been warm supporters for many years. In politics he is a Republican, having affiliated with that party since its organization.

Clinton Olney succeeded Mr. Davis as Coroner, being elected in August, 1857, and serving two years. He was a native of New York State, born in July, 1805. He came to Tama county with his family from Michigan, in June, 1855, and located in Toledo, where he was engaged at teaming, filling mail contracts and various occupations. He remained in Toledo until the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1880. He was quiet and rather retired in disposition, and was a man of strict integrity. His son is now Deputy Auditor.

In October, 1859, T. W. Jackson was elected Coroner. He was a lawyer, living at Toledo, and is noticed at length in the chapter upon the Bar of the county. It seems he did not qualify as Coroner.

I. J. Wilkins was elected to fill the vacancy, in November, 1860. Mr. Wilkins was a Free Will Baptist preacher, and a genial, talkative gentleman. He still resides in Toledo, well advanced in years.

G. W. Cowles was elected Coroner to succeed Mr. Wilkins, at the general election in 1861. He still lives in Tama City.

I. J. Wilkins was again elected in the fall of 1862.

Franklin Davis, who is mentioned as being the first Coroner, was again elected in October, 1863, ten years after his first election to the office.

In October, 1865, Nathan Fisher was elected Coroner, and being re-elected in 1867 and 1869, served for six years. Nathan Fisher is now Justice of the Peace, at Toledo. He was born in Clinton county, Ohio, September 4, 1815. His parents were James and Margaret (Hockett) Fisher, the former a native of Kent county, Delaware; the latter of Guilford County, North Carolina. The father died in 1873, the mother in 1877. There were four children in the family, two boys and two girls, three of whom are now living—Rebecca, Nathan and Daniel. Jane died in 1835. Nathan was reared in Ohio until he was twenty, then moved with his parents to Indiana, locating in Hamilton county, twenty miles north of Indianapolis. He was here engaged in farming for twenty years. July 30, 1835, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage with Miss Sarah G. Powell, daughter of Emery and Annie (Roton) Powell, natives of Delaware. In 1853, he moved to Tama county, locating in Carroll township, on section 28, where he entered 320 acres, and

engaged in farming until 1858. That year he came to Toledo, where he has since lived. When he came to Toledo, he first engaged in the manufacture of brick. In 1862, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Toledo township, which office he has held ever since, with the exception of one year. In 1857-58, he held the office of Drainage Commissioner, giving bonds to the amount of \$10,000; but he states that, during the two years, he did not do five cents' worth of business. He has also been Township Trustee, and a member of the City Council of Toledo. Mr. Fisher is a staunch Republican, and has been since the organization of that party. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have had a family of seven children—James E., now living in Kellogg, Jasper county, Iowa; Melissa J., wife of J. R. Haworth, of Iowa Falls; Martha A., Harriet, died in 1842; Mary, wife of Andrew Wise, died February 6, 1883, in Norton county, Kansas; Caroline M., wife of John K. Lux; and Margaret E., wife of C. S. Bailey, of Buffalo county, Nebraska.

M. A. Newcomb succeeded Fisher, by the election in 1871. In 1883, he was still a resident of Tama county, living in Tama township.

G. W. Cowles came next, but either did not qualify or resigned before the expiration of his term of office.

In the fall of 1874, E. M. Bielby was elected Coroner.

J. C. Kendrick was elected in 1875; was re-elected in 1877 and 1879, and served for six years.

In 1881, Dr. H. C. Myers was chosen to the office, but did not qualify.

At the general election, in the fall of

1882, J. C. Kendrick was elected Coroner of the county. He was born in Columbia county, Ohio, August 22, 1833. His parents were David and Jane (Henderson) Kendrick. The former was a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Ireland. When of sufficient years, J. C. learned the trade of a mason, which occupation he afterward followed the greater share of the time while in the State of Ohio. In April, 1865, he removed to Tama county, Iowa, locating on a farm two miles southeast of Toledo. Upon coming to this county, Mr. Kendrick brought with him, a thousand sheep, and for three years was engaged in sheep raising. At the end of that time, however, he found the business an unprofitable one, and therefore disposed of them. He has held the office of Constable six years, and is now serving his fourth term as Coroner of the county. In politics, is a Republican. He was married, in August, 1858, choosing for a wife Miss Elizabeth Case, a native of Portage, Ohio. They have one child living—Owen B., born June 22, 1859. Mr. Kendrick is a member of Hiram of Tyre Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Tama city.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER.

The first to fill this office was Noah Myers. The particulars regarding the various School Fund Commissioners, and also

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS,

Will be found in connection with the chapter upon educational matters.

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

Shortly after Tama county was organized, an act was passed by the General Assembly, abolishing the office of Town-

ship Assessor throughout the State, and creating the one above named. The object was to have one man assess the whole county. In April, 1857, J. P. Wood was elected County Assessor, and was the first, last and only one elected, as the work was found to be too much for one man to attend to, and this office was abolished, and the work of assessing reverted to the old township system, which is still in force.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

In early days, each county had what was termed a County Prosecuting Attorney, to prosecute State cases, before the courts sitting in the various counties. The first Prosecuting Attorney, of Tama county, was John Huston, who was elected in March, 1853.

Alford Phillips succeeded Huston, being elected in August, 1854. He is still a resident of the county seat, and is one of the wealthiest men in the county.

In August, 1856, Nathan D. Wieting was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and served until the office was abolished by law, and that of District Attorney created in its stead. Sketches of some of the gentlemen who have held this office will be found in connection with the Bar Chapter.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONER.

The first Drainage Commissioner, for Tama county, was Anthony Wilkinson, one of the very first settlers in the county. He was elected in April, 1854.

The next was Nathan Fisher, who was elected in April, 1857. He has held various offices in the county, and is noticed elsewhere in this volume.

In 1859, Z. T. Shugart was elected

Drainage Commissioner, and was re-elected in 1861.

T. B. Martin succeeded Shugart, being elected in October, 1863.

W. S. Turbett, who was elected in 1867, is the next Drainage Commissioner shown by the records to have been elected. He is one of the early settlers of the county,—was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1820. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Wallace) Turbett. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and in Dickerson College. When seventeen years of age he commenced teaching school and at nineteen he embarked in the mercantile business. March 3, 1854, he married Sarah Nidigh, a daughter of Daniel Nidigh, of Perry county, Pennsylvania. Six children have been born to them: Henry C., Daniel W., Thomas J., William F., Ella and James. In 1855, Mr. Turbett went to Crawford county, Ohio, where he spent one year clerking in a store. In 1856, he removed to Davenport, Iowa, and in May, 1856, came to Toledo, where he engaged in the butcher business, being the first that Toledo can boast of. This business he followed for several years, when he opened a general store, in which he continued until 1876. Mr. Turbett has been identified with the county for many years, and has lived to see many changes take place in Toledo and vicinity. Mr. Turbett, in politics, is a staunch Democrat, having cast his vote with that party ever since he reached his majority.

In October, 1869, E. T. Gallion was the choice of the people for this office, and was the last person to fill it. The office has been abolished by law.

CHAPTER XIV.

INSURANCE, ENDOWMENT AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

In this connection, are presented, histories of the most important organizations of Tama county. Where it was possible to obtain information, a synopsis of the object and mode of operation, of the several organizations, are given.

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY OF TAMA COUNTY.

This society was organized by the pioneers of the county in 1872. The first meeting was held on the 17th day of October, at the court house, in Toledo. Rezin A. Redman was chosen Chairman, and Thomas A. Graham, Secretary. Speeches were made by many of the old settlers, advocating the organization upon a sound and permanent basis, as a means of keeping alive and further cementing old friendships, and renewing among the participants old ties and associations. Such business as presented itself was transacted, and the meeting adjourned to meet October 24. At this meeting the organization was made complete, constitution and by-laws adopted, and the time fixed for holding annual meetings upon the second Wednesday of October. The constitution provided that any person who had been in Tama county for fifteen years, could become a member of the society by signing a record kept for the purpose by the Secretary. The first officers were as follows: President, Anthony Wilkinson

Secretary, David D. Appelgate; Treasurer, Franklin Davis.

Thomas S. Free, D. F. Bruner, W. H. Stivers and John T. Ames were appointed a committee to compile a history of the early settlers of the county.

This organization continued in force for several years, when it was dropped.

THE RE-ORGANIZED SOCIETY.

In the spring of 1883 the society was re-organized. The following officers were elected:

President—John Ramsdell, of Tama City.

Vice-President—A. J. Wheaton, of Toledo.

Secretary—George L. Bailey, of Toledo.

Treasurer—Leander Clark, of Toledo.

At this meeting it was decided to have a grand re-union in the summer of 1883, to talk over old times, and to renew and strengthen the ties of friendship formed in days of pioneer life.

At this time the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ill., were engaged in the preparation of the "History of Tama County," and to ensure its correctness, committees were appointed to revise, correct and approve the different departments of the work.

The following were the gentlemen appointed to examine the general history:

Hon. George R. Struble, of Toledo, Hon. Leander Clark, of Toledo; J. H. Hollen, of Tama City; W. C. Salsbury, of Le Grand; J. C. Vermilya, of Tama City; D. F. Bruner, of Toledo; Daniel Connell, of Gladbrook.

To this list, were added as a reserve committee:

Ex-Gov. Joseph Dysart, of Dysart; James A. Willey, of Salt Creek; Samuel Giger, of Howard.

The following Vice-Presidents for the various townships were appointed:

Highland—J. B. Merritt.

Columbia—Leonard Stoddard.

Richland—James F. Cram.

Salt Creek—Anthony Wilkinson.

Indian Village—C. J. Stevens.

Tama—W. T. Hollen.

Toledo—Franklin Davis.

Otter Creek—Abram Tompkins.

York—Charles Mason.

Carlton—John Peterson.

Howard—D. K. Gallagher.

Carroll—George M. Fee.

Oneida—J. W. Barton.

Spring Creek—W. B. King.

Crystal—J. S. Townsend.

Clark—Joseph Dysart.

Lincoln—J. F. G. Cold.

Grant—Robert Whannell.

Buckingham—J. V. B. Green.

Geneseo—T. R. McIlhinney.

Perry—T. F. Clark.

The certificates of the general committee, and of the committees appointed by the various Vice-Presidents, are given elsewhere in this volume.

FARMERS' MUTUAL AID COMPANY OF TAMA COUNTY.

During the winter of 1872-3, the project

of organizing a Tama county insurance company was quite extensively discussed among the farmers of Tama county, and on the 11th of March, 1873, a meeting was held at the White Pigeon school house, in Carlton township, at which an organization was effected. The name adopted was the Farmers' Mutual Aid Company. At this time, it embraced only the townships of Spring Creek, Crystal, Howard and Carlton, but later, this was extended so as to embrace the whole county. Risks were carried on all farm property, household furniture, stock, barns, grain and hay; but the towns and cities were not included. As the name implies, it was to be strictly for the benefit of farmers, as against fire and lightning.

At this meeting, L. F. Hammitt, was elected President; D. H. Patterson, Secretary; and Samuel Giger, Treasurer. At first the business of the company did not fully come up to the expectations of the founders; but it soon improved and was very successful. In December, 1878, the Company was carrying risks to the amount of \$1,032,141; and during the year 1878, paid losses to the amount of \$1,816.55, making total running expenses for the year \$1,992.51.

The presiding officers have been L. F. Hammitt, Franklin Davis, Mr. Townsend, and John McClain. The present officers are as follows: President, John McClain; Secretary, David McCormick; Treasurer, J. Q. Clark, of Toledo. The company is now prospering finely, and the enterprise has, in every way, proved an entire success, the policies being held by farmers all over the county.

The company is at present, carrying

risks to the amount of \$649,800. The total losses paid since organization amount to about \$14,264. The Association promises to become one of the substantial institutions of the county.

IOWA MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

This is a Tama county enterprise, having been organized by some of the prominent citizens of Toledo, on the 8th day of April, 1882, with headquarters at Toledo. The first officers elected were: President, N. H. Wilder; First Vice-President, H. S. Thompson; Second Vice-President, W. H. Harrison; Treasurer, P. J. Wieting; Secretary, W. H. Harrison, Jr.; Counselor, W. J. Ham; Actuary, N. C. Wieting; Medical Director, E. R. Smith, M. D. The enterprise met with marked favor and success, and within a year from its organization had nine hundred members. The mutual plan was adopted, making all equally interested, and giving the right to every certificate holder of casting as many votes at the annual elections as were expressed in his certificate. The association issues endowment certificates, which mature in from six to eighteen years, according to the age of the applicant at the time of issuance. Certificates are issued for one, two and three thousand dollars, not to exceed the latter. The rates of membership fee of Division A are \$8 upon the first thousand, and \$4 upon each additional thousand. The annual dues are \$4 for the first, and \$2 on each subsequent thousand. Assessments will not increase with the age of a member.

The funds to meet certificates matured by death, and those matured during life, after exhausting the reserved fund set

apart for that year, are raised by assessment upon the members of each Division.

The beneficiaries of those certificates which mature by death within five years of the date of the same will receive fifty per cent. of the amount expressed therein; the net remainder being set apart in "The Reserve Benefit Fund," which must be invested, according to the articles of incorporation, in United States bonds or bonds of the State of Iowa or other equally safe securities. This reserve will accumulate until 1892, when the association will begin to use the same to pay certificates matured during life. One-tenth of the same will be set apart at the beginning of each year for that purpose, and no assessment can be made until the amount set apart has been exhausted.

Those who die any time after the close of the fifth year will receive the full amount of their certificates. The net cash result of an assessment when this division has less than 1,200 members shall be a payment in full of a certificate that matures during that time, provided there shall not be paid more than the amount due at the time as named in the certificate.

Division B is entirely separate and independent of Division A, and members of this will not be assessed for claims in Division A. It offers to persons between sixty-five and seventy-five years of age, all the benefits of endowment insurance.

Those who die within three years from date of certificate will receive the amount of an assessment, not to exceed one-half the amount of their certificate. The remainder, not to exceed one-half the amount of certificate, goes into the reserve

fund of this division, and the balance, if any, carried to the assessment fund.

Those who die after three years will receive the full amount of an assessment, not to exceed the amount of their certificate. The reserve benefit fund of this division will be invested in the same class of securities as the reserve fund in Division A, and be used exclusively in the payment of life-matured certificates in this division.

Under this plan the member remaining until his certificate matures is doubly assured of its payment, while the assessments are thus lessened, and the association is rendered perfectly sound, and the certificate holder safe.

The articles of incorporation provide that the reserves and accrued interest shall be used only to pay matured certificates. Hence they cannot be used for expenses, salaries, or any other purpose.

Life matured certificates will be paid within ninety days of proof of identity and surrender of certificate.

Those maturing by death will be paid within ninety days of satisfactory proof of death of member.

The present officers of the Iowa Mutual Benefit Association are as follows:

N. H. Wilder, (President Toledo City Bank,) President; H. S. Thompson, (lumber merchant,) Vice-President; P. G. Wieting, (Cashier Toledo City Bank,) Treasurer; W. H. Harrison, Jr., (wholesale bookseller,) Secretary; E. R. Smith, M. D., Medical Director.

General Agents:—W. W. Lacey, E. Buck, W. C. Smith, James W. Ballard.

MUTUAL ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION, OF
TOLEDO.

This association was incorporated by M.

S. Drury, William H. Harrison, J. L. Drury, W. F. Johnston, and E. C. Ebersole, on April 20, 1883, at Toledo, under the code of 1873. The officers elected were: President, E. B. Ebersole; Treasurer, W. F. Johnston; Secretary, J. L. Drury; Actuary, W. H. Harrison; Vice-President, M. S. Drury.

The articles of incorporation declared as follows:

"The object of this association was to afford benefits to its members, or their beneficiaries, in such manner, and upon the terms and conditions specified.

The principal place of business shall be at Toledo, in Tama county, Iowa.

The private property of the officers, trustees, and members shall be exempt from the debts of the corporation.

The affairs of this association shall be managed by a board of five trustees, which shall consist of M. S. Drury, Wm. H. Harrison, Sr., J. L. Drury, W. F. Johnston, and E. C. Ebersole, and their successors, and in case of a vacancy occurring by the death, resignation, or refusal to act, or removal from office for any cause, of any of said trustees, those who remain shall fill such vacancy by appointment.

A majority of all the trustees shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.

The Board of Trustees shall have power to elect a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers and agents as they may deem necessary to carry on the business of the association, from their own number, or otherwise, and to fix their terms of office and compensation.

Any person between fifteen and sixty-

five years of age may become a member upon the conditions herein named.

The Board of Trustees may enact such by-laws, not inconsistent with these articles, as they may deem expedient for the proper transaction of the business of the corporation.

Any person of proper age, may become a member by paying to the association a membership fee, as follows : On a certificate of \$1000, six dollars ; of \$2000, eight dollars ; of \$3000, ten dollars ; of \$4000, twelve dollars ; of \$5000, fourteen dollars.

For the purpose of paying the running expenses of the association, each member, in addition to the membership fee, shall be required to pay at such time as the Board of Trustees shall fix, by by-law and annual due, as follows : On \$1000, four dollars ; on \$2000, six dollars ; on \$3000, eight dollars ; on \$4000, ten dollars ; on \$5000, twelve dollars.

The association shall issue to its members endowment certificates for \$1000, \$2000, \$3000, \$4000 and \$5000, not to exceed \$5000 to any one member, by which the association shall agree to pay to the holders thereof, at the time stated in the certificates, the sums therein named.

If any member die before his certificate matures his beneficiary, or assignee, if any such appears on the books of association, and if not, his heirs shall be entitled to receive, and the association shall pay upon his certificate, the actual amount paid therein to the association, including membership fee, all assessments and annual dues, and the amount paid shall be in full satisfaction of said certificate, and

of all claims to be made upon the same against the association.

The money to pay the amounts due on certificates of deceased members, that is those dying before their certificates mature, shall be raised by assessment upon those remaining, the assessments to be graded according to the age of the member at the time of joining, on each one thousand dollars of benefit.

The assessments shall not increase with the age of members, but shall remain the same as at the time of joining.

The association shall keep a separate account with each of the following funds: 1. The Membership Fund ; 2. The Expense Fund ; 3. The Surplus Fund ; 4. The Death Fund ; 5. The Endowment Fund ; 6. The Maturity Fund.

The Membership Fund shall consist of membership fees and shall be used to pay agents for securing members for the association. The surplus, if any, may at the end of any fiscal year be carried to the Expense Fund, if the trustees shall deem it expedient.

The annual dues shall be charged to the Expense Fund. This fund shall be used to defray the expenses incident to the management of the affairs of the association, including the reasonable salaries of its trustees, officers and agents, except soliciting agents, who must be paid wholly out of the Membership Fund. Any excess remaining of the Expense Fund, at the end of any fiscal year, may, at the discretion of the trustees, be carried to the Surplus Fund.

The Surplus Fund shall consist of such funds as may be transferred to it from the Expense Fund. This fund or any portion of it may at the discretion of the trustees

be transferred at the end of any fiscal year up to January 1, A. D. 1889, to the Endowment Fund, after that to the Maturity Fund. But the trustees may, if they see proper, allow the Surplus Fund to accumulate, for the purpose of procuring a proper site and erecting suitable buildings for the use of the association.

The Death Fund shall consist of the proceeds of assessments made on the death of members, and shall be used first to pay the amount due upon the certificate of the member on account of whose death the assessment was made. The surplus of each assessment shall be carried to the Endowment Fund up to January 1, A. D. 1889, after that to the Maturity Fund.

The Endowment Fund shall consist of such moneys as may be transferred to it from the Surplus and Death Funds and the interest accumulating thereon up to January 1, A. D. 1889. This fund must always be kept invested in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, or the State of Iowa, or in first mortgages on real estate. The interest arising from the Endowment Fund, after January 1, A. D. 1889, shall be carried to the Maturity Fund.

The Maturity Fund shall consist of interest on the Endowment Fund as provided in the last section, and of such moneys as may be transferred to it from the Surplus or Death Funds. This fund shall be used to pay only matured certificates, and if at any time, there is not sufficient money in this fund to pay the certificates which have matured, the deficiency shall be met by an assessment of the members which shall be apportioned among the members

in the same ratio as the assessments made upon the death of a member.

It shall be the duty of the trustees to keep all the funds of the association invested so far as practicable, either in interest bearing U. S. or Iowa bonds, or in first mortgages on real estate, and the books and records of the association shall always be open to the inspection of members.

In case of the death of any member, such proof must be presented within six months from the date of death, as the trustees shall fix in the by-laws.

Within thirty days after the proof of death of any member has been presented to the association, the Secretary shall notify all remaining members to forward within thirty days their *pro rata* assessments. Should any member fail to forward his assessments by the time limited in such notice, he shall forfeit all his rights as a member, with all sums he has paid. The placing in the postoffice at Toledo, Iowa, of a notice of any assessment properly stamped and directed to the member, at his address, as it appears upon the books of the association, shall be deemed sufficient notice.

The same rule was to apply to a case of failure to pay dues, any person forfeiting his membership may be reinstated upon such terms as the board of trustees may fix.

The trustees may reduce, but not raise the death assessments or annual dues.

All matured certificates and amounts due on certificates of deceased members, shall be paid within ninety days after proof.

Certificates may be assigned with the

consent of the association.

The indebtedness of the association shall not exceed \$10,000, except on endowment certificates.

This association may be dissolved and its affairs wound up at any time when four-fifths of the trustees are of the opinion that it would be of advantage to the members, or upon the written petition of two-thirds of the members, and all the

money and property belonging to the association, shall, after paying expenses, be distributed proportionately among the members in good standing.

It was also declared that the articles of incorporation could be amended by a three-fifths vote of all the trustees present at any regular meeting, provided the amended right would not impair the vested rights of any member of the association.

CHAPTER XV.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures from time to time were adopted to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slaveholders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding States, but as soon as measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempt was made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain territory to slavery which, under the former act, was forever to be free. About the time of the passage

of this act, the Whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain Democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party to which was given the name of Republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party not only an organized effort to prevent the extension of slavery, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those States in which it already existed.

In 1860 four Presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the Republicans, Stephen A. Douglas of the National Democrat, John C. Breckenridge of the Pro-Slavery interests, and John Bell of the Union. The Union party was composed principally of

those who had previously affiliated with the American or Know-Nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to Southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "That the Union now existing between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the Nations of the earth as a free sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

On the 24th Gov. Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

On the 26th Major Anderson evacuated Port Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, as follows:

"When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high; and that we have within one hundred and sixty yards of our walls, sand hills which command our works and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest

coverts for sharp-shooters; and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, and you will at once see that if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor."

His appeals for re-inforcements were seconded by General Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

On the 28th South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's cabinet, charging that the President in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined.

On the second day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States Arsenal in Augusta, and Forts Pulaski and Jackson.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi

and Tennessee met in secession conclave. On the 9th, Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the cabinet on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the 9th, the "Star of the West," carrying supplies and re-inforcements to Major Anderson, was fired into from Morris Island, and turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band to the mercy of the rebels. On the same day, the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi Convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th. The same day (the 11th) Thompson, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and Fort Pike at the Lake Pontchartrain entrance. Pensacola navy yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on the 13th. Lieutenant Slemmer, who had drawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders, and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia Convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the 20th, Lieutenant Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February, the rebels seized the United States mint and custom house at New Orleans. The Peace Convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th, a provisional constitution was adopted at

Montgomery, Alabama, it being the Constitution of the United States "re-constructed" to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the "Confederate States of North America." Jefferson Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th, it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and that he had surrendered all the military posts, munitions and arms to the authorities of Texas.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the inauguration ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude, to read which the whole American people and civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address, and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's President, and himself of the people, the government was safe.

Traitors were still busy, plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded States. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Major Anderson. Fire was at once opened on the helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbered by thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the National

colors were hauled down, and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread through the country, the patriotic people of the North were roused from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep, and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their rights to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment. Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line, the voice of Providence was heard :

" Draw forth your million blades as one ;
Complete the battle now begun ;
God fights with ye, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead.
They, and the glories of the past,
The future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of man,
Are beaming triumphant in your van. "

" Slow to resolve, be swift to do !
Teach ye the False, how fights the True !
How buckled Perfidy shall feel,
In her black heart the Patriot's steel :
How sure the bolt that Justice wings ;
How weak the arm a traitor brings ;
How mighty they who steadfast stand,
For Freedom's flag and Freedom's land. "

On Monday, April 15th, President Lin-

coln issued the following proclamation :

" WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals ; now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and to aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to repress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union ; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country ; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand."

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*"

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wire before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole country could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the Rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it seemed as if there were not men enough in all the free States to crush out the Rebellion. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response. The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted; not, however, in the spirit which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit

of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the Constitution and laws, and, above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the Rebel ion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers to the utmost extremity.

Tama county was behind no county in the State in the exhibition of sublime patriotism. The news did not reach the people of the county in time to be numbered in the first call of the President for 75,000 men, but in the second, and every succeeding call, it responded with its noblest and best men, some of whom went forth never to return. The record of the county, at home or in the field, is a noble one. By referring to the chapter containing the action of the Board of Supervisors, it will be seen what was done in an official way. In an unofficial way the people took hold of the work, aided enlistments, and furnished a large amount of sanitary supplies.

The first company raised in the county was Company C., Tenth Infantry. It was organized in Toledo, about the 12th of August, 1861, in answer to the President's call for 300,000 men. The officers elected were: A. Stoddard, Captain; T. B. Martin, First Lieutenant; T. W. Jackson, Second Lieutenant. As the company left Toledo, for the place of rendezvous, hundreds of people were present and many were the tears shed and the hearty "God bless you," over the departure of the loved ones.

Shortly after this company had left, the companies under Judge Leander Clark,

and W. H. Stivers, as Captains, were organized. Judge Clark went through the war and was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. W. H. Stivers only remained in the service for a short time, when he resigned and was succeeded as Captain by George Pemberton, of Scott county. About the same time, Company F., Twenty-eighth Infantry, was organized, with John A. Staley as Captain.

In addition to these, there were a large number of enlistments of men in different companies raised in adjoining counties, and for old companies whose ranks had been thinned by disease and war. Tama county was represented in nineteen regiments and fifty companies. There were forty-two killed in battle, ninety-one wounded and eighty-three died from various natural causes.

In this connection has been compiled from the Adjutant General's report, the name of every soldier from Tama county. If any are omitted it is not intentional, for great care has been exercised in the compilation, and none have more veneration for the brave soldier than the author of this volume. So far as it could be done mistakes in spelling names have been corrected. The following is the record:

SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Private:

J. G. Bowen.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Corporal:

L. D. F. Lewis.

Privates:

M. Carter, F. E. Strong,

A. D. Eaton, Riley Wescott,
W. L. H. Jack, David Sullivan,
John O. Matthews.

This regiment was organized with William H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as colonel, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. It was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion's Hill, siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga, doing brave service.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates:

Henry D. Thompson. John S. Hopkins.

COMPANY G.

Corporal:

S. A. Dobson.

Privates:

E. P. Allen, John Lewis,
W. E. Appelgate, J. D. Fuller.

The Eighth was mustered into the United States service September 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steel, of the regular army, as colonel. It was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort.

NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Corporal:

James H. Sipe.

Privates:

G. B. Sharp, Joseph Vincent,
Samuel Sharp.

This regiment was organized with William Vandever, of Dubuque, as Colonel, and was engaged in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas and Lookout Mountain, was also in Sherman's march to the sea.



C. H. Baldwin.

TENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY B.

Privates:

W. H. Huff, J. W. Porter.

COMPANY C

Captain:

Albert Stoddard.

First Lieutenants:

T. B. Martin, Wm. H. Stoddard,
G. H. Conant.

Second Lieutenants:

T. W. Jackson, G. W. Conant,
W. H. Stoddard.

Sergeant:

G. H. Conant, L. B. Nelson,
John M. Stebbing, Dorson Chase,
K. Dexter, J. W. Jones.

Corporals:

Frank W. Crosby, A. Davis,
J. B. Hancox, J. R. Lux,
Wm. J. Carson, N. P. Gray,
Joseph Kellogg, N. P. Stephenson,
Angello Myers, E. A. Jeffreys,
J. H. Richardson, Thos. S. Brannan,
J. H. Smith, B. J. Howard.

Musicians:

C. L. Palmer, C. W. Woodward,

Wagoner:

William Watts.

Privates:

C. L. Bailey, S. D. Newton,
E. B. Bailey, M. Rhoads,
Thos. Clem, John Sawyer,
J. W. B. Cole, E. M. Stevens,
G. W. Guilford, U. P. Stevens,
P. Piggins, S. Walker,
C. Maholm, J. W. Appelgate,
William Appelgate, Thomas F. Fee,
Charles Bailey, G. W. Guilford,
O. Baldy, Andrew Goodwin,
Freeman Bixby, George N. Gray,
Thomas Brannan, T. Griffin,
Charles Bunce, A. B. Harman,
E. B. Bailey, S. Haworth,
Joseph Budka, J. P. Henry,

W. H. Byron, C. J. Herrick,
Dorson Chase, Peter Higgins,
Eli Clark, John Hillmon,
Thomas Clem, B. F. Howard,
J. W. B. Cole, W. T. Hiatt,
James Connor, E. A. Jeffreys,
R. D. Crosby, A. H. Kellogg,
Benjamin Dunbar, James H. Lorimer,
James Fairbank, Thomas Laughlin,
A. J. Filloon, Jacob Lux,
George McCall, Henry Levin,
Jasper Fisher, Cyrus Maholm,
N. N. Myers, E. A. Southard,
George Newport, E. M. Stevens,
S. D. Newton, R. N. Stevens,
F. Omwake, William H. Stoddard,
C. W. Peck, F. Tice,
H. R. Pugh, A. Tice,
Philip Ramsey, S. W. Tompkins,
Wesley Randall, James Turner,
William W. Reed, N. Van Horn,
Jacob Reiney, George Van Riper,
M. Rhoads, Samuel Walker,
J. H. Richardson, James Walton,
A. M. Roberts, W. W. Yarnan,
J. C. Rouse, James Young,
C. Ronband, Joseph Kellogg,
John Sawyer, James Newport,
J. H. Smith, Charles D. Bailey,
James Smith, D. B. Mason,
Wesley Camp, Van Buren Rugg,
H. R. Free, C. T. Davis,
N. B. Myers, Luke Camp,

E. Evans.

COMPANY D.

Corporal:

H. L. Bigg.

Wagoner:

P. Daily.

Privates:

C. L. Bailey, C. T. Davis,
George Buchanan, P. D. Daily,
David Clement, Francis Fee,
J. H. Fee, J. L. Crockrey,
D. B. Mason, G. N. Cooper,
B. S. Myers, Henry Cooper,
D. N. Reedy, C. Arnold,

V. B. Rugg	W. J. Newport,
J. Walnut,	J. F. Bartlett,
G. W. Buchanan,	J. N. Paxton.

COMPANY F.

Privates :

J. N. Paxton,	Jacob Yeiser,
	J. C. Kellogg.

COMPANY H.

Privates :

D. H. Anderson,	H. P. Strain,
S. Shreeves,	W. Strain,

B. T. Beller.

COMPANY K.

Adjutant :

T. Walter Jackson.

Quartermaster S.:

Frank W. Crosky.

Privates :

J. W. Paxton,	P. Herrington,
	J. N. Paxton.

TENTH INFANTRY.

The Tenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, recruited under the President's proclamation of July 23, 1861, were enlisted from quite a large number of counties, but chiefly resided in Polk, Warren, Boone, Tama, Washington, Poweshiek, Green, Jasper and Madison. The regiment was organized at "Camp Fremont," near Iowa City, whither the most of the companies proceeded in the latter part of August; and where eight of them were mustered into service by Captain Alexander Chambers, United States Army, on the 6th and 7th of September. One company was not mustered till the 28th, and the last till the 13th of October. When thus completely organized, the regiment had upon its rolls an aggregate of nine hundred and thirteen men.

Having remained only a short time in rendezvous after organization, the regi-

ment moved by rail and steamer to St. Louis, where it was supplied with arms, clothing, and equipage, upon the receipt of which it at once proceeded down the river to Cape Girardeau. In the early part of November, they had their first campaigning in the field. The notorious Jeff Thompson was about this time creating a considerable sensation, and with his band of "butternuts," as they were called, was doing no little damage and causing much annoyance to Union citizens in southeastern Missouri. He had his headquarters at Bloomfield, distant nearly forty miles, in a southwestern direction, from Cape Girardeau. The Tenth Iowa was ordered to march on Bloomfield, and disperse Thompson's band. The command marched rapidly thither, but the bird had flown. The regiment captured a large quantity of property which the marauder had acquired on his plundering expeditions, but found no armed opposition. It accordingly countermarched to Cape Girardeau.

On the 13th of December the regiment moved down to Bird's Point, and there went into winter quarters. On the 8th of January, Colonel Perczel received orders to march with his command, by night, to Charleston, twelve miles distant from Bird's Point, and surprise and capture a body of rebels understood to be posted there. Colonel Perczel immediately proceeded to the execution of these orders, and as soon as it was dark had his regiment on the march. The night was excessively stormy, and dark as Tartarus. The rain fell down in torrents, and the road, passing through swamps, was at this time perfectly horrible. Nevertheless, the



U. R. Struble.

command groped its way along as best it could, the men being in that peculiar kind of spirits, which, we frequently observe, seems to be the effect of commotion among the elements. While they were thus feeling their way, and as they were passing through a dense forest, they were suddenly fired upon by the enemy in ambush. In the darkness, the command was thrown into momentary confusion, or rather, it was momentarily paralyzed by the suddenness of the attack. Officers and men, however, immediately recovered their presence of mind, and fought as well as it was possible for them to do at that time and at that place. They could only know the enemy's position by the flashes of his guns, into which they fired, and no doubt inflicted loss upon the men behind the flashes, who, at any rate, were entirely dispersed. The regiment marched on to Charleston and beyond, and returned next day to Bird's Point, having lost eight killed and sixteen wounded in this its first rencontre with the enemy.

The next campaign in which the 10th participated was that against New Madrid. The regiment was the first to enter the place. They found that the rebels had left their suppers untouched, their candles burning in their tents. They could not have fled more precipitately had they been warned of a coming shower of ashes, such as overtook Sodom and Gomorrah. They left all their artillery, field batteries and siege guns amounting to thirty-three pieces, immense quantities of ammunition, tents for an army of ten thousand men, horses, mules, wagons—all had been left to fall into our possession, and make the victory most complete and wonderful.

After this great victory of General Pope, the regiment, together with the whole army, immediately commenced the campaign of Island No. Ten, which in due time was taken.

After the battle of Corinth, the regiment had a period of rest in camp near that place, which continued about one month, at the end of which time it joined in the movement under General Grant into central Mississippi, whereby it was intended to attack Vicksburg in rear, but which design was thwarted and the campaign rendered futile by Van Dorn's success in cutting General Grant's communications and destroying his principal depot of supplies, at Holly Springs. Having on this expedition marched as far as Oxford, the regiment there turned about face, and marched to Memphis. At that city and near by the regiment remained in camp and winter quarters till the campaign of the following spring.

The regiment found at Champion Hills the bloodiest ordeal through which it was ever called to pass, suffering a loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, of nearly fifty per cent. of those engaged. The regiment, with the brigade, rushed into the fight when the rebels had succeeded in forcing back Hovey and in throwing him into temporary confusion where a rout must have entailed a terrible disaster upon our arms, and succeeded by as desperate fighting as was ever witnessed in holding the enemy in check until Crocker threw in other troops, who animated by his intrepid spirit, and sustained by his splendid nerve, snatched glorious victory out of the defeat which seemed so imminent. Here the tide of the battle turned and swept the

rebel army from the field. But Boomer's brigade was immolated. The losses in the Tenth regiment were fearful. Captain Poag, Lieutenant Brown, and Lieutenant Terry were killed on the field, Captains Lusby, Hosbon, Kuhn, and Head and Lieutenants Meekins and Gregory were wounded, whilst the scene of their conflict was strewn with the dead and wounded.

The campaigns of 1863 for this regiment closed with the victory of Chattanooga. It joined in the pursuit of the rebels, but soon after the battle marched into Alabama, and went into winter quarters at Huntsville. During the months of January and February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted and became a veteran organization, and entered the service as such on the first of February. Notwithstanding the regiment had been so greatly reduced by its active campaigns, nearly three hundred re-entered the service. When it had re-enlisted, the exigencies of the service forbade its taking, at the time, that furlough to which, by general rule, it would have been entitled, and it was sent home on veteran furlough in the midst of the summer. The regiment went to Iowa in June, and having enjoyed a month there in which they were most handsomely treated by the people, officers and men returned to their field of duty in the latter part of July, Colonel Henderson bringing with him a splendid sword, the gift of his friends in Warren county.

In the campaign of the Carolinas, the regiment distinguished itself at the passage of the Salkahatchie river, crossing the stream, which was waist deep, in front of the enemy posted behind considerable

earthworks, and with the Fifty-sixth Illinois charging and driving the rebels like scared sheep before them. It was with the column which brought Columbia into our possession, and warmly engaged, at Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse river, North Carolina, in one of the skirmishes preliminary to the Battle of Bentonville, and which was the last engagement with the enemy in which the Tenth took part. This affair of Cox's Bridge occurred on the 19th day of March, 1865, a few days more than three years from the triumphal march of the regiment, at the head of Pope's Army of the Mississippi into New Madrid, on the bank of the Father of Waters.

From Bentonville the regiment moved to Goldsboro, thence to Raleigh, where Johnston soon capitulated, and thence to Washington city, where it participated in the famous review. From Washington it moved to Louisville, where the men supposed they would be mustered out of service. In this they were mistaken. The fighting days of the regiment were over, but not its journeyings. Having remained at Louisville a few weeks, it was ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas, whither it proceeded without visible discontent, but certainly, one should suppose, not without mental execrations upon the heads of the authorities promulgating the order. Nor did events show that there was the least necessity for it. No speck of war appeared in that dark quarter of the national horizon, and the next order the regiment received was an order for muster out. In obedience to which, it was mustered out at Little Rock, on the 15th of August, then numbering but little more than three hundred men.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Musician:

B. C. Stevens.

TWELFTH INFANTRY

COMPANY D.

Corporal:

S. J. Crowhurst.

COMPANY E.

Privates:

S. J. Crowhurst, M. Copeland,
C. B. Hayward, W. C. Shafer,
H. H. Crowhurst.

The Twelfth was recruited soon after the disaster at Bull Run, and was organized with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel. It was mustered into service in October and November, 1861, and was engaged at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY G.

First Lieutenant:

G. B. Sharp.

Privates:

R. Billingham, E. Kern,
James Millage, J. R. Thomas,
Ward B. Sherman, W. S. Townsend.
W. G. Bates, Wm. Wade,
J. Brick.

This regiment was mustered into the service of the United States November 1, 1861, with N. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel. The regiment was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY A.

Sergeants:

J. Luke, L. B. Hartman.

Corporal:

J. W. McRoberts.

Privates:

C. F. Alexander, N. C. Ingham,
J. C. Barrett, J. W. Kresson,
H. S. Cunningham, J. M. Lefler,
E. Gallion, W. Leach,
P. E. Greenleaf, J. Mills,
George Helm, J. Morton,
J. Manerth, W. Spear,
D. Rosenberger, C. Vimpany,
W. Rogers, P. B. Willey,
A. Reins, J. H. Wilkins,
G. W. Shiner, George Yarman.

COMPANY G.

Captains:

W. H. Stivers, George Pemberton.

First Lieutenant:

William Gallagher.

Second Lieutenant:

S. F. Eccles.

Sergeants:

J. A. Shanklin, S. F. Eccles,
G. A. Walroth, E. G. Oldroid.

Corporals:

Peter Wilson, B. F. Thomas,
John Maholm, William Breeze,
G. A. Pope, John Gaston.

Musician:

James Fox.

Privates:

J. H. Luke, J. Mills,
J. Brannan, M. Grubbs,
L. Bowen, John Gaston,
J. Burright, William L. Gort,
C. Burright, J. Hunnicutt,
S. Clark, George Heimlick,
M. Clark, G. Hiatt,
R. F. Clark, A. Kellogg,
E. Dykeman, J. H. Luke,
J. R. Edwards, Henry Loomis,

Charles Edwards,
R. Fitch,
J. R. Fetter,
J. E. McKune,
J. B. Overturf,
L. Powell,
J. A. Pope,
David Zehrung,

J. Miles,
David Miles,
J. R. Myers,
E. Stokes,
D. Southwick,
J. B. Wineman,
H. H. Williams,
D. S. Young,

E. S. Young.

The 14th Infantry, Colonel William T. Shaw, was organized in the fall of 1861, being enrolled under the President's proclamation of October 3d of that year. Before the regiment was organized, three companies recruited therefor, and which were designated as Companies A, B, and C therein, were sent to the western frontier on special service, and remained ever afterwards detached from the regiment. Though these companies continued, *pro forma*, to continue a part of the 14th regiment for a considerable period, they were never under the command of the commanding officer of the regiment, and never did, except by the merest technicality, make a part of it.

As a matter of fact, therefore, as contradistinguished from a mere matter of record, or of law, the 14th Iowa during the first year of its service, consisted of but seven companies, from D to K inclusive. These companies were enlisted in different parts of the State, but Henry county contributed much more largely than any other to the number of the regiment. Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Jasper, Tama, Jones, Linn, Dubuque, Johnson, also contributed largely, and quite a number of other counties were not ungenerously represented in the command. The regimental rendezvous was at Camp McClellan,

near Davenport, where the regiment was organized, November 6, 1861, with the following officers, field, staff and line: William T. Shaw, Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, Major; Noah N. Tyner, Adjutant; C. C. Buell, Quartermaster; George M. Staples, Surgeon; S. N. Pierce, Assistant; Company D, Captain R. D. Emerson; Lieutenants R. J. Harrison, William M. Gordon; Company E, Captain Joseph O. Shannon; Lieutenants John W. Horine, Neal Murray; Company F, Captain Joseph H. Newbold; Lieutenants William H. Shuey, Cyrus Bitner; Company G, Captain William H. Stivers; Lieutenants George Pemberton, William Gallighar; Company H, Captain Edgar A. Warner; Lieutenants William H. Calkins, Leroy A. Crane; Company I, Captain Warren C. Jones; Lieutenants John M. Moorehead, George H. Logan; Company K, Captain William J. Campbell; Lieutenants William H. Kirkwood, Charles P. King. At this time, not counting those who formed the companies which never served with the main body, there were more than six hundred, officers and enlisted men, in the service.

The first active service was at Fort Donelson. On the first day of the battle it was in position in the left wing, General Percifer F. Smith, commanding. In the battle which followed, the regiment was conspicuous for its gallantry, fighting with that immortal brigade, under command of Colonel J. G. Lauman, which first forced its way into the rebel works, and won the brightest laurels among all the bright wreaths which were here won by the army under Grant. The regiment in this, its

first battle, lost three killed and twenty-one wounded.

It remained at Fort Donelson about three weeks after the capitulation. It then embarked on steamers, and moving down the Cumberland and up the Tennessee, disembarked at Pittsburg Landing on the 18th of March. In the battle of Shiloh, the Fourteenth formed part of that self-constituted Forlorn Hope which, fighting the live-long day against fearful odds, and staying the rebel advance, by its own heroic immolation saved the army and made the victory of the 7th of April possible. Just as the sun was setting Colonel Shaw, seeing further fighting useless, surrendered his command prisoners of war. The losses up to this time in killed and wounded had been heavy, but the sacrifice of these and of the principal command in captivity, practically closed the career of the Fourteenth for many months.

The officers and men surrendered were held as prisoners of war at the South until late in the following fall, when, moving by Richmond, Virginia, and Annapolis, Maryland, they went to Benton Barracks, Missouri, being released on parole, and were declared exchanged on the 19th of November. Here, then, the command remained for re-organization during the following winter.

On the 10th of April, the re-organized command left St. Louis on steamer, and in due time making the port of Cairo, there disembarked and went into camp.

From Cairo the command moved to Columbus, Kentucky, in the latter part of June. And there it remained on garrison duty for seven long months.

On the 24th of January, 1864, the regi-

ment embarked on steamers and proceeded to Vicksburg. Here it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Colonel Shaw was in command of the brigade, and from this time until he left the service, nine months afterwards, had command either of the brigade, or of a Division. His brigade, by its endurance of fatigue, and its firmness in battle, acquired the *sobriquet* of "The Iron Brigade," and its commander that of "Grim Fighting Old Shaw." Lieutenant-Colonel Newbold in command, the regiment, very soon after its arrival at Vicksburg, took up line of march eastward with the army under Major-General Sherman, which made the famous Meridian raid. This laborious, singular campaign of one month's duration hardly did more than give the Fourteenth a good appetite. It enjoyed the marching and the bivouacking, and laughed at blistered feet, thinking them decidedly preferable to unblistered feet in a garrison.

The regiment next formed a part of the Red River expedition, under Banks. Its record in that expedition is indeed commendable; its loss was very great. It was mustered out of Service November 16, 1864.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Private :
H. Sipe.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Private :
B. F. Smith.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

COMPANY D.

Private :

E. A. Burnham.

COMPANY E.

Captain :

Leander Clark.

First Lieutenant :

S. S. Dillman.

Sergeants :

James Rokes,

M. Mefford.

Corporals :

J. S. Edmonds,

E. S. Edwards,

T. N. Perkins.

Geo. W. Stoddard,

J. H. Lewis.

Privates :

G. Alexander,

M. Mink,

E. Bailey,

John Mubeah,

W. W. Beatty,

L. Mitchell,

J. W. Conant,

O. N. Mason,

J. W. Coe,

S. W. McGee,

S. Dykeman,

C. F. McGee,

A. J. Drew,

John Misner,

W. Dobson,

J. Pass,

E. S. Edwards,

Henry Phillips,

R. Filloon,

S. R. Rushton,

A. H. Feeler,

J. M. Snow,

W. Gower,

E. O. Thomas,

George Hillmon,

I. Voorhies,

George Hemstead,

F. Vernier,

Wm. J. Knight,

W. T. Wilber,

D. W. Laughlin,

E. Brewer,

J. A. Lamm,

W. L. Conant,

G. W. Louthan,

I. Donald,

N. B. Loomis,

E. H. Finch.

D. O. Gardner,

G. Parcher,

M. Harris,

A. J. Roberts,

B. C. Hayes,

Phillips Rhoads,

A. B. Knight,

Allen Mason,

A. T. King,

A. A. Swarthout,

W. S. King,

E. S. Beckley,

G. Lamm,

E. Granger,

H. Merrill,

James Young.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Soon after the receipt of the President's

Proclamation of July 2, 1862, calling for 300,000 volunteers, Governor Kirkwood issued a commission to Eber C. Byam, of Linn county, authorizing him to raise a regiment to be called "The Iowa Temperance Regiment." Circulars were accordingly distributed by Byam through Linn and the adjoining counties. In a very short time more than double the requisite number of companies were organized and ready to march to the appointed rendezvous. They were composed of men of temperance principles and temperance habits—that is to say, of men who touch not, taste not, handle not spirituous or malt liquor, wine or cider. This was the intention. Out of the companies reported as ready to join the regiment choice was made as follows : Company E, from Tama county, with Leander Clark as Captain ; three from Linn county, F, G and H, under Captains Dimmitt, Vinson and Carbee ; two from Cedar county, B and C, under Captains Rathburn and Johnson ; two from Jackson county, A and I, under Captains Henderson and Martin : one from Johnson county under Captain Casbeer ; and Company K, from Jones, with Captain Williams. E. C. Byam was duly commissioned Colonel ; John Q. Wilds, Lieutenant-Colonel ; and Ed. Wright, Major.

The rendezvous of the companies was at Camp Strong, near the city of Muscatine, where the Thirty-fifth was also rendezvousing at the same time. After medical inspection of the Twenty-fourth some of the companies were more than full. Those making the excess were transferred to the Thirty-fifth. On the 18th of September the regiment was mustered into the ser-



James H. Brooks.



vice of the United States and was henceforward officially known as the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry though it was long called by the public and by newspaper correspondents the "Temperance Regiment." The command remained at Camp Strong more than a month after muster-in, having a great deal of fun, drill parade and bad water, and a good deal of measles in camp. Marching orders came on October 19, and on the next day the regiment embarked for St. Louis. On reaching that city, orders were received commanding the regiment to proceed forthwith to Helena. It reached that place on the 28th, disembarked and went into camp on the bank of the Mississippi river, near town. At this time the regiment numbered, in officers and men, nine hundred and fifty, all apparently in good health. In a short time, however, on account of exposure during the late voyage, the steamer having been much crowded, and of the unhealthy locality, more than a hundred were on the sick list.

During the winter the regiment remained at Helena, except during three or four short periods in which it marched with certain expeditions, one or two of which had a military purpose in view, the others having no purpose whatever that has yet been discovered. As has been said, "this was a time when so many officers had expedition on the brain." On the 17th of November, Brigadier General A. P. Hovey took some transports and made an expedition. He took his command to the mouth of the White River and then back again without having disembarked or seen an enemy. The Twenty-fourth was with him. The regiment on

the Twenty-eighth marched, under the same General, in the direction of Coldwater, Mississippi. The command now had its first experience in marching, and found no difficulty in keeping up with the veteran troops. Arrived at Coldwater, the brigade in which was our regiment halted, while another with a small force of cavalry advanced to Oakland, some twenty miles further. On the afternoon of December 1st, artillery firing was heard in the direction of Oakland, the first sound of actual battle that had yet reached the ears of the Twenty-fourth. The brigade at Coldwater was at once formed and soon moved to the front on the double quick. Having thus marched several miles they heard of the retreat of the enemy, and then about faced and returned to Coldwater. They reached Helena again on the 7th of December. On the morning of January 11, 1863, the regiment embarked with the troops who endured so much suffering during General Gorman's White River Expedition.

When the regiment reached Helena on its return, the old encampment had to be abandoned on account of the rising water. Helena was inundated and a new camp was made on the first range of hills in the rear of the town, and about one mile distant. During this rainy winter the troops stationed there were unspeakably miserable. It was the darkest period of the war for them all. The troops who were well enough to sit up, all sat in their cheerless quarters, ruminating on their own unhappiness, barely noting the drum beat for the dead, beating evermore. General Fisk, commanding brigade, accomplished what mortal could accomplish toward

driving off the clouds of despondency settling over the army. The expedition under General Washburn, which left Helena February 15, to open the Yazoo Pass to navigation, aroused the army from its lethargy. Of this expedition, General Fisk's Brigade formed a part. From its return till the commencement of the campaign against Vicksburg, the Twenty-fourth had daily drill and almost daily dress parade.

When the army was re-organized for the active operations of spring, the Twenty-fourth was attached to the Thirteenth corps. It was known to all that the taking of Vicksburg was to be the object of the campaign, and all looked forward to the hour of departure with joy. Nevertheless, when the troops moved their hearts were filled with deep and solemn feelings. Not one but had a brother or favorite comrade sleeping the last sleep on the bluffs above, or in the vale by the river's bank below. The Twenty-fourth had, probably, suffered neither less nor more than the other regiments. During the first three months of the year fifty of its members were buried near Helena. More were sent to the hospitals of Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. When the fleet was ready to sail on April 11, the regiment could muster but little more than six hundred, rank and file.

The world knows how active was the grand campaign actually begun by the disembarking of the army at Milliken's Bend on the 14th of April, till after the assault on the 22d of May, and how hard were the duties of the investing army till the campaign was crowned with complete success on the 4th of July. The march, in Louisiana, from the point of debarking

to a place named Perkins' Landing, was made difficult and laborious by reason of the high waters. Bridges had to be built, corduroy roads made for the passage of trains. Here the army embarked on transports and barges, and proceeded on its way down the river to a point about four miles above Grand Gulf, and which is well named Hard Times, it having the appearance of being able to maintain a very poor family in a very poor way during a favorable season. Here the army, without disembarking, witnessed the cannonading between the gun-boats and the rebel batteries at Grand Gulf. The batteries could not all be silenced. The army, then disembarked, marched across to the levee below Grand Gulf, where the transports reached them, having run the batteries successfully. The Battle of Port Gibson, or Thompson's Hill, as it is sometimes called, and with more geographical accuracy, was fought and won very soon after the Thirteenth Corps landed at Bruinsburg. In this engagement, the Twenty-fourth was almost all the time supporting artillery. Its loss was slight—six wounded, one mortally.

From this time until the battle of Champion Hills, our regiment did much marching, skirmishing, and foraging, but was not engaged at Raymond or at Jackson. On the 2d of May, the column marched into the beautiful town of Port Gibson, and bivouacked in the streets. The beauty and fashion of this place had made great preparations for a grand ball in honor of the victory over our fleet at Grand Gulf. The Battle of Port Gibson had altogether changed the programme. Many of our troops partook of the viands

which had been prepared for guests of another sort. Here the column halted three days. The country roundabout Port Gibson is one of the richest cotton-growing regions of Mississippi. The white inhabitants were wealthy, cultivated after the Southern fashion, and aristocratic according to Southern notions. The war had not hitherto been carried into their door-yards. Their dwellings were magnificent mansions. They had fine carriages and blooded horses. Many of them had blooded negroes, too, for coachmen. They fared sumptuously every day. Thus were they living till our troops landed, when the most of the wealthy planters suddenly decamped. Our foraging parties met with all the embarrassment of riches. They would return, loaded down with supplies—beef, bacon, pork, poultry, vegetables. One might see gorgeous fam'i'y carriages coming into Port Gibson from all directions, filled with geese, ducks, and chickens, or coming from the mills, laden with great bags of meal. Yet no man's property was destroyed, or even taken for the use of the army, without there being first obtained evidence of his disloyalty to the Union, which evidence very often consisted of the fact that he had run away from the Union army. No houses were burned, no cotton was destroyed. The Union troops simply did what the planters had done before them. They fared sumptuously every day. Having remained here long enough to get together a large quantity of supplies, the column moved on the 6th to Rocky Springs. On the next day, it moved to Big Sandy Creek, and was there reviewed by General Grant. On the 10th

it moved still farther northward, halting near Cayuga. Here the grand army first came together, and marched forward in an unbroken line of several miles extent, making a grand sight. McClernand's Corps was on the left. On the morning of the 12th, his advance Division being that of General Hovey, to which the Twenty-fourth belonged, moved to Fourteen Mile Creek, in the direction of Edwards' Depot. Here he had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, and deployed his men in line of battle. The main rebel army from Vicksburg, twenty-five thousand strong, as reported, was drawn up two or three miles in advance. Meantime, while Hovey was here amusing the enemy, McPherson whipped the rebel force at Raymond. Hovey then withdrew, and taking a new road just made by the pioneers, passed through Raymond on the day after the battle, and reached Clinton on the 14th. On the next morning the Thirteenth Corps turned about, and marching westward, reached Bolton Depot in the evening.

In the battle of Champion Hills, fought on the 16th, and which was the most severe engagement of the campaign except the assault of Vicksburg itself, Hovey's Division bore the brunt of the contest for hours, fighting with a valor and obstinacy which conferred eternal honor upon the troops. The Twenty-fourth Iowa was second to no regiment in splendid fighting on this bloody field. Not an officer or a man engaged but did his duty meritoriously, yea, with special gallantry. At one time in the fight the regiment advanced, unsupported, to charge a battery of five guns whose grape and canister were

rapidly thinning the Union ranks. The Twenty-fourth rushed to the charge with the greatest enthusiasm, trampled down the gunners, and by their own momentum the men pressed far beyond the battery, driving the infantry supports away in wild confusion. But they were in turn attacked by overwhelming numbers, and compelled to give way. It was in this daring charge that Major Wright was severely wounded. Here were slain Captain Silas D. Johnson and William Carbee, and Lieutenant Chauncey Lawrence—gallant officers as ever lived or died in the cause of American nationality and of man. The loss of the regiment was severe. Forty-three officers and men were slain, forty more were borne with mortal wounds from the field to the grave, nearly thirty were maimed for life, and the whole loss, killed, wounded and captured, out of the four hundred and seventeen who entered the fight, was one hundred and ninety-five. Such was the great sacrifice of the Temperance Regiment on the glorious field of Champion Hills.

The regiment, with the Division to which it belonged, did not join in the rapid pursuit of the enemy which followed this great victory, and did not take part, consequently, in the battle of Black River Bridge, the next day, where the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa regiments won the first honors and suffered the saddest losses. It joined the beleaguering army soon, however, and bore its full share in the siege of the rebel stronghold. When Vicksburg surrendered, there were few regiments in all the army which had accomplished more, or suffered more, in

bringing about the great victory than the Twenty-fourth.

But it was not yet to have rest, for at once joining General Sherman's expeditionary army, it took part in the campaign of Jackson—a campaign of great labors and of great results, but without a general battle. Johnston having been driven far to the eastward, and central Mississippi laid waste, the army under Sherman returned to the vicinity of Vicksburg, and most of the troops which had been instrumental in the reduction of that place were granted rest. But the Thirteenth Corps, now commanded by General Ord, was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, having had only about a fortnight's repose after the Jackson campaign.

The history of the Twenty-fourth in this department until it joined the army on the Red River Expedition is devoid of memorable events. It took part, in the fall and early winter of 1863, in one or two expeditions, but though the troops marched much, labored much, and sometimes met the enemy in small force, their marches, labors, and skirmishes, were barren of results.

The first of the year 1864 found the regiment encamped at Algiers, weather very wet, the mud and water rendering the camp almost impassible to man or beast. Recollections of Helena came back forcibly to the men's minds, but the 14th of January, quarters were obtained in warehouses. The 21st, the command moved, and the next day encamped near the northern shore of Lake Pontchartrain, by Madisonville. This was the most pleasant camp the regiment ever had,

after leaving Camp Strong, near Muscatine. It was evacuated on the evening of February 26th. The regiment was reviewed by General McClernand at Algiers on the 3d of March, and received the special commendations of that officer.

From Algiers the Twenty-fourth moved by rail to Berwick Bay, and thence on the 13th joined the Red River Expedition under General Banks. The 1st of April, the command reached Natchitoches, after a march of nearly three hundred miles from Berwick Bay. Here it remained in camp till the morning of the 5th, when the army resumed the march for Shreveport. Encamped near Pleasant Hill on the 7th. On the next day was fought the battle of Sabine Cross Roads. It was the intention of General Banks, when his forces moved from Grand Ecore on the morning of the 6th, that the advance should reach Springfield landing on the 10th, and there effect a junction with Admiral Porter preparatory to the final combined movement against Shreveport. His army moved in unique fashion. The cavalry had the advance. It was followed by prodigious trains, enough, one might suppose, to have formed the implements of the army of Xerxes. The Thirteenth Corps came next after this prodigious train, but marching in disjointed manner, one division far in advance of the other. The Nineteenth Corps was several miles in the rear. Now when it is considered that the roads in this part of Louisiana are narrow and bad, that the country is covered with a dense pine timber, rendering military operations on a large scale impracticable, except in a few localities,

and cavalry absolutely useless, it might seem that common prudence should have dictated the most careful compression of the line of march, the utmost caution against surprise, the greatest care in the selection of a position on which to deliver battle, and constant vigilance in keeping the troops in hand. On the contrary, the enemy having hitherto offered the merest show of resistance to our advance, it is not too much to say that General Banks had his army all the while in air. Thus his troops were moving recklessly, blindfold, as it were, when on the afternoon of the 8th, at Sabine Cross Roads, near Mansfield, the mounted advance came upon the enemy in force, and, fighting on foot, was soon defeated. The line overlapped ours on both flanks. Embarrassed by their horses, astonished at the unexpected fury of an enemy whose heels only they expected to see, the cavalry melted away, and speedily became a rout of shrieking men on frightened horses. The Thirteenth Corps was hurried into action, Division at a time, but though each fought gallantly to stem the tide of defeat, each was compelled to give way. The troops fell back in confusion. The enemy pursued, and, flushed with victory, fell upon the Nineteenth Corps, in the very act of deploying into line of battle, but met with the first check of the day. But he was not repulsed, and the whole army was soon in retreat, having lost two thousand, killed, wounded, and prisoners, several batteries of artillery, and large quantities of property.

Only half the Twenty-fourth regiment took part in this engagement, five of the companies being on guard duty with

the train in the rear. To get into the fight, the command was marched several miles on the double-quick and then pushed into battle with the Division, after the other Division of the corps had been thoroughly defeated. The regiment fought for more than an hour, and then gave way with the Division. Major Wright commanding, says his officers and men behaved handsomely, standing firmly at their posts until ordered to retreat. The regiment lost thirty-four, wounded and captured. Captain Wilbur C. Dimmitt, a brave officer and an accomplished gentleman, was severely wounded. He fell into the hands of the enemy, and not long afterwards died.

General Ransom, an intrepid commander, beloved by his troops as General McPherson was by his, was wounded at Sabine Cross Roads. The detachment of the Thirteenth Corps—Third and Fourth Divisions—which he commanded on this expedition took charge of the train after the battle, moving in guard thereof to Grand Ecore. In the retreat from Grand Ecore, the Twenty-fourth frequently met the enemy in skirmish, and lost several men wounded. After the army reached Morganza, on the 22d of May, the regiment joined in a reconnoissance to the Atchafalaya, during which Capt. B. G. Paul was slain and a number of men wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilds had joined the regiment at Alexandria, after a considerable absence in Iowa on recruiting service.

About the middle of June, the command left Morganza, and having encamped at Greenville, near New Orleans, a few days, and at Kennerville a few days more, hastened to Thibodeaux in the latter part

of the month to repel an enemy who turned out to be imaginary. Having stayed here a few days, the regiment returned to Algiers, whence on the 22d of July, it commenced the voyage by river, gulf and ocean, to Alexandria, in Virginia, arriving on the evening of the 30th. Passed through Washington the next day, and moved right on by cars to Monocacy, Maryland. Soon afterwards, it moved to Harper's Ferry, and joined the forces under General Sheridan, to take part in that officer's campaign of the Shenandoah Valley.

The first great engagement of the campaign was the battle of Winchester. In this long and severe contest, the Twenty-fourth fought with prominent gallantry, and lost many of its officers and men. Captain Joseph R. Gould and Lieutenant Sylvester S. Dillman were slain while leading their men in the hottest of the fight; Adjutant Daniel W. Camp, Lieutenants W. W. Edgington and Royal S. Williams were wounded. The entire loss of the regiment was seventy-four killed, wounded and captured, there being only three captured. Leaving the killed to be buried and the wounded cared for by the proper details of men, the regiment pushed on up the valley with the army.

Immediately after the battle of Winchester, Early withdrew to Fisher's Hill, a strong position just beyond Strasburg, and commanding the town. Here he made a stand, his right resting on the base of Massanutten Mountain, his left on the Little North Mountain, his line thus extending across the Strasburg Valley. Notwithstanding the strength of the rebel position, General Sheridan determined to deliver battle. His army was in position

early on Thursday morning, the 22d, Crook's Eighth Corps, the Army of Western Virginia on the right, the Sixth Corps in the centre, the Nineteenth Corps on the left. There was considerable manœuvring until afternoon. Emory demonstrated on the left, Ricketts' Division of the Sixth Corps advanced directly in front, and Averill's Cavalry drove in the enemy's pickets. Under cover of these demonstrations, Crook moved out to the extreme right, and by an arduous march gained the enemy's left and rear, and, charging with splendid impetuosity, drove him from his intrenchments in utter confusion. Wright and Emory at the same time moved against the enemy, who fled in disorder and rout before the dashing attacks of the whole Union army. It was a short fight and a magnificent victory. Nearly 1200 prisoners of war, sixteen cannon, and immense spoils besides fell into our hands. The loss of the rebels was also great in killed and wounded, whilst that of the Unionists did not probably exceed 500, all told. The enemy's fire was wild. He was thrown into panic by the suddenness with which Sheridan dashed against him with his whole force. And hence the troops, looking at their small losses, not thinking that they won the battle by their legs and their enthusiasm, did not regard it as so great a victory as that of Winchester, which preceded it, or that of Cedar Creek, which followed it. In sober truth, there were but few so great victories during the war, gained with such little cost of life and blood.

In this engagement, the Twenty-fourth took active part, but as it lost only five wounded, it was a matter of

doubt for some time whether its operations should be reported! So apt are even the most skillful and gallant officers to associate great victories with great losses, instead of results. The regiment moved from its position in the line to the extreme left, passing with almost miraculous safety, through a shower of shells. It went into position, in support of a Maine battery, and there remained under fire, but covered much by the nature of the ground, till Sheridan's signal ordered the charge along the whole line, when it dashed forward with yells that made the welkin ring.

The quick, decisive battle over, the regiment at once took up the pursuit and marching the livelong night close to the enemy's rear, reached Woodstock early on the morning of the 23d. During this march Captain McKinley was severely, and several men were slightly, wounded by the enemy's fire. Pursuing as far as Harrisonburg the regiment went into camp.

Countermarching with the army it took position on the line of the Cedar Creek, which was soon well fortified on the left and centre. Early, having been heavily re-enforced, turned this position on the morning of the 19th of October, and came near ruining our army by a similar plan to that of Sheridan against him on the field of Winchester. Sheridan was at the time at Winchester, on his return from Washington. His wild ride to the field of battle, and his saving the day, can never be forgotten, for they have been made immortal by the genius of T. Buchanan Read, whose thrilling poem on this subject is the most soul-stirring lyric

of the war. In this the last and crowning victory of the campaign, the Twenty-fourth bore a brilliant part, losing here its commanding officer, mortally wounded, and many others in death and wounds. Nearly a hundred of its officers and men were placed *hors-de-combat* on this bloody field, on which no regiment in all the Union army fought more heroically, or more steadfastly than the Iowa Twenty-fourth. The same may be safely said, too, of its conduct at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. During the campaign its losses were nearly two hundred, officers and men.

With the battle of Cedar Creek, the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley was brought to an end. Our regiment did not afterwards meet the enemy. It performed heavy escort duty for a time, marching and countermarching between Cedar Creek and Martinsburg, and in the latter part of November went into cold, airy encampment on the Opequan. The men constructed huts, however, and got to be quite cozy, but near the close of the month the command was ordered to Winchester, where it remained on post duty till ordered south in the early part of January, 1865. At this time the officers of the regiment were: Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding, Ed. Wright; Major, Leander Clark; Adjutant, William H. Smouse; Surgeon, Doctor Henry M. Lyons, with S. S. Cook, J. M. Lanning, assistants; Quartermaster, A. B. Eshelman.

The 6th of January, 1865, the Twenty-fourth bade farewell to the Shenandoah Valley. Moving by cars to Baltimore, the regiment was there quartered in stables!

—an insult which could have been nowhere else offered to troops who had proudly borne the colors of the Union at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Sabine Cross Roads, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Thence the regiment moved by steamship to Savannah, Georgia, where it had quiet for some two months. It then moved to Morehead City, North Carolina, in which State it performed heavy duties for some time, helping on the transportation between Goldsboro and Raleigh. After the capitulation of Johnston it returned to Savannah, and thence made the same movement to Augusta and back. It was mustered out of service at Savannah, and from there moved to Iowa, and was finally disbanded in the early part of August.

The Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, sometimes called our "Temperance," sometimes our "Methodist" regiment, was among the most distinguished of our commands. Colonel Byam, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was compelled to leave the service by reason of ill health in the summer of 1863. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilds, who succeeded in the command, took faithful, conscientious charge of his troops, till he gave up his life in the cause of his country. Wright, the last commanding officer, was one of our most successful soldiers as he had been one of our most noted men in the walks of civil life. All the officers, and the men generally, were remarkable for their bravery, their powers of endurance, their moral rectitude. Not the stern soldiery which, under the inspiration of Hampden and the leadership of Cromwell, overturned the

monarchy of England, ever fought more bravely, or suffered more patiently, than the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteers. It is impossible that men should have ever gone into war out of a higher sense of duty than did those of this command; and it is to the praise of morality, of temperance, of Christianity, that throughout a long career of as gallant service as was ever performed, they were as brave as they were virtuous. No troops left the service with a cleaner record than did these Methodist volunteers when, the war ended, they laid aside the sword of the Lord and of Gideon.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates:

N. Huff, J. B. Vanauken,

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Colonel:

John Connell.

COMPANY B.

Captain:

B. W. Wilson.

Corporals:

G. M. Brothers. B. Wilkins.

Wagoner:

G. Crittendon.

Privates:

N. Devore, E. D. Howard,
A. Felter, G. T. James,
H. M. Howard, G. R. Walton.

COMPANY F.

Captain:

John A. Staley.

First Lieutenant:

T. Schaeffer.

Second Lieutenant:

J. Myers.

Sergeants:

G. G. Edmond, J. Casey,
J. S. Ferguson, H. A. Weaver,
Louis Lopee.

Corporals:

J. W. Hiatt, P. H. Mason,
J. W. Fielding, John Myers,
W. Nixon, B. F. Hubbard,
J. H. Davis, D. W. Emerson,
J. S. Bishop.

Musicians:

S. J. M. Bear, J. Spindler.

Wagoner:

J. B. Daily.

Privates:

S. W. Arbuthnot, J. Chess,
E. W. Bunce, John Chess,
A. L. Babb, J. Crawford,
W. Beal, C. C. Collins,
B. F. Brannan, P. Cass,
John Blair, S. G. Clark,
N. Bywaters, O. G. Clark,
J. S. Brants, L. D. Campbell,
J. Behonneck, F. M. Connor,
B. F. Davis, W. Hanna,
D. W. Emerson, J. Hart,
E. J. Eldridge, John Hate,
J. Fouts, H. Hate,
D. Frun, A. Jack,
J. L. Fitzgerald, L. A. Kirk,
J. Freeman, A. Kosta,
G. C. Freeman, S. W. Myers,
J. W. Flathers, R. Metz,
J. Freedle, H. M. Miller,
T. S. Finch, G. A. Moss,
D. E. Finch, C. L. McNair,
A. S. Godfrey, D. Nance,
William Grubb, J. B. Nicodemus,
J. C. Hopkins, P. P. Nungesser,
J. Hillman, J. B. Reed,
S. Holacker, C. M. Reed,
J. D. Hutchinson, W. T. Richardson,
S. W. Hammitt, B. W. Russell,
J. E. Brockenfield, John Wilson,
C. W. Sipes, J. Wood,
I. Spindler, J. Bain,

F. Schaeffer,
D. Shelton,
F. Sheldon,
J. H. Scott,
T. Southern,
J. A. Snap,
Wm. Taylor,
W. W. Vandorn,
D. Way,
G. Williams,
H. J. Williams,
W. Heyer,
N. Miller,
C. J. Moyer,
H. T. Miller,
S. B. Overmire,

E. M. Beilby,
E. S. Beckley,
G. W. Black,
J. B. M. Bishop,
S. Bruner,
W. C. Crawford,
J. A. Davis,
H. D. Fuller,
E. Granger,
A. H. Hisey,
J. M. Hammitt,
A. J. Plumer,
H. A. Read,
J. Reedy,
J. Young,

A. D. Olney.

COMPANY I.

Private :

C. P. N. Barker.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, composed of Company A, Captain W. G. Gaston, Benton county; Company B, of Iowa and Tama counties, Captain B. W. Wilson; Company C, Captain J. W. Carr, Poweshiek county; Company D, Captain S. P. Vannatta, Benton; Company E, Captain David Stewart, Johnson county; Company F, Captain John A. Staley, Tama; Company G, Captain Thomas Dillin, Iowa county; Company H, Captain Aaron Wilson, Poweshiek; Company I, Captain John B. Kerr, Iowa county; Company K, Captain John Meyer, Jasper, was organized during the autumn of 1862. William E. Miller, of Iowa City, was Colonel, but he did not remain long enough to see actual army life, resigning to be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Connell, who was in command of the regiment from the time it went to the field of action. H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, was Major. James

E. Pritchard, of Iowa City, was chosen Adjutant, Thomas Hughes, Quartermaster, and the irrepressible Doctor John W. H. Vest, of Montezuma, Surgeon. The Reverend J. T. Simmons, of Marengo, a good man and an abolitionist, was appointed Chaplain. The rendezvous of the regiment was at Iowa City, where it had some weeks of drill and discipline. On the 10th of October, then numbering, rank and file, nine hundred and fifty-six men, it passed from the control of the State to the control of the general government, being mustered into the service by Captain H. B. Hendershott, of the regular army.

The command remained at Iowa City till November 2, when it received orders to move to the theatre of war. Reaching Davenport, it there remained a week, awaiting transportation. The stay was neither long nor agreeable. Mumps and measles had their usual effect upon the faces and temper of the men. However, transportation soon came, and on the 20th, the regiment found itself at Helena, Arkansas, and immediately went into its first encampment of tents. In just a week, a detachment numbering three hundred men, under Major Lynch, joined the command of General Hovey, and marched toward Oakland, Mississippi, to aid General Grant, then attempting to take Vicksburg in rear by Holly Springs, Grenada and Jackson. The detachment was out some twelve days, marching rapidly all the time, through tempestuous weather, and being heavily laden with ammunition, rations, etc. William M. Hall, a private of Company C, was killed by guerrillas—the only casualty which occurred during this toilsome, most disagreeable march. The

weather at Helena, meantime, was no better. The camp was little better than a swamp, more suited to alligators than to men. A less watery locality was chosen about the middle of December, but not until disease in complicated forms had taken hold of the men, making the encampment a hospital. It was intended that the regiment should take part in the movement against Vicksburg under General Sherman, ordered with the practical wisdom which has always characterized that theoretical warrior, by Major-General Halleck, but in addition to the ailments by which the command had hitherto been afflicted, smallpox now broke out in camp, and kept it in the mud of Helena. Shortly after the commencement of the year 1863, however, this fearful disease abated, and the physical condition of the command rapidly improved. On the 11th of January, it embarked on steamer, and formed a part of General Gorman's expedition, which proceeded up White River as far as Duval's Bluff. Whilst the fleet was going from the mouth of this river to Clarendon, the weather was excessively and painfully stormy. First, it rained for many hours in succession; then there came a blinding, driving storm of snow, which covered the ground to the depth of a foot; then the wind chopped round to the northwest, and blew great guns. The cold was piercing. The decks of the boats were covered with ice, and crowded with troops. The cold came so suddenly after the rain and snow that the clothing of the men was covered with ice, the nor'wester, with an edge as sharp as a razor, cutting away bodily heat as fast as it was generated. The army was benumbed, nearly frozen. It suffered like

the French army in Russia. General Gorman appeared to know very little of what he was about. Part of the troops were ordered to disembark at St. Charles. The boats had hardly been unloaded when they were ordered to re-embark. In this labor they spent many weary hours, over shoe-top in water, and in a storm from which wild beasts would have sought shelter. The fruits of this horrible expedition were two abandoned siege guns, the capture of a squad of prisoners, and the burning of an unfinished depot. Even the cotton got away. Many men died of sheer exposure during the expedition, many more afterwards died from the effects of it. Our regiment returned to Helena on the 22d, reaching the former camp long after dark, and instead of tents, finding nothing but black night, cold, and mud. The canvass had somehow been spirited away, but the men sank into bivouac with more *sang froid* than they could have mustered before their experience on White River—an experience to which they cannot recur, to this day, without shivering.

Rude winter quarters were now built by the men, in which they endured a gloomy, sickly existence, rather than lived. All imaginable forms of fever prevailed, the ravages of which the medical staff, though doing all that was within the power of man, were unable to stay. Daily, from the quarters of every regiment at Helena, muffled drums were beating funeral marches to the grave. The winds seem to moan solemn requiems through the huts, in almost all which lay the sick, attended by comrades sick at heart. There were many scenes which, if drawn by the pencil of Mayer, would call forth the grief of man

and the tears of woman. Misfortune attended our arms ; the troops were unpaid ; their bodies were covered with rags, and their feet not covered at all ; they wrote complaining letters home, and received indignant responses. What with poor tents at first, what with the White River expedition, what with disease and death afterwards, what with the general want of comforts, it is not surprising that the troops who passed this winter at Helena never yet speak of that town without angry curses.

On the 14th of February General Washburne left Helena with a considerable army for the purpose of removing obstructions from the Yazoo Pass, preparatory to the movement soon afterwards made by this meandering route upon Fort Pemberton. Great trees had been felled into and across the Pass. These were removed by the troops dragging them from the Pass with cables. By incredible labor a navigable channel was secured. In this hard work the Twenty-eighth participated, the men making of themselves amphibious animals for a week. Soon after their return to camp, Colonel Miller resigned, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Connell. Captain B. W. Wilson was soon commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel.

On the 11th of April, the Twenty-eighth, forming, with the Twenty-fourth Iowa, Forty-seventh Indiana, Fifty-sixth Ohio, and two batteries of artillery, the Second Brigade, Colonel Slack, Forty-seventh Indiana, commanding, of the Twelfth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, started on the campaign which in a little less than three months resulted in the capitulation of Vicksburg. In this laborious and glori-

ous campaign our regiment participated, cheerfully performing its share of the labors, and acquiring its share of the honors, in a brigade, and division, and corps, which lagged behind none either in hard work or hard fighting. The command was first under fire at the battle of Port Gibson, May 1. Colonel Connell, in his official report, says, "With regard to the conduct of the officers and men during the action, I can truly speak in terms of highest commendation. Although they had marched all the day and night previous to the engagement, carrying three days' rations and one hundred rounds of cartridge to the man, and never been under fire before, they fought with that fearless spirit and determination which has always characterized the American soldier." The loss of the regiment was one killed and sixteen wounded. From this time till the battle of Champion Hills, on the 16th, the Thirtieth Corps was constantly marching, manœuvring, or skirmishing with the enemy, deceiving him, holding him in check, and in every possible way rendering aid to Sherman and McPherson moving on Jackson, in all which movements the Twenty-eighth, of course, joined. In the battle which took place on the 16th, for some hours with varying success, but at last resulting in a signal victory, the officers and men of the regiment fought like veterans. Hovey says, "Of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa, in what language shall I speak! Scarcely more than six months in the service, and yet no troops ever showed more bravery, or fought with more valor. Of them and their commanders, the State of Iowa may well be proud." The truth may pardon the tautology. It is

certain that in this fierce contest, all the Union troops fought with courage and tenacity, and that the troops of Iowa were among those most highly distinguished. The Twenty-eighth here lost one hundred, in killed, wounded, and missing—twenty-two killed, sixty-five wounded, and thirteen missing. Four companies came out of the fight without a commissioned officer. The regiment remained at Edwards' Station till the 20th, when it moved to the Big Black river, remaining there in guard of the bridge until the 24th, when it marched for Vicksburg. On the 25th it took position near the centre of the left wing of the investing army, where it remained, in the performance of the heavy duties of the siege till the capitulation. Here several were killed, and many wounded. Much sickness prevailed, and a number died.

On the very day of the capitulation the regiment received orders to march with three days' rations. On the morning of July 5th, it moved toward Jackson, marching that day to the Big Black river. Death, wounds and sickness had so reduced the command that only two hundred and fifty men were able to join in the march. Major Lynch had resigned on account of ill health, and had been succeeded by Captain John Meyer, a gallant and intelligent officer. Reduced in numbers, but not damaged in spirit, the command marched on Jackson, skirmishing once or twice with the enemy, till it reached its position in front of the works defending the capital. The army remained here laying irregular siege to Jackson, till the rebels evacuated the city, and our troops took possession of their works. On the morning of the 25th, our regiment took up its line of march for

Vicksburg, and by a rapid, severe movement in broiling hot weather reached that place on the evening of the 27th.

The regiment was soon afterward transferred to the Department of the Gulf. It remained in Vicksburg two or three days, and then moved by steamer to Natchez. Here and near by it remained a few days, and again embarking, passed down to Carrollton, a place a short distance from New Orleans. Here it went into camp in a pleasant location, and remained nearly a month, the men gained health and strength, and much needed clothing.

The 13th of September, the Twenty-eighth joined a considerable force under General Franklin, and moved into Western Louisiana, on an expedition which lasted until near the close of the year. After sundry halts the army encamped near Opelousas, and without having accomplished any beneficial results, visible to the naked eye, began a retrograde movement about the 1st of November. The countermarch had scarcely begun, when the enemy commenced to harass our lines, so that there was considerable skirmishing. The Unionists turned on their pursuers once or twice, making considerable marches westward, but the whole expedition may be dismissed with the remark that it was of no value to our arms. Colonel Connell's regiment, returning to New Orleans under orders to embark for Texas, arrived at Algiers on the evening of Christmas day.

Awaiting transportation, the troops of the Twenty-eighth had a fine opportunity to make themselves miserable in the mud. Transportation not being forthcoming, the order for their movement to Texas was

countermanded about the middle of January, 1864. They moved across Lake Pontchartrain, and went into encampment not far from its northern shore at Madisonville. Here several weeks of pleasant weather, in bright contrast to that which they had encountered in the Bayou Teche country, were heartily enjoyed, whilst the labors on fortifications rather gave wholesome exercise than disliked drudgery to the troops. The command remained at Madisonville till the latter part of February, during which period it was considerably strengthened by recruits and a number of men returning to duty from the hospital. "We began to feel," says Chaplain Simmons, "that we were a regiment again."

Colonel Connell arrived in New Orleans with his command on the 1st of March, and, crossing the Mississippi, went into encampment at Algiers. A few days thereafter he moved by train to Brashier, and crossing the bay of that name, encamped on its western shore, to await the arrival of the other troops who were to march by the same route on the Red River expedition. The regiment now numbered five hundred and fifty men on duty, was in the finest spirits, and under the best discipline. Anticipating a successful campaign, the troops cheerfully left their encampments on the 12th, and marched up Bayou Teche. Passing through a beautiful country, by Franklin, Opelousas and Washington, the column reached Alexandria on the Red River, where it was joined by General A. J. Smith, with detachments of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and Admirable David D. Porter, with a considerable fleet.

The difficulties of navigation delayed the fleet, caused a halt of the forces under General Banks at Alexandria. Nor is it any more than simple justice to General Banks to state that much of the disaster of the campaign was attributable to Admiral Porter, who, nevertheless, was constantly fulminating reports—the most magnificent lies of which history hath any record—but had to depend, after all, for the safety of his fleet, upon the energy and genius of a backwoodsman. Certain drunken generals did the rest of the business of bringing the expedition to its sad results. But this is to anticipate. The latter part of March the army left Alexandria. The Division to which the Twenty-eighth was attached marched to Natchitoches, a distance of eighty-five miles, in less than four days. Here Quartermaster Thomas Hughes, an old printer, began the publication of a "live" daily journal from an office confiscated by our troops. It was continued several days with great success.

When General Banks' advance was attacked by the enemy in the vicinity of Mansfield, our regiment was many miles in the rear. It pressed on with other troops of the Thirteenth Corps to the front, and took part in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, losing in that engagement about eighty officers and men, killed, wounded and missing. Colonel Connell was himself severely wounded, and captured by the enemy, and, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson and Major Meyer being absent on recruiting service, the command of the regiment devolved upon Captain Thomas Dillin. It was in this action also that Quartermaster Hughes was captured.

Adjutant J. G. Strong, Lieutenants H. Weaver and O. F. Dorrance were among the wounded. The battle was a repulse, turned into defeat by poor generalship on the Union side. The troops fell back toward Pleasant Hill, leaving their dead and many of their wounded in the hands of the enemy. A retreat of a few miles brought them to the Nineteenth Corps, which checked the rebels, and, with the help of the troops retreating, ought to have gained a decisive victory.

General A. J. Smith re-enforcing Banks with a part of his command, the Battle of Pleasant Hill was fought the next day, wherein the brigade of Colonel Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa, and that of Colonel Hill of the Thirty-fifth were conspicuous, the non-veterans of the Twelfth, the Fourteenth, the Twenty-seventh, the Thirty-second, and the Thirty-fifth regiments from our State suffering much more heavily than any other equal number of troops engaged. But in this bloody battle, made a victory by the valor of the troops, in spite of inebriated and incompetent generals, neither the Twenty-fourth nor the Twenty-eighth Iowa took part. They were marching toward Grand Ecore in guard of trains, General Banks having really put his army in retreat, as though he had accepted Sabine Cross Roads as an irretrievable disaster. Our dead and wounded were, therefore, left upon a field which they and their comrades had fairly won, and from which the enemy retreated in disorder to and beyond the field of Mansfield. The victorious Unionists, in sullen obedience to orders, retreated to Grand Ecore.

Here the army halted and fortified,

awaiting the fleet which was in trouble above. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson now rejoined his regiment, bringing a number of recruits. We need not dwell upon the details of the regiment's further connection with this expedition. Marching by Alexandria, where the army again halted to get Porter out of difficulties by himself insurmountable—he, of course, being engaged in the long-hand reporting business—and by Marksville, it reached Morganza on the 22d of May, after a retreat of many hardships and exposures, in the face of a harassing enemy. Through all the campaign the regiment maintained its discipline and its unconquerable spirit. It passed from the command of Banks to that of Canby, reduced indeed in strength by the losses it had sustained by the recent expedition, but animated by the same manly courage which had carried it proudly through the victories of Thompson's and of Champion's Hills. The greatest praise of the western troops who made the Red River campaign is, that under other generals, on no more equal fields, they always fought well, and were always victorious.

The Twenty-eighth made a march to the Atchafalaya, in search of the enemy, and after four days returned to Morganza, whence it embarked for Carrollton, arriving about the middle of June. Colonel Connell soon rejoined the regiment, and was greeted by his command with the most enthusiastic welcome. There were many wet eyes among his hardy troops, as he stepped from the cars, an armless sleeve hanging by his side. The command moved to Kennerville, but was soon ordered westward with forces moving thither against

Dick Taylor, as was stated. The regiment went by cars to Thibodeaux, and encamped. Here the troops had an old-fashioned celebration of the 4th of July. Without having seen the enemy they returned to Algiers two days afterwards.

The 22d of July, the Twenty-eighth embarked on the good ship "Arago," and after a discouraging delay caused by the vessel running aground, bade farewell to Louisiana on the 23d, and on the 2d of August, landed at Alexandria, Virginia, after a voyage of great hardship on account of the extremely hot weather and the crowded condition of the ship. Moving by ferry to Washington, the regiment halted one night not far from the National Capitol, and next day, marching by Georgetown, went into beautiful encampment near the village of Tennallytown. The Twenty-eighth had been preceded in its arrival at Washington by the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-second, these three regiments being all the Iowa troops which ever passed through the national metropolis till General Sherman's troops passed through in review after the military power of the rebellion had been crushed. It is but to quote from the journals of the city, to say that the Iowa regiments which marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in the summer of 1864, attracted marked attention and received the unmixed admiration of the immense crowds of citizens who saw their many appearance and soldierly bearing.

The regiment remained near Tenallytown about a fortnight, when it joined in the march of those troops who went thence to join the army under General Sheridan, about to commence the brilliant offensive

campaign of the Shenandoah Valley. Not dwelling upon the movements which preceded the battle of Winchester, or Opequan as it is officially known, it will suffice here to state that in this engagement the Twenty-eighth fought in the thickest of the conflict, and lost nearly ninety of its officers and men, killed and wounded. Captain John D. Palmer was slain on the field, Captain Scott Houseworth mortally wounded. Adjutant J. G. Strong was twice wounded, but did not leave the field. Captains J. B. Wilson and J. W. Carr, and Lieutenants Charles E. Haverly, D. S. Dean, J. C. Summers and M. O'Hair were more or less severely wounded. "Too much cannot be said," says Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, "in praise of officers and men. Not an officer flinched, not a man gave way."

The victory gained, the regiment joined in the pursuit immediately after the battle, and slept that night in bivouac beyond Winchester. It was a cold night, but thinking of their comrades lying stark and stiff on the field of battle, the men thought not of their own discomforts. General Sheridan pressed on after the retreating foe, and on the 22d gained the victory of Fisher's Hill. In this battle the Twenty-eighth was again prominently engaged, and captured six of the enemy's guns in battery, a large quantity of ammunition and many prisoners, but lost only four men wounded.

After this battle there was comparative quiet in the Shenandoah Valley till just a month had elapsed after the battle of Winchester. There were, indeed, reconnoissances, and on the 9th of October General Custer, with his cavalry division,

gained a fine victory by one of his dashing exploits, in which he drove a superior force of troopers many miles up the valley and captured all his artillery and many prisoners; but both armies rested, and the rebels brought up re-inforcements, for the period mentioned. The Union army was posted in a strong position, strengthened by works along the hills of Cedar Creek, which empties into the north branch of the Shenandoah, about two miles below Strasburg. Cavalry guarded the north branch down to its mouth, opposite Front Royal. The line extended in a northerly course from left to right, Crook's Eighth Corps on the left, Emory's Nineteenth in the centre, and Wright's Sixth on the right, the whole being some five miles in length. Custer and Merritt, commanding cavalry divisions, were in reserve at the time of the battle we are about to describe, nearly in the rear of the right. Powell's cavalry was extended in picket from Crook's left down to Front Royal. Our line, then across the entire valley, ran thus :—Custer, Merritt, Wright, Emory, Crook, Powell, General Sheridan being absent on important business at Washington. Wright was in command of the army, Ricketts, of the Sixth Corps. The 17th of October, Custer, on the right, had a severe skirmish, and repulsed the enemy. The next day a reconnoissance was made from the left toward Strasburg and Fisher's Hill, but no signs of the enemy's approach were discovered. Dispatches were captured, however, which made it certain that Early had been re-inforced for the express purpose of "smashing up Sheridan."

Early, with a force of about twenty-five

thousand men, consisting chiefly of the divisions of Kershaw, Ramseur, Gordon, Pegram and Wharton, which had been arranged unperceived behind Fisher's Hill, moved forward to attack, about midnight of Tuesday the 18th. In the foggy, chilly morning, Kershaw marched past Crook's left, and took position directly in his rear. Meanwhile the rest of Early's command had marched to Cedar Creek with equal silence and celerity, and like the flanking column, without alarming our pickets or officers of the day. His positions being gained close upon our picket lines, the enemy rushed to the attack just before day-break. Advancing in columns of regiments, he fairly trampled down Crook's pickets and dashed into his intrenchments, capturing many prisoners and a number of guns before the Unionists had returned a shot. Crook's whole corps was soon routed, the left flank of the army turned, and Powell's cavalry cut off. The Nineteenth Corps was not so completely surprised, but its left gave way before the impetuous attack, and it was scarcely broad daylight before the enemy occupied the intrenchments, both of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and had compelled our whole army to retreat; for the Sixth Corps, fighting at right angles with its original line, was essentially covering the retreat of the other forces. The rebels, with their own artillery, with twenty-four of our own guns turned on us, and with terrible musketry fire, continued to inflict fearful casualty upon our forces. The Sixth Corps checked the impetuous rush of the enemy, but did not stop his advance. Ricketts' services were most gallant and valuable, and by covering the

retreat as he did he enabled the officers to rally the troops, who had become disordered early in the day. Nevertheless, the exultant enemy continued to press on, with the seeming inflexible determination of carrying out his original object to the letter by actually smashing up Sheridan. It was not long after nine o'clock when the enemy gained Middletown, having driven our army five miles from its intrenchments on Cedar Creek.

Shortly afterwards the tide of battle turned. Wright had not despaired of the day, but the arrival of Sheridan, who had come from Winchester as fast as horse could carry him, dispelled the gloom which was settling upon the army. He rode on his foaming charger along the ranks, and was received everywhere with cheers. He said his troops must sleep that night in their tents on Cedar Creek. The army became hopeful, then enthusiastic. The very vigor of the enemy's attack and pursuit had fatigued him, and there was a lull in the battle. The Union army, meantime, was disposed near Newtown, the Sixth Corps in the centre, Emory on the right, Crook on the left.

About one o'clock the enemy again attacked with renewed vigor. But, after a long and desperate struggle, he was repulsed. Sheridan then charged in turn. A tremendous fire of artillery and musketry greeted our troops. Their lines were broken, and they fell back in momentary disorder. They were quickly re-formed, and the whole army again pressed forward in a splendid charge, resistless as the rising tide. Despite stout resistance, Middletown was carried and the enemy driven in retreat before our victorious

legions. He left guns, clothing, haversacks, and other *debris* of a routed army, behind him. He did not stop till he had gained the line of the Cedar Creek, and from this he was quickly driven through Strasburg to Fisher's Hill. Our twenty-four captured guns were retaken, and as many more of the enemy's fell into our hands. The cavalry vigorously pursued the enemy, and some of the infantry went to Strasburg, but the main army went into camp at nightfall on Cedar Creek, the defeat of the morning having been turned into a victory, decisive of the campaign. The rebels kept up their retreat through Woodstock to Mount Jackson, where they halted and intrenched themselves.

By this great victory immense *materiel* of war fell into our hands, but it is probable the losses in slain and wounded were greater on the side of the Unionists than on that of the rebels. We lost about 1,300 prisoners, whilst the rebels lost about 1,500. Our killed and wounded numbered more than 5,000. But it was one of the most inspiring victories of the war, and most justly placed General Philip Sheridan among the great captains of the age. It was the magnetic power of his personal influence which turned a great defeat into a great victory, and made Cedar Creek forever memorable as the Marengo of the Rebellion.

In this engagement there were two regiments besides the Twenty-eighth from Iowa, the Twenty-second, Colonel Harvey Graham, and the Twenty-fourth, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Q. Wilds. These were prominent in the action and lost many officers and men *hors-de-combat*. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilds on this field received

the wound from which he soon afterwards died. It is a melancholy fact, that not long after his death, his wife and children died of disease, so that his name can only live in the grateful recollection of his countrymen, who can never forget his long career of usefulness and gallantry. Major Ed. Wright was also wounded on this field, as were Captains A. R. Knott, E. H. Pound, A. M. Loomis, and Lieutenant C. H. Kurtz. The total loss of the Twenty-fourth was more than ninety, officers and enlisted men. The Twenty-second fought in the same Division with the Twenty-eighth, and with its accustomed gallantry. It lost during the battle between seventy and eighty officers and men, killed, wounded and missing. There were no officers slain, but Captain Alfred B. Cree, Captain George W. Clark, and Lieutenant Nicholas C. Messenger were severely wounded. Captain Lafayette F. Mullins, Captain Charles Hartley, and Lieutenant Edward J. Dudley were wounded, and Lieutenant Robert W. Davis was captured by the enemy.

The Twenty-eighth, fighting in the Fourth Brigade of Grover's Division, was engaged early and late in this severe contest. When the Eighth Corps gave way at the very commencement of the battle, Grover's Division, on the left of the Nineteenth Corps, changed front to the left, and the regiment went into action at once. By the failure of a Maine regiment to connect on its right it was left in an exposed position, but it held it manfully till driven back by overwhelming numbers. Right here the command lost nearly fifty men killed and wounded. Falling back about half a mile, the regiment was rallied, and

again offered a stout resistance to the enemy. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson was severely wounded and borne from the field, and Captain Reimenschneider slain. The command devolved upon Major John Meyer, who led the regiment through the rest of the battle with great skill and courage, and who declares in his official report that no officers or soldiers ever fought better or more bravely than those of his command on the field of Cedar Creek. As they had been among the last to retire, so they were among the first to press forward in the charge, and in the pursuit, when the tide of battle had been turned in favor of the Unionists. The loss of the regiment during the day's contest was nearly one hundred, killed, wounded and prisoners.

The regiment joined in the pursuit of the enemy, returning to camp two days after the battle, to find its former snug quarters in a somewhat ruinous condition. The 27th it marched to Martinsburg in guard of a train; returned to Cedar Creek; and again to Martinsburg early in November. It moved still again to the front on the 10th, skirmishing with the enemy for several days. About the middle of the month, quiet being restored, the regiment went into winter quarters of its own construction, but remained in them only till the latter part of December, when it moved to Stephen's Depot, above Harper's Ferry, and in a terrible storm again built quarters on the supposition that the command was permanently located for the rest of the winter. The regiment was about this time transferred to the brigade of Brevet Brigadier-General Mollineaux, to which the Twenty-second had for many months

been attached. The history of the two regiments was thereafter essentially the same, and both closed their fighting career in the valley of the Shenandoah. The conclusion of the history of the Twenty-eighth may therefore be briefly set forth.

In January, 1865, it moved by sea to Savannah, Georgia, and for several weeks formed part of the garrison of that repossessed city. The middle of March, the command moved to Newbern, North Carolina, to re-enforce General Schofield. Here the regiment was assigned to the Tenth Corps. It remained under General Schofield's command until the surrender of General Joe Johnston, when Lieutenant Colonel Wilson was ordered back to Savannah. Thence he moved with his command to Augusta, but returning again to Savannah, in the latter part of June; the Twenty-eighth was there mustered out of the service on the last day of July, then numbering about five hundred.

From Savannah the regiment proceeded to Davenport, Iowa, where it was received by a large concourse of citizens, and where it was finally disbanded in the month of August. It had been engaged in a dozen battles, and many skirmishes during its term of service; had traveled well nigh the entire circuit of the confederacy; had always done its duty faithfully, bravely, conscientiously. Its officers and men were remarkable for their independent spirit and their modesty. They did not blow the trumpet of their own fame; but on every battle-field, on every march, on every campaign, they quitted themselves like men, so it can truthfully be said that, among all the volunteer regiments which composed the grand army that

vanquished the rebellion and restored the Union, not one did its duty better than the Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry.

FORTY SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

John Lindsay J. Williams
W. D. Williams.

COMPANY K.

First Lieutenant:

C. L. Bailey

First Sergeant:

J. D. Jackson.

Corporals:

Denton Camery, O. H. Cobb.

Privates:

John Aldrich L. Allman.
J. B. M. Bear, W. McLawry,
F. M. Bricker, H. W. Nungesser,
H. A. Bunce, L. Park,
J. F. Cobb, W. Rittenhouse,
R. M. Coffin, O. H. Stewart.
J. C. Flathers, C. Solomon,
W. F. Hillmon, C. E. Sullivan,
G. M. Hall, L. L. Stoddard,
G. R. Hershey, J. S. Vancuren,
S. E. Hall, F. A. Vancuren,
R. Lotzenkizer, A. Zehring

This regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, June 1, 1864, with James P. Sanford of Oskaloosa, as Colonel. The regiment was stationed at that sickly place of Helena, Arkansas, where many succumbed to disease. Of 884 officers and men, one was killed, forty-six died, and one was transferred.

FIRST CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.

Privates:

West McDowell, J. P. Ross,
Peter Quinn, John Wilson.

This regiment was mustered into United States service in the spring of 1861, veteranized in 1864, and did noble service.

SECOND CAVALRY

COMPANY B.

Bugler:
W. F. Eskbaugh.
Farrier:
T. J. Cady.

Privates:

Wm. F. Burley. Wm. Daxton

COMPANY H

Privates:

W. H. Anderson, J. A. Anderson,
A. Heath, J. Long.
E. Pearson, James Rogers.

This regiment was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army as Colonel, and was mustered in at Davenport, September 1, 1861. It participated in the siege of Corinth, Boonville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford and Nashville. It was mustered out at Selma, Alabama, September 19, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY E

Privates:

A. Spauld. J. J. Folland

FIFTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY I.

Privates:

John Mathews, B. H. Martin,
J. G. Martin.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Private:

T. C. Williamson.

COMPANY F.

Sergeants:

A. A. Myers, B. B. LaDow,
J. Smith.
Corporals:
D. Rosenberger, J. O. Beadle.

Teamster:

C. Roberts.

Privates:

W. G. Armstrong, J. Cunningham,
W. H. Alden, E. Davis,
M. D. Betts, T. Everett,
F. Ashbaugh, N. McKune,
A. Fedding, J. Muddle,
G. Fox, L. Palacheck,
J. Galaspie, E. A. Richards,
S. Hallett, S. Strong,
T. Hubell, B. F. Sanborn,
W. Hubell, J. Shaler,
J. Keuhn, J. Sullivan,
J. Kerns, J. Champron.

L. D. Knight

COMPANY H

Corporal:

J. Hunter.

Saddler:

R. Stevens

Wagoner:

C. S. Sanborn.

Private:

J. Middleton,

COMPANY I.

A. N. Dodd, J. A. Twogood,
S. A. Lewis, O. A. Terpenning,
W. A. Morgan, H. Terpenning,
S. Peck

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates:

E. F. Morse, R. Robertson,

Thomas Murphy, G. Watts,
J. Ray

(COMPANY K.)

Private:
J. H. Brush.

This regiment was the last three years regiment recruited in Iowa. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Clarksville, as Colonel. The regiment performed heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, February 28, 1866.

LIGHT ARTILLERY

Eighth Corporal:
Charles Address.

Privates:

S. J. Chapman, G. A. Worley.

HONORED DEAD.

The following comprises a list of the brave men from Tama county, who laid down their lives in defense of the Union. Words are feeble in the expression of the gratitude due to these gallant unfortunate comrades; weak in the expression of the honor with which their names are held in remembrance by those whom they died to benefit. May their names be handed down from generation to generation; may their children, and children's children, speak of them and recount their deeds with reverence, inspired by the remembrance and admiration of their noble sacrifice. May their suffering, their death and their rude burial upon the hot and dusty battle-fields of the South, all tend to strengthen the land they died for, and

make patriotism's watchword, "Tis sweet and honorable to die for one's country."

Lieutenant S. S. Dillman, was killed September 19, 1864.

Lieutenant G. H. Conant, killed at Mission Ridge.

Lieutenant Simon F. Eccles, prisoner at Shiloh, died at Madrid, Ga., August 26, 1862.

Lieutenant Myers, died August 14, 1863, at Helena, Ark.

Appelgate, J. W., died April 24, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn., of smallpox.

Alexander, C. F., died July 10, 1864, at Shiloh, Tenn., of wounds.

Armstrong, W. G., killed September 3, 1863, in battle at White Stone Hills, D. T.

Bixby, Truman, died at Mound City, Ill., November 27, 1861.

Budka, Joseph, killed in battle at Champion Hills, Miss., May 1, 1863.

Bryon, William H., died at Clark Creek, Miss., July 26, 1862.

Bowen, L., died of measles at Benton Barracks, December 22, 1861.

Beatty, William W., died at Keokuk, Iowa, of disease, November 13, 1862.

Bishop, J. S. died of disease at Penna Land ing, La., September 8, 1863.

Beckley, E. S., missed at Winchester, September 19, 1864.

Bigg, H. L., died May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, Miss.

Brick, J., died July 21, 1864.

Bunce, H. A., died at Helena, Ark., August 7, 1864.

Betts, M. D., died in Dakota, Sept. 8, 1862, of wounds.

Bricker, G. W., died Aug. 1, 1864, at St Louis.

Bartlett, J. F., died July 6, 1862.

Clark, Eli, died at Farmington, Miss., May 30, 1862, of disease.

Camp, Luke, died Aug. 27, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Clark, R. F., died May 15, 1862, at Mobile, Alabama.

Crowhurst, H. H., died at Memphis, Tenn., August 3, 1864.

Davis, Chas. T., died at Toledo, Iowa, on May 12, 1862.

Dykeman, E., died July 19, 1861, at Columbus, Ky.

Dykeman, S., died July 8, 1863, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Dew, A. J., died May 12, 1862, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Devore, N., died August 27, 1863, at Corinth, Iowa.

Edmonds, J. S., died Sept. 22, 1863.

Emerson, D. W., died March 19, 1863, at Helena, Ark.

Filloon, A. J., was wounded in May 1864, at Vicksburg, and died July 25, 1863, at Milliken's, Bend, La., of typhoid fever.

Fielding, J. W., died Oct. 24, 1863, at New Orleans, La.

Freeman J., died May 11, 1863, on James' plantation.

Finch, T. S., died February 6, 1863, at St. Louis.

Fee, Francis, killed May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, Miss., in battle.

Gray, Geo. M., died at Cape Girardeau, Nov. 2, 1861.

Gallagher, William, missed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Godfrey, A. S., died August 13, 1863.

Grubb, Wm., missed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Herrick, C. J., killed May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, in battle.

Hillmon, George, wounded May 16, 1863, at battle of Champion Hills, and died May 21, 1863.

Harris, M., died June 30, 1864, on Hospital boat on the Mississippi river.

Hiatt, J. W., wounded May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, and died there on June 7, 1863.

Hopkins, J. C., died Jan. 29, 1863, on steamer Emma, near Cairo.

Hammitt, S. W., killed at the battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

Hute, John, died April 18, 1865, at Savannah Ga.

Hall, S. E., died at Helena, Ark., July 1, 1864.

Howard, H. M., died April 3, 1863, at Helena, Ark.

Howard, E. D., died Jan. 15, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.

Hancock, J. B., killed in battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

James, G. T., wounded May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, and died Aug. 18, 1863, at Corinth, Iowa.

Knight, William J., died June 18, 1863, near Vicksburg, Miss.

Laughlin, Thomas, captured Dec. 12, 1862, on the Cairo & Fulton R. R., and died Jan. 22, 1863, a prisoner of war.

Lux, Jacob, died March 27, 1862, near Madrid, Mo., of typhoid fever.

Lamm, J., died in hospital at New Orleans, May, 11, 1864.

Myers, M. M., died May 18, 1864, at Madison, Ind., of disease.

Miles, David, died May 27, 1862, at Montgomery, Ala., while a prisoner of war.

McKune, J. E., died August 9, 1862, at Macon, Ga., while a prisoner of war.

Mink, M., wounded October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va., severely in the left thigh, died December 7, 1864, at Winchester, Va., of wounds.

McGee, C. F., died at Muscatine, October 28, 1862.

Myers, John, died August 14, 1863, at Helena, Ark., of disease.

Miller, H. M., wounded May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, and died June 7, 1863, of wounds.

Millage, James, died at Corinth, July 26, 1862.

Mitchell, L., died September 1, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Newport, Geo., died December 3, 1863, at Mound City Hospital, Ill.

Newport, James, died at Mound City, Ill.

McNair, C. L., died January 22, 1863, at Helena, Ark.

Nance, D., died June 30, 1863, at St. Louis, Nicodemus, died August 30, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

Peck, C. W., killed in battle at Champion Hills, Miss, May 16, 1863.

Pugh, H. R., died of disease at Bird's Point, January 15, 1862.

Pope, J. A., died at Mound City, July 11, 1862, of fever.

Perkins, T. N. died April 21, 1863, at Helena, Ark., of disease.

Parcher, G., died September 28, 1864, at Centralia, Ill.

Paxton, William, killed in skirmish at Monterey, April 29, 1862.

Ramsey, Philip, killed in battle at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

Randall, Wesley, wounded October 4, 1863, at Corinth Miss., and died November 8, 1863.

Rouse, J. C., killed in battle at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

Ronbad, C., died November 16, 1862, at David Mills, Miss., of accidental shot.

Rug, Van Buren, died at Clear Creek, Miss., July 14, 1862.

Reed, J. B., died April 10, 1863, at Helena, Ark.

Russell, B. W., killed in battle at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863.

Reedy, D. N., died at Bird's Point, December 21, 1862.

Stebbing, John M., killed October 4, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.

Smith, James, died at St. Louis, Mo., September 6, 1861.

Shanklin, J. A., missed at Shiloh.

Stoddard, George W., killed in battle at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863.

Swarthout, A. A., died before reaching his company.

Sipes, C. W., missed September 19, 1864, at Winchester

Shelton, D., killed in battle at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

Sheldon, F., died at Philadelphia, November 14, 1864.

Southern, T., killed in battle at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

Snap, J. A., killed in battle at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

Sullivan, David, killed in battle at Iuka, September 19, 1862.

Strain, H. P., died at Bird's Point, February 7, 1862.

Stevens, B. C., musician, died, June 30, 1862.

Strong, S., died, June 8, 1865, at Crow Creek, D. T.

Tompkins, S. W., died at St. Louis, May 24, 1862.

Townsend, William S., killed in action, April 9, 1864.

Tolland, J. J., died at West Plains, Missouri, in 1862.

Van Horn, N., killed in battle at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

Vincent, Joseph, killed in battle at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.

Vancuren, J. S., died at Helena, Arkansas, August 23, 1864.

Vancuren, F. A., died at same place, August 12, 1864.

Williams, G., killed in battle at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.

Wade, William, died, April 1, 1864.

Young, J., died, October 20, 1864, at Martinsburg, Va.



CHAPTER XVI.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State of Iowa has just cause to be proud of her public school system. According to the census of 1880, there was less illiteracy in Iowa than in any State in the Union. It is of interest to note the causes that produced such a result. The first settlers of Iowa were strongly in favor of universal education, and were determined to give every child within her limits the privileges at least of a common school education. Governor Robert Lucas, in his message to the first Legislative Assembly of Iowa Territory, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838, says, in reference to schools:

"The 12th section of the act of Congress establishing our Territory, declares, 'that the citizens of Iowa shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and its inhabitants.' This extends to us all the rights, privileges and immunities specified in the ordinance of Congress of the 13th of July, 1787.

"The 3d article of this ordinance declares, 'that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and all the means of education shall be forever encouraged.'

"Congress to carry out this declaration, has granted one section of land in each township to the inhabitants of such town-

ship for the purpose of schools therein.

"There is no object to which I wish to call your attention more emphatically than the subject of establishing, at the commencement of our political existence, a well digested system of common schools."

This assembly addressed itself early to the task of providing for a system of common schools, and enacted a law providing for the formation of districts, the establishing of schools, and authorized the voters of each district, when lawfully assembled, to levy and collect the necessary taxes, "either in cash or good, merchantable property, at cash price, upon the inhabitants of their respective districts, not exceeding one-half per centum, nor amounting to more than \$10 on any one person, to do all and everything necessary to the establishment and support of schools within the same."

The second Legislative Assembly enacted January 16, 1840, a much more comprehensive law to establish a system of common schools—a law containing many excellent features. Its provisions were, however, in advance of the existing public sentiment on the subject of education, making ample provision as it did for free public schools. Even the people of Iowa were scarcely ready for such a law.

In the U. S. census of 1840, very few schools, either private or public, were re-

ported. One academy in Scott county with twenty-five scholars, and in the State sixty-three primary and common schools with 1,500 scholars, being the whole number reported.

The first section of the act of 1839 for the establishment of common schools provided, that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties of this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years;" the second section, providing that "the county board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for that purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by a board of three trustees, whose duties were to examine and employ teachers, superintend the schools, and collect and disburse the taxes voted by the electors for school purposes.

Among the earlier enactments of the Territorial Legislature were those requiring that each district maintain at least three months' school every year, and that the expenses for the same be raised by taxes levied upon the property of said district. Among the later enactments was that providing for a county school tax to be levied to pay teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required for this purpose should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent. The rate-bill system was thus adopted near the close of the Territorial period.

When Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State, December 28, 1846, with a pop-

ulation of 100,000, and a reported school population of 20,000, about 400 districts had been organized. From this time the number of districts rapidly increased, reaching 1,000 in 1849, and 1,200 in 1850. In 1857 the number of organized school districts had increased to 3,265. The Hon. Maturin L. Fisher, who then so ably filled the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his report, dated November, 1857, urged the revision of the school law, and of the reduction in the number of school districts.

The Seventh General Assembly again took up the subject of the revision of the school laws, and on the 12th day of March, 1858, passed "An act for the Public Instruction of the State of Iowa," the first section of which provided that "each civil township in the several counties of this State, is hereby declared a school district for all the purposes of this act, the boundaries of said township being the boundaries of said school district, and every township hereafter laid out and organized, a school district; and each district, as at present organized, shall become a sub-district for the purpose hereinafter provided: *Provided*, that each incorporated city or town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, and which contain not less than one thousand inhabitants, shall be, and is hereby created a school district." This law took effect March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of districts from about three thousand five hundred, to less than nine hundred.

In December, 1858, a law was enacted providing that any city or incorporated town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, may consti-

tute a school district, by vote of the majority of electors residing in the territory of such contemplated district. In 1860, the provisions of this act were extended to unincorporated towns and villages containing not less than three hundred inhabitants.

By an act passed April 3, 1866, this privilege was further extended to any city or sub-district containing not less than two hundred inhabitants, and containing territory contiguous thereto. It soon became evident that by this amendment a serious innovation would be made in the district township system, by the formation of independent districts in the more thickly settled and wealthier portions of the townships. The amendment was repealed early in the session of the following General Assembly.

The township system met the approval of every State Superintendent. The sub-district system was opposed strenuously by Hon. A. S. Kissell, who desired each township a school district to be governed by a board of directors elected at the annual district township meeting for the term of three years. In his report dated January 1, 1872, he says :

"In this system every township becomes a school district, and all sub-district boundaries are abandoned; and if this plan were carried into effect in this State, it would allow no other school divisions than those of the independent and township districts. The most experienced educators of the country have advocated this system. Among these are such men as Horace Mann, U. S. Commissioner Barnard, Ex-Governor Boutwell, Dr. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, Dr. Gregory,

late Superintendent of Michigan, and the County and State Superintendents of one third of the States of the Union. The arguments advanced by many of these experienced school men are unanswerable. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have tested the system practically for several years; it is pronounced by these States a success; and this successful experiment of three or four years should have greater weight with us in this young and growing commonwealth than any theoretical arguments that could be advanced."

Notwithstanding the efforts and array of argument, and the conviction of the part of those who had made a special study of this subject, the General Assembly which convened January 8, 1872, enacted a law providing for the formation of independent districts, from the sub-districts of a district township. This law has ever been a plague to County Superintendents, and several efforts have been made to effect its repeal, but without avail.

Every Governor that Iowa has had has given his warmest approval of the common school system. Governor James W. Grimes in his inaugural message, December 9, 1854, displays broad statesmanship, advanced and liberal views and eminently sound philosophy in the following language:

"Government is established for the protection of the governed. But that protection does not consist merely in the enforcement of laws against injury to the person and property. Men do not make a voluntary abnegation of their natural rights, simply that those rights may be protected by the body politic. It reaches more vital interests than those of property.

Its greatest object is to elevate and ennoble the citizen. It would fall far short of its design if it did not disseminate intelligence, and build up the moral energies of the people. It is organized to establish justice, promote the public welfare and secure the blessings of liberty. It is designed to foster the instincts of truth, justice and philanthropy that are implanted in our very natures, and from which all constitutions and laws derive their validity and value. It should afford moral as well as physical protection by educating the rising generation; by encouraging industry and sobriety; by steadfastly adhering to the right; and by being ever true to the instincts of freedom and humanity.

"To accomplish these high aims of government, the first requisite is ample provision for the education of the youth of the State. The common school fund of the State should be scrupulously preserved, and a more efficient system of common schools than we now have should be adopted. The State should see to it that the elements of education, like the elements of universal nature, are above, around and beneath all.

"It is agreed that the safety and perpetuity of our republican institutions depend upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people. The statistics of the penitentiaries and alms-houses throughout the country abundantly show that education is the best preventative of pauperism and crime. They show, also, that the prevention of those evils is much less expensive than the punishment of the one and the relief of the other. Education, too, is the great equalizer of human

conditions. It places the poor on an equality with the rich. It subjects the appetites and passions of the rich to the restraints of reason and conscience, and thus prepares each for a career of usefulness and honor. Every consideration, therefore, of duty and policy impels us to sustain the common schools of the State in the highest possible efficiency."

EDUCATIONAL GROWTH OF TAMA COUNTY.

In 1860 there were in the county forty-five school-houses, \$20 worth of apparatus; 2,202 persons of school age; 2,150 pupils enrolled in the schools; average attendance of 1,323, and 104 teachers employed. The average salary per week was \$5.70 for males, and \$3.54 for females; the value of school-houses was \$17,001, and the total amount paid teachers during the year was \$6,331.44.

In 1865 there were 70 school-houses; \$122.80 worth of apparatus; 3,024 persons of school age; 2,289 scholars enrolled in the schools; an average attendance of 1,272, and 145 teachers employed. The average salary per week for male teachers was \$6.10, and for females \$4.09. The value of school-houses was \$25,697; the total amount paid teachers during the year was \$9,243.77.

Here are presented a few items from the Superintendent's report of 1871, for the purpose of showing by comparison the growth of the county in educational matters:

Number of sub-districts in the county in 1871.....	140
Number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one.....	5,761
Of which are males.....	2,941
Of which are females.....	2,820

Number of pupils enrolled.....	4,639
Number of pupils in attendance.....	3,127
Total number of teachers in the county..	233
Of which are males.....	82
Of which are females.....	151
Length of school in days:—	
Summer term.....	7,990
Winter term.....	9,272
Average compensation of male teachers per week.....	\$10.13
Females.....	6.85
Average cost of tuition per week for each pupil, (summer).....	.33
Same in winter.....	.32
Total number of school-houses in the county.....	131
Brick.....	3
Stone.....	3
Frame.....	122
Log.....	3
Total value of school-houses in the county	\$84,160
Number of volumes in district libraries..	19
Value of apparatus.....	903.70
The number of schools visited by the County Superintendent his year.....	118
Number of visits made this year.....	207
As to the examination of teachers, the total number examined in 1871 was:—	
Males.....	74
Females.....	98
Number received premium certificates...	5
Number received first grade certificates..	42
Number received lower grade.....	96
Total number certificates issued.....	143
Number applicants rejected.....	29

J. R. Stewart, in the same report, from which the above items were taken, under the head of "General Remarks," reviews Tama county's educational interests as follows :

"In my report for 1869-70, I mentioned that a noticeable advancement had already been made in taste regarding the construction of school-houses. Many of our districts imitate the best samples of school architecture they can find, and

build to a degree of perfection and convenience, quite up to their ability. Eight new houses have been built since that report, and four, then in progress of construction, have been completed.

"The complaints I then made in regard to irregular attendance, may still be made, but with less severity than then. In many of our schools the teachers have adopted a system of regular weekly reports to parents under the heads of punctuality, standing, deportment, absence, and grades upon recitation. In all such cases the per cent. of punctuality has improved wonderfully. Nine different boards of directors have arranged the course of study for their schools and appointed their visiting committee, which has both systematized their work, and given the schools a sense of responsibility to, and oversight, by some authorized body. The practice among boards generally, however, is to "let the machine run itself," to hold the regular meetings required by law, fix the salaries of teachers, adjust the boundaries of districts when the necessity arises, and having done this, stand aside and let their opportunity and the interests of the school depart, hand in hand, 'down the back entry of time.'

"*Educational Work.*—The Institutes of the county have been well attended, and given valuable aid to our schools. The teachers deserve much praise for the interest they have taken in them. Few teachers have been absent from them. An effort was made to keep up township associations by the teachers during last winter. The effort was only partially successful. It will be renewed again the coming winter. Small reference libraries

have been put into a number of our schools during the year, and I think the need of them is now felt by all the teachers, and by most boards. Something has been done to fill up the lack of maps, charts, globes, etc., but furnishing peddlers have done much to disgust honest buyers, and so hindered many schools from being supplied.

"My statistical report will show visitations, examinations, etc., and the general expenses of the schools to the county. The cost of our schools is much more than it should be, considering their efficiency. They are slowly gaining ground, and will soon give ample return for all their cost.

"I am compelled to close this report, at this late date, with one township not yet heard from. That township failed last year and the showing it makes, is mainly from my own estimates."

From the report of the Superintendent for 1880, we learn that Tama county had the following :

Number of district townships.....	12
Number of independent districts.....	76
Number of sub-districts.....	95
Number of ungraded schools.....	167
Number of rooms in graded schools....	26
Number of teachers employed.....	336
Male teachers.....	115
Female teachers.....	221
Average compensation to male teachers	\$31.19
Average compensation to female teachers.....	25.54
Number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years.....	7220
Of which are male.....	3749
Of which are female.....	3471
Enrollment in public schools.....	5853
Total average attendance.....	3422
Average cost of tuition per month per pupil.....	\$1.65

Number of school houses in the county	172
Of which are frame.....	163
Of which are brick.....	6
Of which are stone.....	3
Total value of school houses.....	\$138,399
Total value of apparatus.....	\$1,854
Number of volumes in libraries.....	59

For the year 1882, the following table gives the number of scholars in each district township, how many are enrolled and how many are in average attendance :

	Average attendance.	No. enrolled.	No. in township.
Buckingham.....	108	160	161
Carroll.....	122	259	314
Clark.....	86	219	184
Crystal.....	133	259	268
Grant.....	99	208	218
Highland.....	113	178	230
Indian Village.....	151	184	247
Lincoln.....	107	194	194
Oneida.....	133	306	272
Perry.....	105	147	195
Tama (outside city).....	27	36	43
York.....	205		

The independent city districts arranged to cover the same facts stand as follows :

Buckingham.....	19	65	69
Dysart.....	104	150	203
Gladbrook.....	124	168	208
Montour.....	109	136	221
Toledo City.....	246	323	472
Traer City.....	170	272	318
Tama City.....	312	392	504

In 1882, Superintendent J. P. Hendricks published a pamphlet of instructions to teachers entitled, "Course of study for the ungraded schools of Tama county." The object in view in presenting this course of study to the teachers and directors of the country schools of the county, was to establish, if possible, uniform classification and to introduce the principles observed in the best graded schools. It was not expected that the methods of operation would be, or ever could be, followed as fully, and with the same exactness, as in a well graded school of several departments. Still the steps of progress can be desig-

nated and followed. The studies are so arranged as to be adapted to the natural development of the faculties of the mind. The course also provides for a number of terms of study, and as an incentive for faithful work, presents a definite end to be attained. That is, the pupil takes up each branch of study and pursues it until a sufficient knowledge of it is acquired to allow him to advance to a higher grade, and finally, to graduate in the course of study. In short, the plan makes graded schools of every educational institution in the county.

Another important improvement has just been adopted by Prof. Hendricks in what is termed "School Record." It is a blank which is given each teacher to be filled just before the end of the term, which will show to the successor just how far each scholar has advanced in studies, and obviates that necessity of spending time in reviews, determining where to place scholars, as in former days. It is really a report of classification and progress and is very beneficial as it enables the teacher to at once know the condition of the school.

Tama county has two hundred and fifty persons authorized to teach in the public schools, and among this number are found some of the most successful teachers in the State. Many have had the advantage of training in professional schools. Thirty-six of the teachers completed the course of study in the County Institute, in 1882, and over one hundred entered the second year of the course. For scholarship, natural ability and successful experience, the teachers of Tama county rank with the best in Iowa. Of the two hundred and

fifty teachers, two hundred and five are now actively engaged in teaching; have a total enrollment of about 5,675 pupils, and an average attendance of nearly 3,200. There are but two grades of certificates in the county. First grade requiring an average of ninety per cent and an experience of three terms teaching, and the second grade requiring an average standing of eighty per cent. All teachers pass a rigid examination in the branches required by law to be taught in the schools. In these examinations it is aimed to find out not only what the applicant knows of the branches of study, but also, how well he can impart his knowledge to others. Attention is given to the scholarship as it is an axiom that a person can not tell others what he does not know himself. The schools are succeeding nicely and the attempt to secure uniformity of text books is meeting with much encouragement. About one hundred and twenty-five of the schools are now working under the graded system, and the County Superintendent urges the teachers to do practical work. This they are doing, as a rule, the useful and necessary being attended to first.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER.

When Tama county was organized in 1853, educational matters in Iowa were managed in a primitive way. The School Fund Commissioner was the only educational officer, and as the name implies, had especial control of the school funds, and, in fact, his authority extended no farther. There were no public examinations of teachers as in later days, as the directors themselves examined the teachers they wished to employ, and if not satisfactory, the applicants were rejected.

When the county was temporarily organized by the election held in March, 1853, there were two candidates for the office of School Fund Commissioner, D. F. Bruner and Anthony Wilkinson, both of whom are still residents of Tama county. The result was, that both parties received an equal number of votes, so neither was elected. This made a vacancy in the office, and in July, Noah Myers was appointed to fill it. Noah Myers came from Washington county, Indiana, and in 1852, with his family, settled in Toledo township. In 1857, he removed with his family to Missouri, where, when last heard from, he still lived. Mr. Myers was naturally bright and smart; quick spoken, genial and pleasant. A peculiarity of his external appearance was that in walking, he always carried his head to one side. He figured in the Whig and Know-Nothing parties.

In April, 1856, Lewis S. Frederick was elected to the office of School Fund Commissioner, and was the last person elected to the office. Frederick came to Tama county with his family in 1853, and settled in Spring Creek township, where he engaged in farming. He was a very pleasant man, and to all appearances, was in comfortable circumstances; but during his official career in Tama county, he succeeded in appropriating a large amount of the school funds. He had been handling a good deal of money, and had collected considerable that had been due the county on mortgages. Suspicions were aroused that he intended to make some move of this kind, and that he had been using public money for private purposes. He was therefore arrested and placed in

charge of the village Constable. During the evening of the day upon which he was arrested, he pulled off his boots and asked the Constable to allow him to step to the door. The request was granted, and no sooner did Fredericks reach the rear of the house, than he made a run for liberty, and evading most diligent and careful search, succeeded in making his escape. This was late in the fall of 1857, after the ground was frozen. The amount he succeeded in obtaining is variously estimated at between five and ten thousand dollars, although a portion of the sum was replaced by the bondsmen, a bill being passed through the General Assembly permitting the county to accept the proportionate amount of the bond from the various signers. Frederick's family soon after left the county, and it is supposed, joined him. In all the years that have passed since that time, he has never been heard from except indirectly.

Jeremiah Harden was then appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of School Fund Commissioner, and served until the office was abolished by law. Harden was a native of Michigan, from which State he came in 1854, and settled in Toledo with his family. He was a carpenter, and did not allow the duties of the office to interfere very much with working at his trade. He remained here until 1859, when he left for parts unknown.

During the winter of 1857-8 the office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished by an act of the General Assembly. The duties of that office, as regards the management of the school funds, devolved upon the County Judge, and subsequently, when the Board of Supervisors was cre-



E. B. Hephart.

ated, these duties passed into their hands, and still remain there. The duties of the Commissioner, so far as schools and educational matters in general are concerned, passed into the hands of the

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, which office was at that time created. His duties then were the same as at the present day, except that now he has charge of the Normal Institute Fund, which at that time did not exist.

The first Superintendent of Schools was Woodhull Helm, who was elected in April, 1858. Helm was a native of New York, and came to Tama county in 1855, settling with his large family in Indian Village township, where he engaged in farming. When elected, he did not move to the county seat as there was but little to do. He was a pleasant, affable gentleman, and a man of integrity and worth. He was a medium sized man, heavily built, and was badly crippled by the rheumatism. He remained in the county until after the war, and then, being interested in some mining enterprises in the South, he went to North Carolina. He afterwards moved to Colorado, where he died some years ago. A number of his relatives still remain in Tama county.

In October, 1859, John Ramsdell was elected County Superintendent, and two years later was re-elected, serving four years. He is now an enterprising citizen of Tama City, and has since been Mayor of that place. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 1, 1810. He is a son of William Ramsdell of that place, who was an old sea captain, having spent many years on the ocean. John remained

in his native town until sixteen years of age, and then followed a sailor's life for eight years. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the leather trade at Milford, New Hampshire, in which business he continued to engage until 1853, when he removed to Tama county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm upon which he lived until 1879, and then settled in the town of Tama City. Mr. Ramsdell helped to organize this township, and was one of the first trustees. In politics he was formerly an Abolitionist and Whig, but is now identified with the Republican party. Since his settlement here he has taken an active part in the business interests of the town; at the present time holding the office of Director and Trustee of the Water Power; also the Presidency of the Paper Company, and is a Director of the First National Bank of Tama City. During the year of 1831 he was united in marriage with Miss Theresa T. Moore, a native of Milford, New Hampshire, and a daughter of Humphrey Moore, D.D., a Congregational minister. They have nine children living—John M., Charles E., Theodore G., Frank H., Henry E., Maria T., Edward E., and Fred B. Mrs. Ramsdell died in 1864, and Mr. Ramsdell was again married in 1865 to Sarah Dascomb, a daughter of Colonel Luther Dascomb, of Milton, New Hampshire. They have one daughter—Mary R.

T. L. Downs succeeded Mr. Ramsdell to the superintendency, being elected in October, 1863, and re-elected in October, 1865. Downs came to Tama county from Illinois in 1858, and settled with his family in Carlton township, near where Garwin has since been platted. He was

a school teacher by profession and followed teaching most of the time until elected to office. He was a well educated man, pleasant and genial, and gave good satisfaction as an official. In personal appearance he was tall and slightly built; was an energetic fellow, and of rather a nervous temperament. He died about the time his term expired. His widow lives in Montour.

His successor was J. R. Stewart, who qualified in January, 1868, and being re-elected in 1869 served until January, 1872. Mr. Stewart was a native of Pennsylvania and came here from Chicago, where he had been teaching school. Upon his arrival here he followed the same profession, becoming principal of the Toledo schools. Upon being elected, he opened an office at the county seat, and attended to the duties in a most efficient and satisfactory manner. He was a thoroughly educated and well read man; gentlemanly and courteous, affable and pleasant, and made many friends. He had the "knack" of suiting himself to the company he was in and often in the evening he would go with the young people, and have as good a time as any of them did. Shortly after serving his term of office he went back to Illinois, and is now upon the editorial staff of the *Illinois State Journal*, in Springfield, Illinois.

Rev. Fayette Hurd was the next Superintendent of Schools of Tama county, commencing duties in January, 1872. He was a Congregational minister preaching in Montour at the time of his election. Soon after his term expired he left the county. He was a well educated man, having graduated from some one of the

eastern colleges, and was well fitted for the place to which he was elected.

In October 1873, A. H. Sterrett was elected to the office and served for two years. Sterrett was a native of either New York or Pennsylvania, and settled in Tama county about the time of the war, engaging as a teacher in Toledo. He was fairly educated, well read, pleasant and affable and made many friends. In personal appearance he was rather prepossessing, with dark eyes and hair, and of medium size. As a teacher, it is said he was too severe in his punishments, consequently was not much beloved by his scholars. As Superintendent of Schools, he gave good satisfaction. He is now a traveling agent of a harvester company, and lives in Grinnell, Iowa.

H. A. Brown was his successor, as County Superintendent, being elected in the fall of 1875, and re-elected two years later. He was a Baptist preacher and came to Toledo from Des Moines to fill the pulpit of that denomination, several years prior to his election. He was a thoroughly educated man, pleasant, genial, a great talker, and a "preacher of long sermons." He made a good Superintendent, educational matter being closely attended to while he was in office. Soon after the expiration of his term he went to Belle Plaine, where he was principal of the graded schools. From there he went to Des Moines.

Succeeding Mr. Brown, A. H. Sterrett was again elected and served until January 1882.

In the fall of 1881 John P. Hendricks, the present County Superintendent of

Schools was elected, and is making one of the best officials the county has had. He is a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, born near Bremen, October 21, 1858. His parents, John and Nancy (Hufford) Hendricks, were also natives of Ohio. John was reared on his father's farm until fourteen, then went to the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, Story county, remaining two years. He then engaged in teaching school one year in Highland township, two years in Carlton, and from there went to Tama City, where he was Assistant Principal of the High School for three years. Mr. Hendricks then went to Montour, and while teaching his first term there received the nomination for County Superintendent, being elected to that position October 11, 1881. He finished his fall term of school, and qualified for the above office January 2, 1882. In politics he is a Republican, and is a warm supporter of prohibition. Mr. Hendricks was elected President of the County Superintendents' Association, of Iowa, December 29, 1882, at the meeting held in Cedar Falls. He is a young man of much ability, and is filling his position with entire satisfaction to all. He is thorough in his work, and the educational status of Tama county is becoming in excellent condition under his efficient management.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

By an act passed by the General Assembly of Iowa, in 1873, the County Superintendents were required to commence, and each year to hold a Teachers' or Normal Institute at some convenient point in each county, for the drill of those who were, or who intended to become teachers. The object of this was to furnish teachers an

opportunity to review and enlarge their knowledge of the branches to be taught, to acquaint themselves with important methods of teaching, to awaken an increased desire for self-improvement in knowledge, skill and power to control others, and to give them more confidence and ability in managing the affairs of the school. For the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to such gatherings, the Institute Fund was created, to which the State annually pays five thousand dollars, the balance being made up by the one dollar examination fees paid to the County Superintendent, and the membership fee of one dollar charged each member who attends the Institute. This fund is under the exclusive control of the County Superintendent. There is no law compelling teachers to attend these institutes; but each applicant for a certificate is required to show good cause for not having attended. The matter is also greatly assisted by the County Superintendent, who makes all certificates expire on the first day of August, no matter at what time they were issued; thus leaving no excuse for a teacher's absence.

The first Institute was held at Toledo in 1874, beginning October 12, and closing November 6, by A. H. Sterrett, County Superintendent, and *ex-officio* manager of the Institute. The exercises were conducted in the Court-House, and there were one hundred and sixty-eight persons in attendance. As this was the first ever held in the county, all were anxious for its success, and all participated in the exercises with earnestness, making the time spent very profitable, not only to the teachers, but to all who attended.

The last Normal Institute in Tama county was held at the Court-House in Toledo in August, 1882, and was a great success. There were two hundred and thirty-seven names enrolled. It was more largely attended than any ever held in the county, and in fact, excelled by few counties in the State. The work of the Institute was careful and thorough in character—no mere surface work—but solid, earnest, honest labor.

The instructors and lecturers at this Institute were as follows:

J. P. Hendricks, County Superintendent and Conductor.

Prof. W. H. Brinkerhoff, Principal elect of Toledo Schools, Physiology and Physical Geography.

Miss Etta Musser, Assistant Principal, Toledo Schools, Geography.

Prof. J. R. Caldwell, Principal Dysart Schools, History and Civil Government.

Prof. F. B. Gault, Superintendent Mason City Schools, Didactics and School Law.

Prof. S. M. Cart, Principal Tama City Schools, Language, Composition and Callisthenics.

Miss Mary D. Carr, Cedar Falls, Iowa, Arithmetic, Reading and Model School Work.

Pres. W. M. Beardshear, President of Western College, Geology and Botany.

Prof. S. N. Fellows, State University, School Government.

LECTURERS.

Hon. S. P. Leland, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. J. W. Akers, Superintendent Public Institute, Des Moines, Iowa.

Prof. W. M. Beardshear, President Western College, Toledo, Iowa.

Miss Ella A. Hamilton, Des Moines, Iowa.

Prof. S. N. Fellows, Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.

During the ceremonies Miss Ida F. Peck came forward and in an appropriate address presented a fine copy of Shakespeare and Bancroft's complete History, to County Superintendent John P. Hendricks, in token of the appreciation of his work by the teachers of Tama county.

One of the county papers in speaking of this Institute says: "At the last session of the County Institute there were 237 teachers in regular attendance. Thirty-six of these completed a three years' course of study prepared for the County Institute. Besides the branches of study required by law, the graduating class passed an examination in the elements of Geology, Botany, Physical Geography and the principles and practice of teaching. An average of ninety-two per cent. in all branches, and a successful experience of three or more terms in teaching, and a previous training in three or more Institutes were among the requirements. It is an honor to the county and the teacher to have a class of this number at the head of the Institute alumni."

The graduates from the Normal Institute in 1882 were as follows:

Eva Aldrich,	W. W. Hunter,
Anna R. Braner,	Mary E. Helm,
Agnes Brown,	Alinetta B. Hiatt,
Orpha K. Bruner,	Jesse Johnson,
Laura J. Bruner,	Julia M. Kennedy,
Rena A. Cody,	W. D. Livingston,
W. D. Crittenden,	Fannie B. McClung,

Mary S. Childs,	Matilda Nauwerth,
Ida E. Dutton,	Eva Olney,
Elmer E. Dexter,	Ida F. Peck,
Mrs. W. J. Dean,	Mary E. Potter,
Geo. S. Dick,	Ida Redfield,
Dora Dobson,	Mary E. Raines,
Lizzie Dobson,	Emma Spencer,
Luella Gravatt,	Lottie Schoolcraft,
Mrs. R. E. Fallion,	E. J. H. Sanborn,
Hannah J. Hitchner,	Lizzie B. Wilson,
	Zina Young.

TAMA COUNTY TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

A convention of Tama county teachers met in the Toledo High School room on January 17, 1874, pursuant to the call of the County Superintendent A. H. Sterrett, and at this time this society was organized.

A constitution was adopted declaring that the name should be as above, that the aim of the association should be the improvement of its members in the science of teaching, the diffusing of information upon the system of common school education among the people; and advancing the general interests of education in this county.

It was also stated that not less than three meetings of the association held annually, and that any person may become a member by signing this constitution and thus agreeing to perform all duties imposed on him.

The first officers were as follows: President, A. H. Sterrett, County Superintendent; Senior Vice President, C. M. Barnhardt, of Chelsea; Secretary, Miss Ettie M. Musser; Treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Dillman. The following persons were elected Vice Presidents for the various townships:

Geneseo.....	E. W. Cleveland
Buckingham.....	T. J. Knoll

Grant.....	J. M. Wynn
Spring Creek.....	Wesley Horne
Crystal.....	A. W. Wheatly
Perry.....	M. S. Seamans
Clark.....	E. M. Bonney
Oneida.....	Jas. G. Hagerman
Carroll.....	D. B. Mason
Howard.....	C. C. Granger
Carlton.....	Rev. W. H. Allen
Indian Village.....	J. S. McKee
Toledo.....	J. J. Andrew
Tama.....	A. E. Carbart
Otter Creek.....	M. W. Staley
York.....	L. P. Winterstein
Salt Creek.....	C. M. Barnhardt
Richland.....	J. B. Chapman
Columbia.....	B. C. Cory
Highland.....	Joseph C. Fisher

Of these Vice Presidents, A. H. Sterrett County Superintendent at the time the organization was effected, says:

"It is expected that the person elected Vice President will call the teachers of his township together for the purpose of organizing an association, and he may or may not, be elected permanent chairman by the teachers of his township. A meeting should be held once every two weeks.

The association is still in existence, and is having a good influence over the teachers. It is now divided into two branches, North and South Tama associations.

The present officers for the South Tama Teachers' Association are as follows:

President, J. P. Hendricks; Secretary, Miss Emma Dexter; Vice Presidents, Prof. W. H. Brinkerhoff, of Toledo; Miss Mary E. Helm, of Chelsea; Prof. S. S. Dobson, of Garwin; Prof. W. J. Dean, of Gladbrook; Prof. S. M. Cart, of Tama city.

All the teachers in the southern part of the county numbering one hundred and

twenty-five, are members of this society.

The Northern Tama Teachers' Association has about one hundred members, and the following are its present officers:

President, Prof. W. D. Livingston, of Traer; Secretary, Miss Luella Gravatt; Vice President, Prof. J. R. Caldwell, of Dysart.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

The first steps taken toward the founding of an institution of learning by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, west of the Mississippi, were taken by the Iowa Annual Conference, assembled at Muscatine, in August, 1855. At an hour set apart to consider the educational interest, the question of immediate action toward the promotion of higher education was quite thoroughly discussed, and it was determined to establish a college at an early day. A board of trustees was elected, consisting of Rev. Solomon Weaver, President; Rev. M. G. Miller, Secretary; Rev. Joseph Miller, Rev. Daniel Runkle and Jonathan Neidig, Esq., who "were required as soon as possible, to select a site for the location of a college, in as convenient a place as possible for the whole Church in Iowa." Rev. George Miller was elected traveling agent. Steps were also taken toward securing the co-operation of the Des Moines Annual Conference. "A resolution was then offered and passed that the institution should be known by the name of the 'WESTERN COLLEGE' of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ." This name was suggested by the fact that, of the colleges of the United Brethren Church, it would be the farthest west. The board of trustees here created, held its first

session in Vinton, Benton county, Iowa, October 15, 1855.

Sessions were held at various points in the State in 1855, and the early part of 1856, during a part of which time propositions of financial aid were being presented by different localities with the design of securing in their midst the location of the college. The following appears in the minutes of the third regular meeting, held at Sugar Creek, Cedar county, December 24, 1855: "Inasmuch as William H. Shuey has presented a proposition to this Board of a donation of six thousand dollars, provided the college be located in the neighborhood of Shueyville, near the southwest corner of Linn county, Iowa. *Resolved*, therefore that we locate Western College near the southwest corner of Linn county." This bonus was in cash and lands. At this meeting Joseph Miller, having by letter, resigned, W. H. Shuey was elected to fill the vacancy.

At the fourth meeting of the trustees, held at Shueyville, Johnson county, February 11, 1856, the location was finally made where the town Western now stands, on lands conveyed to the college by Jacob Shuey, Adam Perry and W. A. Wherry. This tract of land lay out on the bleak prairie. At this meeting steps were taken toward the erection of college buildings.

The lands, thus made the property of the college, were laid out as a town, which was named "Western." Near the center of the plat was located the college *campus*, containing about seventeen acres. Friends soon began to flock to the place and buy lots and build; and thus around the college a village grew up, which contained, in 1876, about two hundred and fifty inhabitants.

One of the leading designs in thus locating the college upon an unsettled prairie was that by this means it might secure a strong local support through the friends who would, it was supposed, buy land and open farms for miles around it. In this its friends were disappointed. A foreign people (Bohemians) began to purchase and settle upon these adjacent lands, and soon comprised a greater part of the neighboring population.

The location was beautiful and healthful, in the midst of one of the most fertile sections of Iowa. It lay eight miles south of Cedar Rapids, having its nearest connection with Ely station, three miles east, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.

The institution was incorporated under the name of "Western College," in March, 1856. The incorporators and first trustees were: S. Weaver, D. Runkle, M. G. Miller, Jonathan Neidig and W. H. Shuey. The powers usually vested in trustees of colleges were given these trustees and their successors, in these articles. The number of trustees was not definitely fixed—each annual conference of the United Brethren Church which co-operated with the College being required to elect five trustees, whose term of office is five years—the term of one expiring each year. An executive committee, elected by the Board of Trustees, acts in its stead between the times of its annual sessions.

In the fall of 1856, the main college building was completed, and on the first day of January, 1857, the school was formally opened. Thirty-eight students entered.

The buildings were three in number—

all brick. The main building was thirty-six by sixty-two feet, and three stories in height. The lower story contained four recitation rooms and rooms for laboratory and library. The second story was the chapel. The third story—formerly wholly comprised of dormitories—was subsequently occupied by the two halls of the gentlemen's societies, a recitation room and cabinet room.

Neidig Hall was thirty by forty feet and two stories in height. It was named from Jonathan Neidig, of Western, who contributed liberally toward its erection. It was erected in 1858. It was designed to accommodate gentlemen boarding themselves, and was occupied by gentlemen until 1875, when it was partially refitted and set apart for the use of ladies boarding themselves.

Lane Hall was three stories in height, beside basement, and thirty-five by sixty-two feet. It was named from Mr. Ira Lane, of Illinois, a liberal donor to the college. It was the boarding hall for ladies. The basement contained a cellar, pantry, kitchen, dining-room and laundry. The first story contains steward's rooms, music and reception rooms and hall of the ladies' society. The second and third stories are used as dormitories. The foundation of this building was laid in 1860, but a want of funds delayed its completion. Its walls, at various times raised higher, stood unfinished and without roof until the fall of 1864. In the summer of 1865, the building was partially finished, and in the fall of the same year, it was occupied and opened for boarders. It was finally completed by finishing the upper story in 1874.

At the session of the Board of Trustees held in June, 1875, an amendment to the articles of incorporation; allowing the Alumni Association of the college a representation of five in the Board of Trustees, was proposed. This amendment was duly submitted to the co-operating conferences for ratification, and having been approved, is recognized as a part of the fundamental law of the institution. The first representatives of the Alumni Association will take their seats at the next session—June, 1876. This a new departure with the colleges of this church, but its originators and friends see many reasons why, in their judgment, it will prove highly beneficial to the college.

From the very first, there was but one sentiment among the founders of the institution upon this point. It was taken as a matter of course that their daughters, as well as their sons needed, and should have, the benefits of higher education. If precedents were wanted, they had them in the action of the older colleges of the United Brethren Church. The history of the college proves their action wise and just. At no time have its managers had the least disposition to change its policy in this regard. The whole of this matter may be stated by simply remarking that the experience of Western College in co-education is of the same satisfactory character as that of hundreds of institutions in our country, and that its testimony in its favor is equally hearty and pronounced.

GRADUATES.

The following named comprise a list of the graduates:

Classical.....1864.
.....W. T. Jackson

Ladies'.....Emma Neidig
.....1865.
Scientific.....Jacob A. Shuey
.....1868.
Ladies'.....Mary A. Beam
".....A. E. Grove
.....1869.
Classical.....Homer R. Page
".....Joseph B. Overholser
Ladies'.....Eleanor A. Cook
.....1870.
Ladies'.....Mattie E. Allison
.....1871.
Scientific.....A. D. Collier
.....1872.
Classical.....Lewis Bookwalter
".....Marion R. Drury
".....A. W. Drury
".....Robert E. Williams
Ladies'.....Anna E. Shuey
".....Lou D. Strother
".....Sallie S. Perry
".....S. J. Sherman
Scientific.....F. R. Fry
".....W. H. Custer
.....1873.
Classical.....Henry G. Bowman
".....Thomas J. Bauder
".....Enoch F. Light
Ladies'.....Eva M. Drury
Scientific.....Milo Booth
".....Henry Sheak
".....W. K. Riggs
".....John W. Surran
.....1874.
Classical.....Francis M. Washburn
".....Cyrus J. Kephart
Scientific.....Wm. B. Arble
".....L. M. Conn
".....A. L. Marshall
.....1875.
Classical.....J. H. Albert
Ladies'.....Lou Hopwood
".....Millie Gambrel
.....1876.
Classical.....A. M. Beal
Ladies'.....Sophia Bookwalter
".....Belle Hopwood



Wm. Beardshear.

Ladies'.....	Mary C. Hedges
Scientific.....	Wm. I. Beatty
".....	W. H. Kaufman
".....	Frank S. Smith

1877.

Abram A. Neidig.....	A. B.
J. M. Horn.....	B. S.
A. R. Burkdol.....	B. S.
Joseph Bookwalter.....	B. S.
John Moore.....	B. S.
H. D. Runkle.....	A. B.
W. J. Ham.....	A. B.
Josephine Johnson.....	B. S.
Mina E. Wooldridge.....	B. S.
Katherine Patterson.....	B. S.
Australia Patterson.....	B. S.
Jennie E. McAlvin.....	B. S.

1878.

A. M. Moore.....	B. S.
J. W. Bungardner.....	A. B.

1879.

J. W. Robertson.....	B. S.
Daniel Miller.....	B. S.
Eliza A. Moore.....	B. S.
Emma A. Patton.....	B. S.
W. H. Klinefelter.....	A. B.
Walter L. Linderman.....	A. B.

1880.

J. W. Robertson.....	A. B.
W. I. Beatty.....	A. B.
E. O. Kretzinger.....	A. B.
Eli Redenour.....	A. B.
G. D. Mathewson.....	A. B.
Lou Halverson.....	B. S.

1881.

J. L. Drury.....	A. B.
Ella M. Horn.....	B. S.
R. R. Wilson.....	B. S.
Allie E. Singley.....	B. S.
G. M. B. Miller.....	A. B.
Ada A. Dickman.....	B. S.

1882.

Walter C. Smith.....	B. S.
Thomas H. Studebaker.....	B. S.

1883.

Willis E. Johnson.....	B. S.
Emma Howard Miller.....	B. S.

The college has had some very liberal donations made to it. Among liberal donors were Ira Lane, Jacob Shuey, Jonathan Neidig, Adam Perry, A. B. Hisey, Benjamin Tallman, W. H. Shuey, Revs. M. S. Drury, D. Runkle and M. Bowman.

REMOVAL OF THE COLLEGE TO TOLEDO.

For about twenty-five years the college remained at Western. In the meantime Western had grown to be a town of about 250 inhabitants, but here the growth stopped, as there was no inducement aside from the college to invite capitalists to take hold and push its growth. The founders of the college had hoped that friends of learning would gather about and build a town and develop a country that would be conducive to its interests, but the surrounding country was thickly settled by Bohemians, which left but a small chance for the improvement hoped for; and as to railroads, the formation of surrounding country was such that an expensive grade was required to reach the town, so it was left out in this respect. It was these unfavorable circumstances that caused the supporters and friends of the college to determine upon its removal to the place where it would receive the greater encouragement. These conditions having been met by the citizens of Toledo, in 1881 it was removed to that place by a vote of the trustees at a called session in Western, in the winter of 1880-1.

PRESENT BUILDINGS.

A building was at once commenced in Toledo and was ready for occupancy the following year. It is a magnificent structure, on an elevated site commanding a fine view of the city of Toledo and sur-

rounding country. The principal dimensions of the edifice are as follows: Greatest length of stone masonry, one hundred and forty-eight feet; greatest breadth, eighty-nine feet; extreme height of masonry to chapel, seventy-eight feet; extreme height of masonry to tower, eighty-six feet; total height of tower and spire, one hundred and twenty-six feet. Size of college extension, seventy-five by fifty-six feet; height of first story throughout, in the clear, fourteen feet; height of second story, (college extension) thirteen feet; height of third story—society halls—fifteen feet.

PROSPECTIVE.

The outlook for Western College is now more promising than at any time during its history. The raising of twenty-five thousand dollars to pay the old debt incurred at the former location shows the integrity and fidelity of the people, as well as it manifests a determined spirit to advance their educational interests. Embracing what the citizens of Toledo have pledged, they have raised for the college in two years in good notes and cash over seventy thousand dollars. The location is beautiful. The railway facilities are good. The community is well adapted in moral and intellectual influence for a college town, and is in hearty sympathy with the work.

The alumni are coming into prominence and influence in this and other States. The co-operative conferences are increasing in wealth and numbers. The spirit of education is warmly encouraged by the membership of these conferences.

There is a desire for concentration

of effort and means among them. The co-operative territory embraces the United Brethren Church in Iowa, Northern Illinois, Minnesota, Dakota, and Eastern Nebraska, in all eight conferences. This ought in the near future to afford a large and influential constituency.

Those over the church are broad and liberal enough in view and spirit, yet sufficiently rigid in truth and doctrine, to enlist the sympathy and be worthy of the patronage of the whole county and surrounding communities, irrespective of churchly relationship. The instructors allow to all students the right of individual judgment and choice with respect to religious belief, so that while the college may be in a sense denominational, it is by no means sectarian, but a public institution of higher learning, devoted to the interests of all the people in the neighboring country.

The departments and resources of the institution will be constantly enlarged and increased, until it is placed upon a permanent basis in every respect.

The following named comprise those who have occupied the position of President of the College, or who have been Principals and acting Presidents: Rev. Solomon Weaver, 1856 to 1864; Rev. Wm. Davis, 1864 to 1865; M. W. Bartlett, Principal, 1865 to 1867; H. R. Page, Principal, fall term; E. C. Ebersole, A. M., Principal 1867 to 1868; Rev. E. B. Kephart, A. M., 1868 to 1881; Rev. Wm. M. Beardshear, A. M., 1881, and yet filling the position.

S. S. Dillman and wife were the first teachers in the college.

Sylvester S. Dillman was born in Summit county, Ohio, December 31, 1827, but in early life, removed with his parents to Williams county, in the same State. He prepared for college in Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, but took his college course at Oberlin, completing it with the class of 1854. He then became connected with the U. B. College at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, in which position he remained till the close of the year 1856. On the 20th of August, 1856, he was united in marriage with Emily Loughbridge, at Mansfield, Ohio. Two sons were born unto them—James W. L. and George L. In the fall of 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Dillman were offered positions as teachers in Western College, which they accepted, opening the institution January 1, 1857, being the first teachers employed. In November, 1860, the family removed to Toledo, Iowa, where Professor Dillman was employed as Principal of the Public Schools. Under his management the schools were first graded. While still engaged in the work, the war commenced, and in the summer of 1862, he enlisted in Company E., Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry. On the organization of the company, he was elected Second Lieutenant. He was subsequently appointed First Lieutenant, and for some time was in command of the company. At the battle of Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864, he fell, mortally wounded by a shell, from the effects of which he died September 23, 1864. His body lies buried in the city cemetery at Winchester, in the private lot belonging

to the Wrenn family, at whose house he died.

Rev. Solomon Weaver, the first President, was not a man of college training, hence labored at much disadvantage. But he was a man of great energy and much natural ability. He did no work in the recitation room. Mr. Weaver came to Iowa from Ohio, where he had been connected in some capacity with Otterbein University. His views respecting the question of the church establishing and building up institutions for the promotion of higher education, were far in advance of the opinions entertained by most of his co-laborers in the church twenty years ago. He was the leading spirit in the movement for a college in the U. B. Church in Iowa. In his efforts in founding and laboring for Western College, he did a good work for the church and the world. Soon after his resignation, in 1864, he removed to Kansas, and subsequently founded "Lane University" at Leocompton. He afterwards started the *Kansas New Era*, which paper he edited until his death, in December, 1874.

Rev. Ezekiel B. Kephart, M. A., who served as President of Western College from 1868 till 1881, is the present Bishop of the U. B. Church. He was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of November, 1834. His mother's grandfather, G. Goss, was born in Germany, and came to the United States in about 1759, settling in Mohawk county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Abram Goss, was born in Wyoming Valley, in 1766. Abram's mother was Miss Stoums. Two

or three of his grandfather's brothers were killed in the Wyoming massacre. At this time Abram Goss was about twelve years old, and he and his father enlisted as volunteers in General Washington's army. His (Abram's) father died or was killed during the war, and at the close of the war, Abram, with his mother, moved into Clinton county, Pennsylvania, near Lock Haven, where he married a Miss Eam-ahaiser, and from that place they moved into Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He drew his pension from the United States as a soldier of the Revolution until his death. Miss Eam-ahaiser's mother was an Irish woman. E. B.'s Grandfather Kephart's name was Henry. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and his father was a native of Germany. The paternal grandmother's maiden name was Smith, she being an English woman. E. B.'s mother, Sarah Kephart, was the daughter of Abraham Goss. She was born July 6, 1818, in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. His father, Henry Kephart, jr., was the second son of Henry Kephart, sr., and was born January 5, 1802, in Penn's Valley, Pennsylvania. The father moved to Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. The Bishop's parents are both living and now reside in Johnson county, Iowa. His father is a minister of the United Brethren Church. Bishop Kephart had six brothers and six sisters; three of the brothers and one sister being now deceased. The brothers living are: C. J. Kephart, President of Avalon College, Missouri, and I. L., the eldest, who was for a number of years at Western College, Professor of Natural

Sciences, but who now is a minister of the Pennsylvania Conference of the U. B. Church. Bishop Kephart's early days were spent in farming and lumbering. He acquired a liberal English education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, but not being satisfied with his limited education, at the age of twenty-one years he entered Dickinson Seminary, Pennsylvania, where he remained a student for some time. But being short of funds (for he had to depend on his own resources) he was compelled to quit school and go to teaching. In April, 1857, he entered Mount Pleasant College, located in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he remained a student until the transfer of the students of the above named college to Otterbein University, located in Franklin county, Ohio. There he remained in the university until his money was all spent. He left the university in his poverty and went to Missouri, where he engaged in teaching school. After having replenished his "wasted store," he returned to Pennsylvania and entered the ministry in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. He spent five years in the active ministry, most of which time he was pastor of the U. B. church in Altoona, Pennsylvania. He was also stationed as pastor of the U. B. church at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. On the 4th of November, 1860, he married Miss Sue J. Trefts, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and at the expiration of the five years above referred to, he returned to Otterbein University, where he completed the scientific course of study and graduated June 14, 1865. He first graduated in the scientific course and afterwards, on

June 1, 1870, graduated from the classical course.

On or before the time of his graduation he was elected Principal of Michigan Collegiate Institute. In this institute he shortly afterward entered upon his duties; but not receiving a due remuneration for the amount of labor performed, he resigned his position at the end of one year, and returned to Pennsylvania, and took charge of a congregation in Westmoreland county, from whom he had received a call prior to his resignation. In 1868, he was elected President of Western College, Linn county, Iowa, which position he had the honor of holding until June 20, 1881. He came to Iowa in August, 1868, and located at Western, Linn county, and now is a resident of Toledo, Tama county. Mr. and Mrs. Kephart have been blessed with four children—Waldo M., born January 20, 1862; died January 17, 1869; Elwood Irving, born May 5, 1866; died November 11, 1866; Emma May, born December 28, 1868; and Lulu Maud, born October 12, 1871. On the 19th of May, 1881, at Lisbon, Iowa, at the General Conference of the U. B. Church, Mr. Kephart was elected to the Bishopric of that church, and was assigned to the Southwest District. This district comprises the following conferences: White River, Indiana; Indiana Conference, Illinois, Central Illinois, Lower Wabash, Southern Illinois, East Des Moines, Missouri, Southwest Missouri, East Nebraska, Kansas, West Kansas, Arkansas Valley, and the Osage Conference, the four last being in Kansas.

Mr. Kephart's first vote was cast for

John C. Fremont, in 1856. His record is Republican, and nothing else. In 1871, he was elected State Senator, and there was not a more faithful and conscientious worker in the sessions of 1872-3. His habits of life have been strictly temperate. He has labored to make the Bible the rule and guide of life, and he finds it to be the soul of all philosophy, and the perfection of all true literature. He has a good memory of facts, faces and places; reasons well from cause to effect; is a lover of the sublime and beautiful; is firmly attached to friends and home; is a good judge of human nature—reading others with remarkable accuracy; is affable and social, with a ready flow of ideas and good command of language. He is a good reasoner—dealing firmly with his subject—being governed by the inevitable logic of cause and effect. His magnetic presence gives him a commanding influence in public address, and with highly organized mental and moral qualities, in his advocacy of measures he cannot depart far from the right.

Long may he live to be a blessing to the church and to humanity.

W. M. Beardshear was elected President in June, 1881. W. M. Beardshear was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, November 7, 1850. He is the eldest of four children born to John and Elizabeth (Coleman) Beardshear. His ancestors, on the father's side, came from Switzerland, and on the mother's from Wales and Scotland. His parents were enterprising and prosperous farmers. Beardshear chapel, a tasteful and commodious brick church near Dayton, Ohio, stands as a monument of the

catholic spirit and benevolence of his father.

The early school training of the son was received in the country schools. He spent his early years on the farm. On January 24, 1865, he enlisted as a private in the 184th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being but fourteen years of age. He served with his regiment in Alabama and Tennessee. The war having closed he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, September 20, the same year. The next four years were spent by him in farming. Having become convinced of the necessity of a higher education, in the fall of 1869, he entered the classical preparatory of Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio. While in school he stood well in his classes and had a special liking for the languages, mental and moral science. In January, 1873, he was called from school for a time by the death of his father, and was appointed sole administrator of the estate. Shortly after he was also appointed administrator of a large estate of a deceased uncle. Both of these estates were by him satisfactorily administered. On March 23, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Mandhenk, of Brookville, Ohio, a former classmate in college. Being eager for a complete education, in January, 1874, he entered Otterbein University from which he graduated in the classical course in June, 1876.

In August of the same year, he joined the Miami Annual Conference of the United Brethren Church, and was appointed to Arcanum Mission Station, Ohio. During a ministry of two years on this charge, about eighty persons were added to its membership, and its special

and general interests advanced. While here he went as a delegate from Ohio to the International Sunday School Convention, held at Atlanta, Georgia, April 17 to 19, 1878. In the fall of this year he declined the pastorate of this charge to take a special course in theology. In September his name was among those enrolled as juniors in the Divinity School of Yale College. While in the middle year of this school he was, through overwork, taken suddenly ill, and after a protracted illness was advised by his physicians to rest a year.

Having somewhat regained his health, in August, 1880, he accepted the pastorate of Summit U. B. Church, Dayton, Ohio. His stay here was brief. The leading features of the work done was a revival, resulting in upwards of forty accessions to the Church and setting afoot measures for the complete remodeling of the church edifice. He resigned this work in July, 1881, to accept the presidency of Western College, which responsible position he still holds.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

The faculty and instructors of the Western College in 1883 were as follows: Rev. W. M. Beardshear, A. M., President, Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Rev. J. A. Weller, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature; A. M. Beal, A. M., Professor of Natural Science; A. E. Shuey, M. A., Professor of Mathematics; Urias D. Runkle, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern History; John L. Drury, A. B., Tutor; Emma J. Howard, Instructor of Drawing and Painting; F. E. Smith,

Instructor of Book-Keeping; I. H. Bunn, A. M., Teacher of Vocal Music; Miss Gertrude Hogan, Teacher of Instrumental Music; Urias D. Runkle, A. M., Instruc-

tor of Penmanship; J. A. Weller, A. M., Instructor of Elocution; A. M. Beal, A. M., Librarian; A. E. Shuey, M. A., Secretary.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In all ages of the world, among civilized and uncivilized people, the medical profession has been held in high esteem. Whether it be the learned professor, who has studied the science of medicine in all its branches, or the "great medicine man" of the untutored savages, who from actual experience, has made discoveries of the healing powers of herbs and roots, honor awaits him upon every hand, while the life and death of every human being is virtually placed in his keeping. The weary patient lying upon a bed of pain, and the no less weary watcher by his side, wait anxiously for the coming of the "good doctor," and, on his arrival, note his every movement and every expression of countenance for a ray of hope.

The medical fraternity of Tama county have, with few, if any exceptions, been an honor to the profession. They have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty. The winter's cold, the summer's heat, or the rains of spring and autumn could not keep them back when the cry of distress reached their ears. Not a physician in the county, especially among those who settled here at an early day, but has ex-

perienced sufferings that would have deterred those in any other profession, in response to a summons to attend the bedside of a sick and suffering one. They have been compelled to cross trackless prairies, to face blizzards from the north, often with no hope of fee or reward, but only, if possible, to relieve those who plead for their care. All this has been done by the physicians of Tama county without complaint. If the good deeds of the profession are not remembered by those who have received aid, a time will come when they will be remembered.

In the following review of the medical profession in the various towns and cities of the county, some of the most prominent doctors, who have practiced only for a time, will be noticed first, and then the representatives of the profession in 1883.

FIRST PHYSICIANS IN THE COUNTY.

The first physicians to locate in Tama county were Wesley A. Daniel, Dr. Patty and Tallman Chase.

Wesley A. Daniel, came to Tama county from Ohio, in 1853, and located where the village of Buckingham was located. He

was the first Surveyor of Tama county, and has been a prominent man. He still lives in Buckingham, and is beloved and respected by all who know him.

Dr. Daniel was born October 9, 1825, in Franklin county, Ohio, and in 1843, moved with his parents to Boone county, Illinois. He commenced the study of medicine in 1849, and attended Rush Medical College, at Chicago, in 1852 and 1853. After his settlement in Tama county, Dr. Daniel devoted himself to the practice of medicine, but as the country was new, and population scarce, his time was not fully occupied by his profession, and he served four years as County Surveyor, practicing medicine as occasion required. After his second term of office expired, he devoted his whole attention to the practice of his profession. The population of the county had been greatly increased, the territory was large, and the rides were long and arduous as there were no other physicians in the county. November 10, 1858, Dr. Daniel was married to Miss Janet Gordon. In the summer of 1859, the Doctor went to Pike's Peak, where he remained some time. In 1864, he received a commission as assistant Surgeon in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and joined the regiment at Berryville, Virginia, and was mustered into the service, September 15, participating in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and saw Sheridan come in from his famous ride from "Winchester twenty miles away." January 5, 1865, he received his commission as surgeon and continued with the regiment in all its subsequent movements from Virginia to Baltimore, thence to Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, in North and South Carolina,

being mustered out of service at Savannah, Georgia, in July 1865; receiving pay and discharge at Davenport, Iowa, in August. The Doctor at once went home, reaching there on the 17th of August, having been absent just one year to a day. After returning from the war, he continued the practice of medicine until about 1881, since which time, he has led a less busy life by retiring from practice and devoting his time to his farm, where he has lived during the past thirty years.

Dr. Patty came to Tama county in 1853, and stopped for a time with J. H. Hollen, on the site now occupied by Tama City. In 1854 he opened a little drug store, the particulars of which are given in the judicial chapter. The store was soon attached, and was sold by the Constable. J. H. Hollen bid in the books and medicines, part of which were afterwards purchased by Dr. H. T. Baldy. Dr. Patty left the county soon afterwards.

Dr. Tallman Chase was a native of Ohio, and came to Tama county early in 1853, locating upon a farm in Toledo township. He was a man of intelligence and education, having practiced his profession in his native State. At the time Tama county effected a temporary organization in the spring of 1853, he was elected County Judge, but did not qualify.

TAMA CITY PHYSICIANS.

One of the first physicians to locate and begin practice in Tama City was Dr. M. S. Butler. Since then the following members of the profession have been in practice at that place: Drs. Parsons, A. W. Thompson, Williams, H. W. Boynton, L. H. Cary, Adams, W. T. Plumb,



Bery. Thompson.

Myrick, Harry Weller, A. Ford, F. W. Goding, Dentist; O. W. Goding, and others.

Dr. M. S. Butler, one of the first physicians in Tama City, located there in 1864, and remained until 1869. He came from Delaware county, and located in Toledo in 1860, and came from that place to Tama City. He was a married man, about thirty-two years of age; was a regular in practice, and had recently graduated. He secured a fair practice, and as a professional man, was liked very well, but socially, he was not very popular, owing to the fact that genialty was wanting in his disposition. It was not in his nature to be affable and social, and he knew it, and tried hard to appear different from what he was. He was a good doctor, however, and in his practice was very successful.

Dr. Parsons came to Tama City in the summer of 1867, and remained until 1869, when he went to Chelsea, remained until 1873, and again returned and practiced for a year and a half at Tama City. He came from Funday, New York, where he had been in practice; he was a regular graduate, and an excellent physician and surgeon. When he left here, he returned to Funday, New York, and resumed his old practice there.

Dr. A. W. Thompson located at Tama City, and remained a few months. He was a homeopathist, and did not secure very much practice.

Dr. Williams came to Tama City in the latter part of May, 1870, and remained until July, when he went to Toledo, and remained there a short time. He was from Cleveland, Ohio, a regular and a

graduate of the Cleveland Medical School. He had but little practice while here. For a time he was located at Waltham, but did not remain at one place long enough to do anything.

H. W. Boynton located in Tama City in the latter part of June, 1870, and remained for a few months. He was also located in Toledo for a time.

Dr. L. H. Cary, who is now a resident of Toledo, practiced in Tama City for a short time.

Dr. Adams located here in 1875, and remained about one year, as a partner of Dr. W. Corns. He was a young married man, probably twenty-seven years of age, and came to this place from Mahaska county. He was a good doctor, a regular and a graduate of some medical college. From here he went back to Mahaska county, where he died of consumption in 1877. He was quiet and retiring in disposition, was well liked and secured a fair practice, considering the time he remained.

Dr. W. T. Plumb, a relative of B. A. Hall, was engaged in the practice of medicine in Tama City for a short time. He is now in Marshall county, where he keeps a store and runs a postoffice, having given up the practice of his profession.

Dr. Myrick located in Tama City, in 1879, and remained until 1881. He came from Illinois, and from here went to some point in the northwestern part of Iowa.

Dr. Harry Weller located at Tama City in 1880, and remained for several months. He came from Cedar Rapids and returned to that place. He was not a graduate when he came, but had attended one course of lectures at Louisville, Kentucky,

and after leaving here, returned to Louisville long enough to graduate.

Dr. A. Ford came to Tama City at about the same time, and remained for about three months. He was a recent graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, but had been in practice for many years in the Pine regions of Michigan, and was probably fifty-five years of age at the time he came here. He had but little practice while here and returned to his native State. It is said by way of a joke, that when he came, he rather exposed, or to use a common phrase, "gave away" his inclinations by allowing to be seen a number of hard wood sticks, which he explained were "*to make axe handles of.*"

Dr. F. W. Goding was a physician of Tama city. He was born in Hyde Park, Massachusetts, May 9, 1852. He was a son of A. L. and Lydia M. (Chandler) Goding. His mother was a cousin of Hon. Zachariah Chandler, and also of Hon. S. P. Chase. When ten years of age he removed with his parents to the city of Chicago. His classical education was obtained in the graded and high schools of that city, and at the Northwestern University, where he graduated with the class of 1877, receiving the degree of A. M. He studied medicine at the same institution, graduating from the medical department the same year; and in 1882, graduated from the Mercy Hospital. He at once began the practice of his profession in Chicago, but after a short time determined to seek a field of labor in some smaller town of the West; therefore, April 20, 1882, he located in Tama City, Iowa, where he remained for one year. Dr. Goding was editor for

two years of the *Blackberry Blade*, a weekly paper published at Blackberry, Kane county, Illinois; he also taught school in that county seven years.

Dr. O. W. Goding was a dentist of Tama City. He was a native of Hyde Park, Massachusetts, where he was born May 12, 1857. When four years of age he removed with his parents to the city of Chicago, where he obtained a good education in the graded and high schools of that place. Subsequently he studied dentistry two years under Dr. E. H. Kilbourne, of Aurora, Illinois, who was President of the American Dental Association. He then began practicing his profession in that city. In April, 1882, he removed to Tama City, where he remained for one year.

In the spring of 1883, the medical profession was represented at Tama City by Drs. William Corns, Benjamin Thompson and C. H. Myers. The dental branch was represented by Dr. John Nicholson.

One of the best read physicians of Tama county, and one whose experience in surgery and medicine is probably greater than most men of his age, is Dr. William Corns. He is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, born October 27, 1835. His parents were William and Phoebe A. (Bagley) Corns. In May, 1837, his father's family removed to Muscatine county, Iowa, among the very earliest settlers of that county. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and his early educational advantages were such as the district schools afforded, though he could not attend even these uninterruptedly, but usually had the benefit of the winter

terms, and attended at such other times as he could be spared from the farm work. In 1849 his father died, and William remained with his mother until nineteen years old, at which time he began life for himself by working on a farm as a laborer. During the spring of 1861, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Albert Ady, of West Liberty, Iowa. At this time young Corns had hardly a dollar to his name, but nevertheless, determined that with a stout heart and willing pair of hands he would work his way up, and become a physician. While with Dr. Ady he did the chores for his board, and studied at such times as he could command, oftentimes pouring over his books until the "wee sma' hours." In the fall of 1862, he entered the Keokuk Medical College (now the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk) where he made his way by working in the Military Hospital. He graduated from there in July of 1863, and soon after was appointed a contract surgeon and given charge of a ward in the Military Hospital of Keokuk, which was known as the "Estes House Hospital." During his engagement there he attended other lectures, which greatly added to his store of information. April 1, 1865, in consequence of failing health, he was obliged to resign his position. He then came to Tama City, where he soon began the practice of medicine, and has since won for himself the enviable reputation of being one of the best medical counsellors of Central Iowa. He is a member of the State Medical Association, and is the examining physician of Tama county for United States pensions. In

August, 1863, Dr. Corns was united in marriage with Miss Isabel Hemperly, a native of Muscatine county, Iowa. Seven children bless the union—Flora, Kitty, Amos, William, Mabel, Charles and Emmett.

Dr. Benjamin Thompson, who has practiced medicine in Tama county for the past thirteen years is a native of Ohio, born in Wayne county on the 15th day of October, 1844. He is a son of James and Margaret (Makinson) Thompson. In 1851, his parents removed to Lee county, Iowa, and subsequently to Scott county. Benjamin's early youth was spent in attending the district schools during the winter season and helping his father with the farm work during the spring, summer and autumn. Later, he attended the high school at Davenport, and in 1864, began the study of medicine. He attended the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in March of 1870. Upon completing his education, Dr. Thompson returned to Iowa and soon after settled at Tama City, where he has since resided, and now enjoys an extended practice. In politics he is a Democrat and for the past eight years has been one of the city councilmen. He is a member of the Odd Fellow Lodge, number 7, of Davenport. The doctor is a member of the Tama county Medical Society, and now holds the responsible position of Surgeon for the southern Iowa lines, of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Company. In 1873, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Sylvia Parks, a native of Indiana. They have one daughter—Grace, born May 17, 1881.

Dr. C. H. Myers was born in Tioga

Center, New York, January 2, 1857. The first seventeen years of his life were spent at home attending school, after which he entered Waverly Institute, Waverly, New York, graduating after a three years course, with the class of 1877. While attending the above mentioned Institute he studied medicine with Dr. W. E. Johnson of that place. Subsequently he entered the department of Medicine and Surgery at the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, and was immediately detached as acting assistant to the professor of practical anatomy. Later, he was the successful candidate in competitive examination for the position of House Surgeon in the Homeopathic Medical Department, and was transferred to the hospital of Homeopathic Medical College, where he had the honor of being a member of the graduating class of 1880. During August of that year he settled at Tama City, Iowa, where he is now located.

Dr. John Nicholson is one of the leading dentists of Tama county, and was the second of that profession to establish in Tama City. He is a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, January 23, 1836. He is a son of Daniel S. and Martha (Beck) Nicholson. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Virginia. The first twenty-five years of Dr. Nicholson's life were passed on his father's farm, and up to that time he had received but a common school education. At that date, however, he began the study of dentistry with his brother J. S., a prominent dentist of Independence, Iowa. He completed his studies with that brother and then formed a partnership with him, which

lasted until his settlement in Tama City, in 1867. Dr. Nicholson is the oldest practicing dentist in the town, and in fact, in the county. Since his location here he has remained alone until within the past year, when he associated himself with Dr. J. H. Dwight. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Tama City. During 1858, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Cynthia A. Doan, who also is a native of Ohio. Eight children have blessed their union, five of whom are now living: Milton V., Daniel Q., Rosa M., Oscar S. and Alta.

TOLEDO PHYSICIANS.

The medical profession of Toledo has been represented by some very good men and excellent physicians. Among those who have practiced there are Drs. T. L. Baldy, C. A. Leibbrandt, Lorenzo Renz, Hiram Bunce, William Harkins, Edward Barton, J. B. Wing, William Bunce, M. S. Butler, W. P. Cunningham, D. K. Wier, W. R. Miller, Jeremiah Ball, H. W. Boynton, Jeremiah Ballard, Dr. Williams, and others.

Dr. P. L. Baldy was the first regular graduate to locate at Toledo, the date of his arrival being June, 1854. He was of German descent, but was a native of Pennsylvania, born in September, 1814. He attended the Fairfield Medical School, graduated in 1835, and in February, 1836, removed to Constantine, St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he commenced practice, and remained for a number of years. In 1850, he took a trip to California, but returned within a year, and in 1853, went to Chicago, where he remained until June, 1854, when, as stated, he came west with

his family, and located in Toledo. At once commencing practice, he did an immense business, nearly as long as he remained here. He was a man of great reading, quick perception, and of much more than ordinary ability; genial, of pleasant address and social, he made a great many friends among the pioneers. He remained in Toledo until 1863, when he removed to Council Bluffs, from there to St. Louis, near which city he died in February, 1873. His family has been scattered; he has one son living in California. Dr. P. L. Baldy was a brother of Dr. H. T. Baldy, an esteemed old settler of Tama county.

Dr. C. A. Leibrandt came to Toledo and began the practice of medicine a short time after Dr. P. L. Baldy. He was a native of Ohio, a man with a family, about 35 years old. He was a regular in his practice and also claimed to be a dentist, although it is said that his work in that line in a good measure belied his word. He remained in Toledo for two or three years, when he went to Missouri, and has since been lost track of. In personal appearance, Dr. Leibrandt was rather fine looking, a little above medium height and stoutly built. He was sometimes a little overbearing and some facetious personage dubbed him "The Obstropulous."

Dr. Lorenzo Bent, practiced medicine in Toledo for about one year, coming here in the spring of 1855. He was of German descent, but a native of Pennsylvania. He was regular in his practice, but had had no drilling in the profession, having picked up what he knew by observation. He was about fifty-five years old at the time he came to Tama county, small in stature,

and a cripple, one of his knees being stiff. From here he went to Nebraska and it is said was killed by the Indians.

Hiram Bunce, M. D., came to Toledo in the spring of 1856, and was engaged in the practice of medicine until the time of his death in early war times. He was a native of Ohio, was a regular graduate in medicine. He brought his family with him. He was a good doctor for his time, an earnest, honest, straight-forward man; a member of the Congregational church. In personal appearance, he was medium sized, slender build and dark complexion.

Dr. William Harkins, was a native of Ohio, who came to Toledo in the fall of 1856, started the first drug store in the city, remained one year and a half, and then returned to his old home in Ohio. He was a peculiar appearing man, was near-sighted, friendly and genial. He never practiced here but was called "Doctor," and it is supposed had been at some time in active practice.

Dr. Edward Barton came to Toledo in the fall of 1856, and commenced practice, shortly afterwards purchasing Harkins' drug store. He was a native of Ohio; had come West several years previous to the time mentioned and settled in Poweshiek county. He was a man about forty years of age, a graduate in medicine, was in good financial circumstances and had practiced about ten years. In about three years he returned to Poweshiek county, where he still lives. He was a pleasant, genial fellow and was well liked.

Dr. J. B. Wing was a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, born in 1814. In early life he moved to Virginia, and from thence to Lorain county, Ohio. He stud-

ied medicine in the Granville College, Ohio, and in 1856, came to Iowa and located in Tama county, where he engaged in practice and continued until the time of his death, which occurred March 17, 1876. He built up an extensive practice and was a wise counsellor and skillful physician.

In 1858, Dr. William Bunce, a son of Hiram, was in Toledo and practiced with his father. After leaving here he was for a time in Davenport, but when last heard from was in Ohio.

Just before Dr. Hiram Bunce died, he influenced Dr. E. P. Hunter to come from Ohio, and the two went into partnership. Hunter was a well educated and intelligent young man of about twenty-five years of age, a good doctor and a young man of more than ordinary promise. He had a fair practice, but was in very moderate circumstances. After the death of Dr. Bunce, the whole business falling upon him, he made long trips without sufficient clothing, caught a severe cold and died within a few weeks after his partner.

In 1860, Drs. Butler and Cunningham came to Toledo from Delaware county. M. S. Butler was a native of Ohio, a married man and about thirty years of age. For some time after his arrival he did not profess to practice, but ran a drug store. Then attended lectures, graduated and returned to Toledo, where he engaged in practice. When Tama City commenced springing up, he went to that place and remained there for some years, when he finally went to Cherokee county, where he still remains and is doing well. He was a man of easy habits, pleasant, genial, and a good talker. In personal make-up he was very tall and rather heavy set.

Dr. W. P. Cunningham had been in practice in Delaware county, and upon his arrival here, at once opened an office. He was alone in practice except a short time with Dr. Butler. He remained here until 1867, when he went to Kansas, where he has since died. He was a popular and very successful physician, practicing in the eclectic branch of the profession.

Dr. D. K. Wier, a physician having no regular method of practice, located at Toledo, and practiced several years. He was, for a time, at Monticello and afterward at Toledo, where he remained a few years and then went to Missouri. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and brought his family here with him; was a man of medium build, dark complexion, put on a good deal of style and was a great hand to dance.

Dr. W. R. Miller, regular, located in Toledo about 1863, and was quite prominent in medical circles for a number of years. He came here from Waterloo; was a native of Pennsylvania; brought his family with him, and having already had much experience as a physician, at once opened an office and commenced practice. For several years he maintained a fair practice, but finally left the profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he continued until the time of his death. He was a large, heavy man, and had an important bearing.

Dr. Jeremiah Ball, eclectic, came to Toledo from Eldora, about 1865, and commenced practice in partnership with Dr. J. N. Springer. He had been a traveling doctor and only remained here for a few years. He then went to Bangor, and from

thence to Coldwater, Michigan. He was a small, dark complexioned man, quiet and retired in disposition and appeared to understand his business.

H. W. Boynton, M. D., a graduate of the Albany Medical College, New York, came to Toledo from La Porte City, Iowa, in 1870, and remained for eleven years, when he went to Dakota. He was a native of New York, came to Iowa in 1861, and began the study of medicine with Dr. John Conaway, in Brooklyn, Poweshiek county. In August, 1863, he enlisted for the war in the Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war. In December, 1866, he graduated in medicine. He was a married man, well educated in his profession and was well liked. In personal appearance, he was of medium size, stoutly built, had light complexion and curly hair; and socially was a pleasant, affable gentleman.

Dr. Jeremiah Ballard came to Toledo in 1880, and remained in practice for a short time. Dr. Boynton had gone to La Porte to attend to some property and Ballard was secured to come and take care of Dr. Boynton's patients. Ballard went from here to Monticello; from there to Garwin, when that town began to grow, and a few months later removed to Colorado, and it has since been reported that he was dead. He seemed to be a pretty well educated man, and had attended a course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, was a little fellow, wore a red mustache, and dressed "in fashion."

In January, 1883, the medical profession was being represented in Toledo by Drs. H. T. Baldy, L. H. Cary, J. N. Springer,

S. Thompson, W. W. Souster, Jacob C. Joralemon and E. R. Smith. The dental branch was being represented by Dr. C. W. Miller.

Henry T. Baldy, M. D., became a member of the medical profession of Tama county in November, 1854, and is the oldest Toledo physician. He is the son of Christian Baldy, a farmer, and Mary Tomlinson, and was born on the 29th of December, 1819, in Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. The name is an Italian one, and was originally spelled Baldi. During the thirteenth or fourteenth century, the family were driven by wars from Italy to Germany, from whence the ancestors of Henry T. came to this country. About 1830, Christian Baldy moved to Sunbury; two years later to Newfane, Niagara county, New York, and in 1835, to White Pigeon Prairie, Michigan, the son aiding his father in all these places at farming, receiving only a common school education. In 1840, Henry T. concluded to become a physician, read medicine with an elder brother, Peter L. Baldy, at Constantine, Michigan; then seeing that his father was likely to lose his property unless he received aid, returned to the farm and worked four years, thus freeing the property from incumbrance. He then resumed medical studies, attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the winter of 1847-8, and the next winter at Louisville, Kentucky. Commenced practice at Constantine in February, 1850; and at the end of two years, went to California, doing poorly at mining but well at trading; returned in July, 1854, and the following November, located at Toledo, where he still lives. He was married in

December, 1857, to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Miller. Dr. Baldy is rather below the average height of men, but is active, energetic and enterprising. He is a Republican with Whig antecedents, but of late years has done but little more than vote. Years ago, he was very active in politics, and in 1858, published the *Toledo Tribune*, the first paper in Tama county. He published the first delinquent tax list in the county.

L. H. Cary, M. D., was born in New Jersey in 1804; when ten years of age his parents emigrated to Knox county, Ohio, where he received a liberal education. When 22 years of age he commenced reading medicine, and in 1837-8 he attended lectures at Miami Medical College. In 1846, he graduated at Willoughby University. In 1848, he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. The Doctor was married in 1839, to Miss Martha Chamberlin. Of their children there are two living—Mary E., and Anna. In 1854, Dr. Cary emigrated to Iowa City, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1856, he came to Toledo, where he has since followed his profession.

J. N. Springer, M. D., one of the pioneer physicians of the Northwest, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of November, 1821. When a mere boy his parents emigrated to Orange county, Indiana, where his father engaged in farming and accumulated a large property. J. N. remained on his father's farm until fourteen years of age, when he was sent to the State University at Bloomington. Here he spent two years, when his health failed, and he had to abandon his

last nine months before graduating. At the age of twenty-two he entered the medical office of Drs. Harrison & White, at Paoli. In 1849, he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1852. After leaving school, he again entered the office of his former preceptors, where he remained two years. In September, 1847, he went to Whiteside county, Illinois, and in company with friends, purchased land and opened up a farm. In the spring of 1851, he sold his land, returned to Indiana on a visit, and the following fall returned to Illinois, where he commenced the practice of medicine. He practiced here for some time, then spent two years, from 1854 to 1856, in Benton county, Iowa; after which, he went to Illinois, and in 1857, engaged in practice in Lawrence county, Indiana, remaining there until September, 1861. At this time he returned to Whiteside county, Illinois, where he practiced his profession until May, 1865, then came to Toledo, Iowa, and continued in practice until 1872; since which time he has been chiefly engaged in the drug trade. The Doctor was married, in 1845, to Miss Rachel Vest, who was born in Orange county, Indiana, May 27, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Springer have three children living—Newton F., George L. and Ida M. The doctor has been identified with the county for many years, and has taken a lively interest in everything pertaining to its welfare. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a Sir Knight of Belle Plaine Lodge, and a member of the Chapter of Tama City.

S. Thompson, M. D., is one of the leading physicians of Tama county. He is the



J. C. Joralemon M.D.

son of James and Jane (Callen) Thompson, who resided in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where their son was born on the 2d of March, 1844. When a small boy his parents emigrated to Meadville, Crawford county, where the doctor grew to manhood. His preparatory education was received in the common schools, but he afterward attended Alleghany College for a few years. In 1862, he came west as far as Cedar Rapids, Linn county, Iowa, where he entered the office of Dr. E. L. Mansfield, and pursued his studies for three years. In the meantime he attended lectures at Michigan University, in Ann Arbor. In 1865, he came to Toledo, Tama county, where he commenced practicing. In 1867, he attended Rush Medical College, of Chicago, where he graduated. Since that time, he has been in active practice in Toledo, Iowa. Since 1867, he also attended the University of New York City and Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Thompson is a man of independent thought, and has by his pure and upright life, attracted many warm friends, gaining the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had to deal. He has been a man of the people, and to this, together with the fact that he has been true to the highest principles of honor and morality, may be attributed his success in his life work. In January 1869, Miss Adelaide Hollen, daughter of J. H. C. Hollen, of Tama City, became his wife. They had two children, one of whom is living. The doctor is a member of the Masonic Fraternity of Toledo.

W. W. Souster, M. D., of Toledo, Tama county, is a native of Waupun, Wisconsin, born on the 3d of May, 1852. His parents were Thomas Souster and Ann Eliza

(Wood) Souster, of English descent. W. W., the oldest of five sons, was educated in the common schools and in the Academy at Keithsburg, Illinois. At the age of seventeen years he commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. C. S. Hollingsworth, in Keithsburg, where he prosecuted his studies for four years, and in the meantime attended lectures at Hahneman College, where he graduated in 1871, and then for two years remained at home. In 1873, he came to Toledo, where he commenced the practice of his profession. The doctor is a young man of much ability, a close student, and is making a success of his life work. The doctor is a member of the Hahneman Medical Association of Iowa, also of the Iowa Valley Homoeopathic Medical Association, and is now Vice-President of that society. He was one of the charter members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Toledo Lodge No. 23, and has been Medical Examiner of that association since its organization. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Marmion Lodge, No. 78.

Jacob C. Joralemon, M. D. a practicing physician of Toledo, was born December 8, 1832, at Passaic, four miles below Patterson, New Jersey. His parents were Cornelius and Phoebe (Vreeland) Joralemon, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. His father was a house and ship joiner by trade, and was mainly engaged in ship building. When Jacob was four years of age, his parents moved to Brooklyn, New York, where he received the advantages of a public school education. When of sufficient age he was apprenticed to learn the painter's trade, and

after serving an apprenticeship of three years, he was made foreman of Bernard Crystal's painting establishment. This business, however, did not agree with him, so he decided to adopt a sailor's life, and while on the sea began the study of medicine. In 1860, he left the water, and on the day when Lincoln was first elected, started on a trip through the west. He remained in Illinois but one year, then returned to New York City intending to enter the United States Navy, but changed his mind and shipped before the mast on a vessel bound for South America. After his return he was sailing mate for J. & J. Eager of New York City, under Captain W. B. La Farge. In 1861, Mr. Joralemon left the ocean for good and came west, locating in McLean county, Illinois, where he engaged in the drug business and followed the practice of medicine. In 1876, he graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and then resumed his practice in McLean county. In 1878, he moved to Toledo, Iowa, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Joralemon was married in 1863, to Mrs. Sarah Capell, daughter of Uz and Rhoda (Bonnum) Nobles, and widow of Theodore Capell. She had two children by her former husband—Frank and Hattie. Her father has been dead for some years; her mother is now living in Harrison, Ohio. Mrs. Joralemon's parents were early settlers of Cincinnati, Ohio, coming to that place when but nine log cabins constituted the city. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Joralemon has been in Toledo but a few years, yet he has succeeded in building up a large and lucra-

tive practice. He is deeply attached to his profession and having the advantage of a long experience, he meets with good success.

E. R. Smith, M. D., was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1851. His parents were William and Cynthia Smith, now of Andalusia, Rock Island county, Illinois. His father is the son of Salmon Smith, who was born near the City of Rochester, New York, in 1800, and died in Wisconsin in 1873. His ancestors were among the first settlers of the American colonies. Salmon Smith was a Methodist minister of some prominence, and an early abolitionist. His mother's name was Avery, born in Vermont, and died aged about thirty. She was the daughter of an old Revolutionary soldier, whose family came to this country with the Puritans. The Doctor's grandparents were married, and resided for a number of years, in New York State, where his father was born on the shore of Lake Chautauqua, January 18, 1826. In 1830, they removed with their three children to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where they remained until 1840; then moved to Venango county, Pennsylvania. Dr. Smith's mother, Cynthia Smith, was born in Canada, on the 20th of May, 1829. Her father, Francis Smith, was born in Ireland, and came to America in childhood; her mother was of German descent. They both died a number of years since, at advanced ages. The father and mother were married in Warren county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of December, 1848. They lived in Venango county until 1855, owning one of the first farms upon which

petroleum was found. Here E. R. and his brother, Dr. Frank S. Smith, now of Elberon, this county, were born. From 1855 until 1860, they lived in Wisconsin, then removed to Buffalo, Scott county, Iowa, and in the following spring, moved to Andalusia, Illinois, where they now reside, aged respectively fifty-seven and fifty-four years, and are passing their days in ease and contentment. His father is now, and has been for the most part of his life, engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. He has often been honored with positions of trust by his fellow-townsmen. Dr. Smith has three brothers and one sister—Frank S. Smith, M. D., now of Elberon; Walter C. Smith, at the present time residing at Andalusia; and Nellie M., and William C., living at home. Dr. E. R. Smith received his education at the public school, and at Knox and Westfield Colleges, in Illinois. He commenced professional studies with Dr. James Cozad, of Andalusia, an old army surgeon and physician of experience. He remained with Dr. Cozad four years, and in the meantime was for one year a matriculant of the medical department of the Iowa State University, and of Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating at the latter, receiving the degree of M. D., February 15, 1876, aged twenty-four years. The same spring he commenced the practice of his profession at Edginton, a country village adjoining Andalusia, in the families of neighbors, old associates and schoolmates. He remained here for five years, doing an extensive practice, and having a host of friends, from whom it was hard to separate, but scant social, school and church privileges, made it apparent that

a new location, if wisely selected, would be to his advantage. Hence, in the spring of 1881, after looking over the inducements and advantages of other localities, he determined that Toledo, with her many enterprising citizens, good high school and churches, together with the fact that Western College was soon to be moved there, offered just the advantages he wished. Two years of life among the people have more than confirmed the wisdom of that choice.

Dr. Smith is a member of the Union Medical Association and of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Society, from which he has been sent as delegate to the American Medical Association, as well as to several State Medical Societies. The doctor has kept abreast of the medical world, and has been abundantly successful in his practice and in making friends. Dr. Smith is a Republican in politics, and in addition to his professional business, has freely given his full share of time and means to advance the best interest of society. He is now, and has been for years, a teacher in Sunday school and class leader in the U. B. Church, also member of the executive committee of Western College. For the past two years he has been President of the Tama county Bible Society and of the Tama county branch of the W. C. T. U. He is also Chairman of the Tama county Republican Central Committee, and in all these various positions he has brought the same powers to bear that he does in his own business, striving to be of service to mankind.

On June 23, 1876, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Kittie Thompson, of And-

lusia, and daughter of H. S. Thompson, for twenty years his father's partner in business. She was born, January 15, 1856, in Mercer county, Illinois, on the site where since has been built the town of Reynolds. Her mother was Mary M. Buffum. Both she and Mr. Thompson were among the early settlers of Rock Island county, and left behind them the friends and associations of more than a quarter of a century, when they came to Toledo, in May, 1881. The Doctor's marriage has, in every sense, been a happy and fortunate one. His wife has been a sharer of his joys, a good counselor in sorrow, and is one of earth's choicest—a true wife, a good mother to five children of whom there are four living—Lucy, Mabel and Ruth, born in Edgington, and Etta born in Toledo.

C. W. Miller, dentist, of Toledo, was born in Ogle county, Illinois, on the 2nd of September, 1855. He is a son of S. S. Miller, of Washington county, Maryland, who emigrated with his family to Ogle county, Illinois, in 1842. His mother was Mary Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of five sons. C. W. was reared as a farmer boy and at the age of twenty-one he entered the office of Dr. B. B. Maydville, of Polo, Illinois, where he prosecuted his studies for two years. In May, 1878, he came to Toledo, and by close attention to business and fair dealing has built up a lucrative business. In politics he is a staunch Republican, keeping himself posted in all matters.

TRAEER PHYSICIANS.

Prominent among those who have represented the medical profession in Traer

are the names of Drs. W. A. Daniel, S. Waterbury, W. P. Smith, Warren Scott and Dr. Sawyer.

Dr. Wesley A. Daniel was the first physician to practice in this region. He has been located at Buckingham Village for thirty years, and his ride extended over all this portion of the county.

Dr. S. Waterbury was the first physician to locate in Traer proper. He came here from Kansas, in August, 1873, and remained here for seven or eight years, when he removed to Calhoun county, where he died. He was a married man, about forty years of age and a good physician.

Dr. W. P. Smith came here in 1874 and was associated with Dr. Waterbury. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago. He remained here for one year, studying dentistry in the meantime, and finally went over to that business and moved to some point in the western part of the State.

Warren D. Scott came to Traer from Dewitt in November, 1877, and after remaining for several years went to New Mexico. He was a homeopathist and a graduate of Hahneman Medical College, of St. Louis.

Dr. Sawyer came to Traer in the fall of 1882, and remained for five or six months.

In the spring of 1883, the medical profession was represented in Traer by Drs. C. W. Ashton, J. P. Morison, Frank E. Whitley, E. M. Woolley, John A. Ladd, Dr. Parsons and Morris L. Cutler.

Dr. C. W. Ashton was the first homeopathic physician to locate in Traer. He came here in 1874, from Millville, Ohio. He was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1841. The doctor stud-

ied medicine in Philadelphia, and also attended the Homeopathic Medical College in that city, graduating in 1871.

J. P. Morison, M. D., is a native of Canada, born in 1842. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, in 1868. After graduating, he practiced in Franklin county, New York, for some time, when he came to Iowa and located at Traer.

Frank E. Whitley, M. D., partner of Dr. Morison, was born in Chautauqua county, New York. He graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1880, and in December, 1881, came to Traer.

Dr. E. M. Woolley bought the drug store of Dr. Daniel in 1875, and erected his present store building, which he has occupied since 1876. Dr. Woolley was born in Tompkins county, New York, in 1817. He went to Illinois in 1837, commencing the study of medicine in 1839, and was a member of the first class of the Rush Medical College, when that institution was just starting. Dr. Woolley began the practice of medicine in Boone county, Illinois, in 1845, and remained there twenty-two years. He was afterward engaged in the drug business at Belvidere. In 1865, Dr. Woolley came to Traer, where he has since been located.

John A. Ladd, M. D., one of the best known physicians in Tama county, is a native of New York, born in Delaware county, October 29, 1830. His parents were also natives of Delaware county, New York. Dr. Ladd began the study of medicine with J. R. Leal, M. D., at Andes, Delaware county. He attended two courses of lectures at Berkshire College, Pittsfield,

Massachusetts, and then spent two years in what was known as the Hartford Retreat, an institution established for the more humane treatment of the insane. He then came to Keokuk, Iowa, in the winter of 1855-6, and entered the Medical Department of the State University, where he graduated the following spring. Mr. Ladd was then connected in practice with Prof. J. C. Hughes, of Keokuk, for about one year. He then went to Clinton county, this State, and practiced his profession until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion; then enlisted as a private in the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after commissioned as Assistant Surgeon of the First Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, in which capacity he served until in the fall of 1863, when he resigned. He then went to Hardin county, locating in Alden, in 1864, remaining but one year, when he went to Iowa Falls, and associated in practice with Dr. Foster, a well known physician of that place. Dr. Ladd remained in Iowa Falls until 1868, then removed to Buckingham, and January 20, 1868, removed to Traer. Dr. Ladd has an extensive practice, has an excellent record as a physician, and as a genial and polished gentleman. His wife was formerly Nancy E., daughter of Gain's Rose. Miss Ladd was born in Portage county, Ohio, and moved with her parents to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1854. They have six children—Ossian D., Fred. G., John H., Nellie E., Mabel M., and Nancy G.

Dr. Parsons, homeopathic physician, is a native of Vermont, born in 1848. In 1850, he came west to Wisconsin with his parents, and in 1862, moved to Waterloo, Black Hawk county, Iowa. He began the

study of medicine in 1878, with Dr. G. F. Roberts of Waterloo, who is now a professor in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. Dr. Parsons graduated from that institution in 1881, and came to Traer the same spring.

Morris L. Cuther, M. D., partner of Dr. J. A. Ladd, is a native of Mitchell county, this State, born April 28, 1855. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in February, 1878. Dr. Cuther first located at Adrian, Nobles county, Minnesota, where he practiced for about a year and a half. Moving from there to Albert Lea, he remained until January, 1883, when he became associated with Dr. Ladd in Traer, January 15, 1883.

DYSART PHYSICIANS.

The medical profession of Dysart was first represented by C. L. Teats. Dr. W. O. Beam located at Dysart in 1878, and remained for several years. At present the medical profession is represented in Dysart by Drs. P. C. Jones, S. P. Black, and B. S. Louthan.

Dr. P. C. Jones, a practicing physician of Dysart, is a native of South Wales, England. He was born June 28, 1834. His early life was spent in that country, and there he received his classical education. During the spring of 1852, he came to America, and immediately settled in DeKalb county, Illinois. The following fall his parents also crossed the ocean, and followed their son to his new home. Upon their arrival the subject of this sketch began the study of medicine with his father, who was a physician. Subsequently he attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, and afterwards the University of

Medicine and Surgery at Philadelphia, where he graduated with the class of 1872. Mr. Jones then located in Brown county, Wisconsin, where he practiced for a short time, and then removed to Iowa. He first spent some time in Wright county, and then came to Dysart, where he has since practiced, with the exception of four years spent in Watkins, Benton county, this State. The doctor is a Republican, is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Knights of Honor, and the I. L. of H., which latter he was instrumental in organizing in Dysart. His marriage with Miss S. A. Rhodes, of Madison, Wisconsin, occurred in April, 1864, at Whitewater, Walworth county, of that State. They have been blessed with four children, two boys and two girls—Birdie Ella, Millie Blanch, Frank L. and Courtland C. The two former are deceased.

GLADBROOK PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate in Gladbrook was a Doctor Cummings. He came here in 1880, and "camped on the site" for two months while buildings were going up, "so as to be here." He is now in Dakota.

Dr. Davis, who had been practicing for several years at Union Grove, located at Gladbrook soon after the town started, and remained for one year, when he went to St. Paul, Nebraska.

Doctor Gray came from Badger Hill and located at Gladbrook. He remained only a few months.

Dr. A. F. Walter should also be noted in this connection. He was a graduate of the medical department of the Iowa State University.

In the spring of 1883, the medical

profession was ably represented in Gladbrook by Drs. W. L. Conant, J. H. Habenich and B. Benn.

W. L. Conant, M. D., is a native of Plymouth, Windsor county, Vermont, born January 19, 1825. He is a son of William and Liddie (Proctor) Conant. In 1836, the family removed to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, where the subject of this sketch was reared, receiving his education at the High School of Schoolcraft, same State. When about twenty years of age he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, following the same for about seven years, and then spent two years in the pineries of Michigan. In the spring of 1855, he came to Tama county, settling on section nine in Carlton township, where he owned a farm of two hundred and forty acres of land, and which he has since divided between his two sons. In 1848, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Romaine of Colon, Michigan, and on coming to Iowa he resumed his studies under the instruction of Dr. Holt, a homeopathic physician of Marshalltown, this State, which profession he has since followed. His practice in Tama county dates from 1865. On the 1st of January, 1864, Mr. Conant enlisted as private in Co. E., 24th Iowa Infantry Volunteers, went South, and was captured by the rebels at the battle of Mansfield, from whence he was taken to Tyler, Texas, being held prisoner at that place, Camp Gross and other points, until finally he was permitted to join his regiment at Davenport. He was discharged from the Union service on the 2d of August, 1865. When Carlton township was first organized Mr. Conant was elected one of the school directors,

and since has served as President and Treasurer of the School Board, also has held the office of Constable for six years. Mr. Conant voted with the Whigs until the Republican party was organized, when he imbibed Republican principles, and has since voted with that party. Mr. Conant was married on the 30th day of December, 1847, to Miss Nancy Packer, daughter of Henry and Mary Ann (Vader) Packer, of St. Joseph county, Michigan, and natives of New Jersey. By this union there are five children living—Marion A., George W., Electa F., wife of Simmer O. Lord; Phebe J., and Amanda B.

Dr. B. Benn located in Gladbrook soon after the town started, and is still in practice there. He is an eclectic physician and surgeon, and understands his business.

J. H. Habenich, practicing physician of Gladbrook, is a native of Pesth Hungary, and was born in 1842. He is a son of Dr. Johann and Amalia (Mai) Habenich. He received his early education at the college of Leitmeritz, Bohemia, and completed it at the Universities of Prague and Leipsic. Subsequently, he practiced as a military surgeon in the army of Austria for four years, and in 1873, came to the United States. Dr. Habenich first located at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he practiced for a time, then followed his profession in Fayetteville, Texas, and from there went to Milwaukee, Wis. In 1882, he came to Gladbrook, this county, where he has since worked up a lucrative practice. Dr. Habenich was married in 1870, to Miss Francisca, a daughter of Seigmond Nenbiddshov, of Bohemia. They have been blessed with four children—Hedva, Elizabeth,

Rosa and Narcis. Dr. Habenich in belief is a materialist and in politics is an Independent. Dr. Habenich served as Battery Surgeon in the Seventh regiment, Infantry Corps of Germany, in the Franco-Prussian war, and was present during the battle of Woerth, Sedan and others of minor importance.

PHYSICIANS OF CHELSEA

The first disciple of the medical profession in Chelsea, was E. A. Stockton, M. D., who located here in 1864. He was a successful physician and had considerable practice. He remained until 1878, when he went away and has not since been heard from.

The present representative of the medical profession is Dr. J. S. Ormiston. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, August 14, 1847, and was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. In 1866, he came to Iowa, followed farming until 1871, then started in the drug business in Brooklyn, Iowa, studying medicine at the same time under Dr. A. P. McCullough. He graduated from the Medical Department of the Iowa State University in 1876. In 1870, he was married to Miss Nancy E. McDonald, a native of Indiana. They have three children—Edward E., Minnie M. and Charles C. In 1876, Dr. Ormiston came to Chelsea and began the practice of medicine. He has a large practice, and is considered a successful physician and surgeon.

GARWIN.

The medical profession here is well represented by Dr. Graham. Dr. J. H. Graham, M. D., came to Tama county with his parents, when he was but three months

old. They settled at Redman, York township, and engaged in farming. J. H. was born in New York, in 1852. He was reared on his father's farm, and after leaving the common schools attended the Irving Institute for five years. He then took two courses at the Medical College at Keokuk, in 1878 and 1879. In March, 1879, he and his brother, Dr. J. W. Graham, came to the village of Garwin, opened an office, and engaged in the practice of medicine, remained in partnership until 1881, when J. W. went to Earle, Sac county, this State, where he is now engaged in the profession. J. H. is still practicing at Garwin. He was married in 1876, to Miss Ida Breckenridge, a native of Ohio. Their children are Freddie Robert and Roy. Dr. Graham is an active member of the V. A. S. Fraternity.

CARLTON TOWNSHIP.

The first physician in Carlton township was Dr. J. S. Haynes, who came from Indiana and settled in section thirty-one, where he still lives.

The next was Dr. Hiram Welton, who came in July, 1855, and settled on section thirty-four. He remained there engaged in practice until 1877, since which time he has followed his profession in Indian Village township.

Dr. William Conant is also one of Carlton's physicians, and is one of the old settlers of Carlton township. He was born in Shirley, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, May 9, 1797. He grew to manhood in his native place receiving an academic education. In 1819, he went to Vermont, where he remained until 1839, alternately teaching school and attending



Frank S. Smith W. H.

a course of medical lectures. He next went to Michigan, where he lived until 1855, then came to Tama county and located on section three, Carlton township, which is still his home. Dr. Conant started out a Jackson Democrat, casting his first ballot for Andrew Jackson, at his (Jackson's) first election; but in later years Dr. Conant changed his political views and cast his last ballot for President Garfield. He has taken an active part in county and township affairs, having held the office of County Supervisor and several local offices. He was brought up a Congregationalist, but while in Michigan, he united with the Baptist Church, and is now a member of the Christian Church at Carlton. Dr. Conant has been twice married; first in 1824, in Vermont, to Miss Lydia Proctor, who bore him six children and died September 26, 1838. He was again united in marriage on March 1, 1840, to Mrs. Rosanna (Smith) Bradley, a native of Massachusetts, born March 16, 1802. She was a widow and had six children. Dr. and Mrs. Conant have been blessed with two children.

ELBERON.

Frank S. Smith, M. D., represents the profession here. He was born July 31, 1853, in Venango county, Penn. While he was quite young, his parents started west, stopped for a short time in Michigan, and from there moved to Wisconsin, where they resided until the spring of 1860. His father the most of the time engaged in the lumber business. In the spring of 1860, the entire family embarked on a raft and after a quiet voyage of two weeks down the Mississippi river, landed one mile

below Andalusia, Rock Island county, Illinois. They lived there one season, the father selling lumber, then they spent one winter in Buffalo, Scott county, Iowa; finally moving to Andalusia in the spring of 1862, where the father has been engaged in the lumber and grain trade ever since. Frank's early education was received in the public schools where his parents lived. He worked two seasons with a carpenter, and clerked one summer in Keithsburg for an Uncle and the next summer in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, for another Uncle. In the fall of 1870, in company with his older brother, he started for college at Westfield, Clark county, Illinois, and remained two years, then returned and engaged in teaching until the fall of 1874, when he went to Iowa City, and studied one college year in the University. He again followed teaching until the spring of 1876, when he went to Western College, Linn county, Iowa, and by standing examination on the studies he had pursued while teaching, and by doing an extra amount of work, was granted his degree in June, 1876. Again he returned to teaching becoming principal of South Moline, (Ill.) schools. Dr. Smith married December 25, 1878, to Miss Etta M. Dilling, of Western, Iowa, whose acquaintance he had made while both were students in college. She only lived about fifteen months, dying March 15, 1880, leaving a little girl, Etta Maude, born February 22, 1880. Mr. Smith closed school in Moline in June of the same year and put his whole time to the study of medicine, that he had been pursuing for some time in connection with his teaching. He went to Rush Medical College, Chicago, the winter terms of

1880-81; the spring of 1881 and winter term of 1881-82 and received the degree of M. D., February 21, 1882. After a short rest, he came to Toledo and practiced with his brother and preceptor, Dr. E. R. Smith, until the last of September, 1882. He was married to Miss Ella M. Wells of Rock Island, Illinois, September 30, 1882, and immediately moved to Elberon. They have a comfortable home, and the Doctor is working up quite a large practice.

INDIAN TOWN.

The first physician to locate at Butlerville, was Dr. E. N. Whipple, who commenced practice there in the fall of 1855, and remained in that vicinity until about 1860.

Dr. Crenshaw, a young physician of considerable ability, was in practice here during 1857 and 1858.

Dr. Shugart also came about the same time, and remained for a number of years. He is now in California.

In 1859, Dr. J. H. Stevens came to this place, and prescribed for the sick until 1862, when he entered the United States service.

Dr. John Doe was engaged in the practice of medicine, and in mercantile trade, in Indiantown for a number of years.

MONTOUR PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate in Montour was H. C. Hutson. At present the profession is represented by Drs. J. H. Stevens and A. E. Peck.

Dr. J. H. Stevens came to Tama county and engaged in practice at Butlerville, in October, 1859. In 1862, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Fourteenth

Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served as such until the regiment was mustered out of service. For two years after his discharge from the service, he was engaged in practice at Polo, Illinois, then returned to Tama county, and has since been located at Montour. Since 1872, he has carried on a drug business in connection with his practice. Mr. Stevens is a native of Delaware county, New York, born October 1, 1835, his parents being Selah M., and Eliza (Helm) Stevens. He commenced the study of medicine when eighteen years of age, and subsequently graduated from the Albany Medical College. Dr. Stevens was married in 1864, to Miss Addie M. Parsons, by whom he had six children—four now living: Carleton, Chauncey, John and Lois. Dr. Stevens is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the I. L. of H.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

The first physician to locate in this township was Dr. John B. Louthan. He was a native of Virginia, and settled in the township in 1855, coming directly from Ohio, where he had been engaged to a great extent in the practice of the profession. Upon his arrival here, he at once began practice, and at the same time carried on a farm. He now lives in Dysart.

Dr. Richard W. Appleton was born in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1821. He is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Hewetson) Appleton, who were natives of England, and who settled in America in 1819. In 1824, his father's family removed to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where they remained about five years, and thence to Bedford county.

In 1837, they removed to Lancaster county, and two years later, to Chester county. During the spring of 1838, they removed to New York State, spending the first two years in West Chester county, where his father was engaged in building the Croton aqueduct. In 1840, they located in Dutchess county, and two years later, the subject of this sketch settled in the State of Wisconsin. Subsequently he returned to Pennsylvania, when he studied medicine in the city of Philadelphia, and May 5, 1857, graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Upon receiving his diploma, he practiced for a while in that city, and in 1860, returned to Wisconsin, locating in Dane county, where he practiced one year and then removed to Minnesota, where he spent another year. Dr. Appleton then came to Tama county, Iowa, locating at Haven, where he practiced his profession two years; then returned to Minnesota, and two years later, re-settled at Haven, where he continued to live until 1877. During 1877, he settled on his farm of six hundred and forty acres, which lies just north-east of Tama City, abandoning his professional life to engage in agricultural pursuits. In 1882, Dr. Appleton platted what is known as Appleton's Addition to Tama City—said addition containing about sixty acres of land. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion adheres to the Episcopal creed. He is a member of the Masonic Blazing Star Lodge, of Haven, and also a member of Doric Chapter, No. 54, Tama City. Dr. Appleton was married October 15, 1843, to Mary Wingatt Foss, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Piteomb)

Foss, natives of New Hampshire. Mrs. Appleton died January 8, 1871, at Haven, formerly known as Eureka, Iowa. Dr. Appleton was again married July 23, 1876, to Cora A. Birdsell, a native of Iowa. They have three daughters: Mary E., Vivian Belle and Cora Lynda.

IRVING.

K. D. Shugart was the first practicing physician in this place, settling in 1835. He now lives in Riverside, California.

MOOREVILLE.

The only practicing physician in the Village is C. W. Knott, a native of Ohio, who was brought up in Muscatine county this state, and was educated at the Wilton Collegiate Institute of that county. He studied medicine with D. W. Gray and graduated at the Keokuk Medical College in 1873. He commenced practice at Princeton, Scott county, the same year. In April, he was married to Miss Jennie, daughter of Rev. Joseph Powell of Toledo. His wife died in August, 1882, leaving three children. He has been a successful physician and is popular in this vicinity.

CRYSTAL TOWNSHIP.

The first and only practicing physician that ever located in Crystal township was Dr. S. C. Rogers. He was a native of Massachusetts, but came here from New York in 1859, and settled on section 16. He went into the army as a surgeon, and after the war sold his property here and located some where in the east.

TAMA COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to an adjourned meeting, a number of physicians and surgeons of

Tama county met at the Brooks House in Traer on the 4th of March, 1878, and effected the organization of the Tama County Medical Association. The following gentlemen were present: Doctors Samuel Thompson, J. A. Ladd, B. S. Louthan, J. P. Morison and Benjamin Thompson. After the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, an election for officers was held which resulted as follows:

President, Samuel Thompson, M. D., of Toledo.

Vice President, J. A. Ladd, M. D., of Traer.

Secretary and Treasurer, J. P. Morison, M. D., of Traer.

Censors, J. A. Ladd, M. D., of Traer; B. S. Louthan, M. D., of Dysart and Benjamin T. Thomson, M. D., of Tama City.

The original members were Drs. Samuel Thompson, of Toledo; J. A. Ladd, of Traer; B. S. Louthan, of Dysart; J. P. Morison, of Traer; Benjamin Thompson,

of Tama City; H. W. Boynton, of Toledo and C. L. Teats, of Dysart.

The objects of the association were stated as being the mutual improvement in the various branches of medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical knowledge, and the promotion of friendly relations and unity of feeling among members of the profession.

As to membership it was declared that "any physician on presenting diploma from any medical school or society, recognized as such by the American Medical Association; or passing a satisfactory examination before the Board of Censors of the society, should by a vote by ballot of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, be entitled to membership, on signing the constitution and paying the initiation fee into the Treasury.

The organization was continued for several years, but was finally dropped.

CHAPTER XVIII.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Tama county is among the finest agricultural counties in the State. It comprises an area of seven hundred and twenty square miles, or a total of 455,182 acres; but a small portion of which is unfit for cultivation.

The first ground broke was by William Riley Vandorin, on the third day of June, 1849. Ephraim Whittaker came with Vandorin, and did breaking a few

days later. This was in what now comprises Salt Creek township. They brought with them two breaking plows and some seed corn, besides garden seed. They "chopped in" some pumpkin seed, and planted corn, and Mrs. Van Dorin "chopped in the sod" quite a garden. A good crop was the result, raising quite a lot of corn and nearly a hundred wagon loads of pumpkins, while Mrs. Vandorin, from her

little garden, put up a barrel of pickles.

During the summer of 1850, the Vandorin party broke nearly thirty acres and put a fence around it.

The next to engage in agricultural pursuits was Anthony Wilkinson and his brother, and shortly afterwards Isaac Asher in the western part of the county. The details of their early actions will be found in another Chapter.

It has, therefore, been a little more than a third of a century since the first crop was raised in Tama county. The whole county was then in a wild state; trackless, and to the westward, almost endless. As far as the eye could reach, nothing was presented except the tall swaying prairie grass, relieved here and there by a small cluster of trees. But what a change! Churches, schools, villages and cities have sprung up, and to-day the broad fields of rich, golden grain furnish a wonderful contrast between now and then. To-day nearly every acre of tillable land is under a high state of cultivation. There is some unoccupied and unimproved land in the county which is held by speculators, who are retaining it for a rise in its market value.

The soil of Tama county is admirably adapted to raising all the cereals common to this latitude, and as regards fruit, every year shows an increase over the previous one. No estimate has been made or statistics gathered of the number of acres of land under cultivation and the amount produced, since 1875. This gave the amount raised in 1874. In that year there were 255,182 acres of improved land, of which 97,013 acres were in spring wheat yielding 1,437,807 bushels; corn, 73,251 acres, yielding 2,842,859 bushels; rye, 110

acres, yielding 1488 bushels; oats, 13,573 acres yielding 384,569 bushels; barley, 7,303 acres, yielding 142,765 bushels; buckwheat, 120 acres, yielding 1,686 bushels; flax, 1,423 acres, yielding 12,529 bushels; sorghum, 132 acres, yielding 9,047 gallons of syrup. There were 1,589 acres of blue-grass for pasture; 15,644 acres of tame grass; 148 acres of hungarian grass. There were 10,169 tons of tame hay; 27,667 tons of prairie hay; and 166 tons of hungarian hay mown. Of potatoes, there were 1,189 acres, yielding 95,041 bushels, and 372 bushels of sweet potatoes. Of onions, turnips, beats, peas, and beans, there were 9,555 bushels. There were 18,282 acres of natural timber, 1589 acres of planted timber and 98,835 rods of hedge. There were of bearing apple trees, 28,464, yielding 9,207 bushels; pears, 149 trees, yielding 15 bushels; peaches, 8 trees; plums, 1198; cherries, 2,404; other fruit trees in bearing, 2,846; number of other fruit trees, not in bearing, 153,635. Of grapes there were 66,467 pounds gathered. There has been a large increase over foregoing amounts since 1875. Since that time four or five townships have settled, and thousands of acres of improved land have added to the sum total.

THE FIRST FAIR.

In 1856, a few citizens of Tama, who were interested in Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, met in Toledo, the county seat, for the purpose of effecting an organization, having for its object improvement in the agricultural interests of the county. On September 25, of this year, a fair was held. The display of the different products of the county was fair, both from field and garden. Stock was

very well represented and manifested the interest that Tama county farmers took in this creditable enterprise, at so early a date. This experiment proved so successful that the prime movers in it, determined to set themselves to work and make the organization efficient and permanent. A few more fairs were held with moderate success, but finally, the interest waning, the society ceased to exist.

After this a few fairs were held in various parts of the county without organization, until in 1866, when a permanent organization was effected, under the name of Tama County Agricultural Society.

Great was the contrast between the fairs of that early day and present times. Samuel D. Chapman in writing of them, says: "We cannot help drawing a comparison between the fairs then and now. At that time, although they were spoken of as being successful, the entries were few indeed in comparison to what are now made each year. Blooded stock was then scarce. No such fine herds of cattle as are now owned and exhibited each year by L. Carmichael, Andrew Jackson, the Wilson's and others; no such droves of hogs as J. T. Ames and others show; no improved horses like those of M. and J. Wylie's, W. McGowans', Dr. W. Corn's and J. H. Hollen's, to carry off the ribbons. The floral hall at an early day would blush if placed side by side with the buildings now owned by the Societies, and filled each year to overflowing."

TAMA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to call, a primary meeting of the citizens of Tama county was held in Iuka, now Tama City, for the purpose of

agitating the question of holding a county fair during the fall of 1866. Quite a number of delegates from the southern part of the county were present. This was on the 4th day of August, 1866. The meeting was called to order by W. T. Hollen. John Ramsdell was chosen President, and A. M. Batchelder Secretary.

Remarks upon the necessity of encouraging agriculture were made by the President, W. C. Salsbury, of Indiantown, T. Forker, and others, after which B. A. Hall made a proposition to the meeting in behalf of the citizens of Iuka. The proposition was to furnish the grounds to hold the fair, also build sheds and pens for the accommodation of stock, and furnish forage for the same, build a trotting course, and furnish halls suitable for the floral department, and to entertain free of charge all persons from out of town that took an active part in the fair; also, to make all other necessary arrangements for the accommodation of all who might wish to attend the fair. After voting to hold the fair during the fall, the meeting adjourned to meet on the 18th day of August.

Accordingly, a meeting was held for the purpose of permanently organizing the "Tama County Agricultural Society." West Wilson, of Crystal township, was chosen chairman of the meeting. The following persons were elected officers for one year:

W. C. Salsbury, of Indiantown, President; West Wilson, of Crystal, Vice-President; John Ramsdell, of Richland, Treasurer; A. M. Batchelder, of Iuka, Secretary.

A committee was then appointed to frame a constitution and draft by-laws, and

at a meeting of the officers and board, held at Iuka, September 1, 1866, a constitution was adopted.

The books were then opened for the subscription stock, of which the amount of one hundred dollars was subscribed without any effort.

It was then decided to hold the first fair on the 10th and 11th of October, 1866.

J. B. Louthan, W. T. Hollen and L. F. Stoddard were appointed a committee to draft by-laws. E. Hayward, James Fowler, and W. C. Salsbury were appointed a committee on premium list. W. T. Hollen was elected Marshal for one year.

At a meeting held October 6, 1866, it was voted to make the admission as follows:

Single ticket for one admission.....	\$.25
Membership ticket, for one year, admitting family.....	1.00
Children under 12 years old.....	.10
Horse and buggy, one admission.....	.50
Two horses and carriage, one admission...	.75
One horse and buggy during Fair.....	1.00
Two horses in buggy or wagon.....	1.00

The fair was held according to appointment and proved a success.

At an annual meeting held December 1, 1866, the following named officers were elected:

Judge W. C. Salsbury, President; A. J. Wheaton, Vice President; A. M. Batchelder, Secretary; John Ramsdell, Treasurer; Directors, West Wilson, J. Reedy, T. Forker, B. A. Hall and L. F. Stoddard. The Board of Directors held a meeting at Tama city May 25, 1867, when it was decided to hold the annual Fair on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, of October, 1877. The Sec-

retary was directed to use the funds then in the Treasury (amounting to \$407), in constructing a suitable board fence on the north and west side of the grounds and in making arrangements for the forthcoming fair. It was also decided to make an assessment of \$2.50 on the stock subscribed to be paid on or before the 10th day of October.

Fairs have been held every year since that time with good success.

In 1879 the officers of the Society were as follows:

President, L. Carmichael; Vice President, A. E. Taplin; Secretary, H. Soleman; Treasurer, E. L. Carmichael; Directors, William Earnest, J. H. Hollen, J. L. Bracken, John Fife and W. G. Malin

At an annual meeting of association held at Tama city on the 4th day of December, 1880, the following named officers were elected:

L. Carmichael, President; A. Taplin, Vice President; H. Soleman, Secretary; E. L. Carmichael, Treasurer; Directors, John Fife, A. L. Brooks, Wm. Earnest, W. G. Malin, J. H. Hollen.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held at Tama city on the 4th day of December, 1881, the following officers were elected:

Andrew Jackson, President; A. L. Brooks, Vice President; H. Soleman, Secretary; E. L. Carmichael, Treasurer; Directors, W. G. Malin, Peter Lichty, John Fife, Wm. Earnest, A. Taplin.

At a directors meeting held in February,

1882, the following report of finance was made:

To balance on hand last report	\$ 57.28
Total amount received in 1881	617.49
Total	674.77
Credit by amount paid for vouchers	645.28
Amount on hand	29.49

It was also decided to hold the next annual fair on the 12th, 13th and 14th of September, 1882.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF TAMA COUNTY.

On the 12th day of July, 1873, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A. J. Wheaton, West Wilson, T. A. Graham, L. B. Nelson, A. W. West, W. H. Stivers, N. Huff, J. Reedy, P. Lichty and others interested in such matters, met at the Court House in Toledo for the purpose of organizing the Agricultural Association of Tama county. West Wilson was called to the chair and W. H. Stivers was chosen Secretary *pro tem*. Remarks were made by various gentlemen, and the importance and feasibility of the proposed organization was discussed, and finally articles of incorporation of said association were duly adopted and placed upon record.

At the next meeting held on the 19th of July, a tract of land in section fifteen, belonging to F. Davis, was purchased for the fair grounds. P. Lichty, J. S. Townsend and D. F. Bruner were appointed a committee to prepare and fence the ground, and N. Huff, E. Taplin and J. O'Niel were appointed a committee to prepare the trotting track.

These matters being all attended to, the first annual meeting of the association was

held on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of October, 1873. The officers were: President, A. J. Wheaton; Vice-President, West Wilson; Secretary, W. H. Stivers; Treasurer, L. B. Nelson. The fair proved a success in every respect, and yearly exhibitions were held upon the grounds of the society until 1878, when from various causes the active work ceased and the grounds were sold.

TRAER DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society effected an organization at Traer on the 28th of February, 1874, under the above name. The first permanent officers were elected March 14, 1874, and were: President, West Wilson; Vice-President, J. R. Steer; Secretary, G. Johnston; Treasurer, J. T. Wild. The first fair was held in September of that year, was a marked success both financially and in exhibition.

Since that time, the association has held a fair each year with increasing success. The grounds are located just north of the city of Traer, and are, without doubt, the finest in the county. The affairs of the association have been managed in a most able manner, and the interested parties are to be congratulated upon their selection of officers.

The present officers are as follows:

President, Arthur Pratt; Vice-President, G. Jaqua; Secretary, W. B. Gillespie; Treasurer, C. T. Moore.

TAMA COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in the spring of 1883. The object was for the promotion and encouragement of horticulture

and arboriculture by the collection and dissemination of correct information concerning the cultivation of such fruits, flowers and trees, both deciduous and evergreen, as are adapted to the soil and climate of Tama county.

Any person can become a member of the society by the payment of the annual fee of fifty cents.

The first President of the society was A. Hufford; the first Secretary, David F. Bruner.

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILROADS.

There is nothing in the wide world that is so instrumental to the development of a new country as the railway; no internal improvement that so abundantly repays the expense of perfecting, and in pioneer life, nothing is so greatly felt as the lack of proper railway connection, and therefore marketing facilities. To-day, the railroads are first built, then emigration follows; but Tama county was not so fortunate as to have her railroads first built. Her agricultural and general resources were first discovered and made known to the world before the iron horse made its appearance to transport the surplus productions.

When Tama county was first settled, and for several years thereafter, the nearest market towns were Dubuque and Muscatine. These were market towns because they were on the Mississippi river, and thus, means of transportation were had. The nearest railroad town was Chicago—then a mere village. Dubuque was usually patronized by the pioneers in the northern

part of the county, and was a journey—there and return—of two hundred and fifty miles. Muscatine was the customary market point for those in the southern part of the county, and was one hundred and twenty-five miles away. Trips were made as few and far between as possible by the settlers, and when one went he often got provisions for the whole settlement. This lack of facilities for marketing greatly retarded the growth of the county; for it took a great deal of resolute courage to settle in a country where the fact must be faced that it was a journey of two hundred and fifty miles to market.

After a time stagelines were established and provisions and necessities of life could be gotten at Iowa City and points nearer than Dubuque and Muscatine. In August, 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad reached Rock Island, which was shortly afterwards completed to Davenport, thus bringing railway facilities one hundred and eighty-one miles nearer Tama county. But this did not effect the trade

of this region, and, in fact, they did not know or care about the completion of a railroad to Davenport. Muscatine was a little nearer, and the river was as efficient a means for transportation. However, the road helped those who were coming from the east.

The first advantages of railroad facilities felt by the people of Tama county, was when the Mississippi and Missouri River R. R. was constructed from Davenport to Iowa City, in Johnson county, and the event was hailed as a great blessing. It reached Iowa City on the first day of January, 1856, having built night and day, laying rails by torch light to secure the bonus offered by that city. This made the lot of the pioneer easier, and the trips of seventy miles to market were made oftener and in better spirit, and few complained. Two years later this road was extended to Marengo and that became the market point for the county and stages were run regularly carrying mail and passengers. In 1860, the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska R. R. was completed from Clinton to Cedar Rapids, and as it was expected that this road would be constructed through Tama county, a jollification was held, and trade left Marengo, and Cedar Rapids was patronized. It was then considered but a little distance to market, and the trip could be made with a load of wheat in four days easily and three when time pressed. Two years later—in 1862—the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R. began building westward from Cedar Rapids and the market point followed the road. Late in the fall it reached Tama county, and finally passed through just south of the center. The contentment

of the people in that region was now almost complete.

About the same time a railroad was completed from Dubuque to Waterloo, and northern Tama contributed thousands of dollars in trade to that enterprising city, it only taking two days to go to market and return.

In 1873, the "Pacific Division of the B. C. R. & N. was constructed from Vinton to Traer, and northern Tama was satisfied. In the years that have flown since that time these roads have been extended westward. The Toledo & Northwestern railroad has been built, crossing the west half of the county diagonally to the northwest. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has been constructed through the southern part of the county, and the Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska R. R., or "Diagonal," as it is called, has been built across the northwestern corner of the county. In addition to these, a net work of iron track almost surrounds the county; north, south, east and west, railroads have been constructed within a few miles of the county lines, so that the marketing and transportation facilities of Tama county are equal to any county in the State.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN TAMA COUNTY.

The first railroad agitation in Tama county was over the Iowa Central Air Line. The company was organized at Lyons in 1843, and secured a land grant upon a survey of line running north of and parallel with the present line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. It was the purpose at organization to have the Iowa Central run from Sabula, on the Mississippi river, westward to Marion, Linn county, and on through Toledo and

the central part of Tama county to some point on the Missouri river, following the forty-second parallel as near as practicable. S. S. Jones was President of the company, and as early as 1857, work on grading and other matters connected with building was commenced, when dissatisfaction began to be manifested against the management. M. Courtright & Co., in 1857, secured the contract for building, and Sherrill, Bagley & Bro. for grading a portion of the proposed road, the President of the company himself being interested in both of these contracting firms. The affairs of the company were very corruptly managed, and about two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars of fictitious stock and seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars of fraudulent bonds were issued. Finally, in 1858, the stockholders commenced legal proceedings against the President and Directors, applying to the courts to have the fictitious and fraudulent stock and bonds cancelled; also, the contracts for building and grading. A notice was served upon the Directors requesting them to try and expel the President for fraud and malfeasance in office. After a good deal of trouble and delay, the stockholders and people in general became disgusted with the way the matter had been carried on, and in the winter of 1858-9 a plan was conceived, whereby the Iowa Central Air Line was to be consolidated with the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad. Of this consolidation the *Iowa Transcript*, then published by N. C. Wieting, said:

"One of the results of the consolidation will be to insure the passage of the road through Cedar Rapids; this our citizens

have anxiously desired, from the fact that the road will eventually pass through our town, a favor but little expected from the old Air Line company."

The Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company were at this time constructing a line from Clinton, on the Mississippi river, to Cedar Rapids, and completed the line in 1860 to that place. Soon after the plan mentioned was conceived, it was dropped and another scheme was set on foot. A new company was organized, under the name of Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, for the purpose of extending a road from Cedar Rapids westward through the State to the Missouri River. This company was largely composed of members of the Nebraska Railroad Company, and the interests of the two roads were identical. As soon as this company was organized they asked that the Legislature transfer the land grant which had been given to the Iowa Central Air Line Company to them. Nothing as yet had been done toward building the Air Line road, and the transfer met with approval all along the proposed line of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Road. It was also hotly contested and bitterly opposed by those living on the proposed line of the Iowa Central.

Now, in this connection, comes a matter upon which the early settlers are divided. To be impartial and fair to both sides, the historian gives both versions of the affair.

Many claim that the question as to the transfer of the land grant from the Iowa Central Air Line to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company was

made the issue upon which the members of the General Assembly were elected in 1859. The transfer could only be made by an act of the Legislature. For Tama county the matter stood in this shape: If the transfer was made it was certain that the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Road would pass through Tama county, south of the center, and no doubt was entertained but that Toledo would be made one of the points. In case the transfer was not made the Air Line company would build to Marion, and, as the citizens of Vinton insisted it should go through their place, it would pass through the northern part of Tama county, and Toledo would be left to one side. This endangered the county seat's remaining at Toledo, and as the southern part of the county was much more thickly settled than the northern, Tama county favored the transfer of the land grant. From this issue grew the hotly contested campaign for State Senator from this district in 1859. The district embraced Benton and Tama counties and the Republicans nominated Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, for the office. This was bitterly denounced in Tama county, as it was known that he would vote against the transfer in the interest of Vinton, his home. A bolt was instigated and a convention was held at which John Doe, of Indiantown, was nominated. Doe carried Tama county, but Drummond received a sufficient majority in Benton county to overpower Tama county, and was elected. In the General Assembly Drummond voted against the transfer of the grant, but it carried nevertheless, and thus the land grant was turned over to the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River R. R. Company.

The above is the version of a portion of the old settlers. Others claim that the railroad issue did not enter into the campaign at all, but that Drummond was opposed on account of his morals, and this finally occasioned the bolt and nomination of Doe. However this may be, the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R. Company at once commenced pushing the line westward, through Tama county and finally to the Missouri river. Soon after its completion, the track was leased for ninety-nine years to the

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R. COMPANY, and the track is still under this company's management.

The graders reached Tama county in 1861, and by the following summer had the track laid as far west as where Chelsea now is. Early in November, 1862, the first engine made its way into Tama county as far as where Tama City now is. At this time there was a station there which was called Toledo, and farmers began hauling grain to points on that road instead of to Cedar Falls and Iowa City. The *Iowa Transcript* notified the community of the fact that trains were running this far, in the issue of November 20, 1862, saying: "The railroad is now completed to the station opposite this place, and the cars are running regularly, starting from Toledo at 10 a. m., and arriving at 4 p. m. We are now directly in communication by railroad with all parts of the east."

In due time the railroad pushed on westward, through Marshalltown Ames, Boone and to Council Bluffs, crossing the entire State, and making a direct line to Chicago. It at once became the leading

road of Iowa. Tama county subscribed liberally to the building of this road and it has proved a good investment. The road enters the county by way of section 24, in Salt Creek township, bearing northward, follows the valley of the Iowa river through the townships of Salt Creek, Richland, the southwest corner of Otter Creek, Tama and Indian Village, leaving through section 18, in the latter named township. The towns on the line in Tama county are Chelsea, Tama City, Montour, and Le Grand.

According to the statement and report of the Secretary of State for the year 1883, the length and assessed value of the Chicago & Northwestern railway amounted to 25.34 miles, assessed value \$10,220; total assessed value \$258,974. This was divided among the townships as follows: Salt Creek 6.2 miles; Richland 5 miles; Otter Creek, 1.34 miles; Tama and Tama City, 6.37 miles; Indian Village, 6.2 miles.

The Chicago & Northwestern is one of the most important and powerful railway corporations on the globe. Controlling, as it does, about 4,000 miles of track, it wields a powerful influence over the commerce and agriculture of the northwest. The division which passes through Tama county is the greatest east and west thoroughfare of Iowa. It is usually called the Chicago and Council Bluffs line, but in railway publications it is treated under the head of "Council Bluffs, Denver and California line."

TOLEDO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

When the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River railroad, now the Chicago & Northwestern railway line, was constructed

through Iowa, it was at first the design, as is stated elsewhere in this chapter, to make Toledo one of the points. As the work progressed, however, this was somewhat changed, and it was decided to have the road pass up the valley of the Iowa river, a natural road bed, and leave Toledo two miles north of the proposed line. When this conclusion was arrived at, some of the officials of the railroad came to Toledo to make arrangements whereby the people of the county seat could have immediate railway connection. Their idea was that iron could be got cheap and on long time, and the people of Toledo should go ahead and lay the track, and the company would run it as best they could. The company would erect a depot on the main line, near the Iowa river, and it was thought no other town would be laid out. This proposition was not accepted; some thinking that the railroad company would alter their determination to follow the valley and finally build to Toledo; others thinking that even did the railroad pass within two miles it would be well enough, as no one thought of laying out a town; and still others were of the opinion that it was asking too much of Toledo to build the branch road. This furnished a number of enemies to the scheme, who worked hard against it. There were also some who earnestly worked for the railroad and endeavored to have a branch built, but to no avail. Time went by and in Toledo the matter rested. The road was constructed, running through Tama county within two miles and a half of Toledo; a station was built, and the town Iuka—now Tama City—was started. The station was called Toledo Station at first, and finally, Tama

City. During the years immediately following the completion of the main line of the Northwestern, nothing was said of railroad matters at Toledo. In 1865, however, it became apparent that something must be done to build up the town, or the county seat would be wrested from it. Accordingly, during this year, the Court House Association was organized, and the Court House built and donated to the county, which, it was hoped, would make the location of the county seat permanent. This served the purpose and quieted the matter for a time. But Toledo began to lose its trade; farmers would pass it and go to the railroad towns with their grain, and something further must be done. Therefore, in 1867, the branch project was again started and a splendid effort was made toward its success; but just at this time the Iowa Central came up, the people turned their attention toward that, and again the branch sunk to make room for the visionary scheme of that road.

Meanwhile, matters were growing worse. Toledo, two miles and a half from a railroad, could not hope to retain the county seat of Tama county. In 1868 and 1869, meetings were held in Toledo, at which the question of a branch road was extensively discussed, and in 1870, the agitation culminated in the organization of the Toledo & Northwestern Railroad Company. The first officers elected were as follows:

President, William H. Harrison.

Vice-President, W. F. Johnston.

Secretary, John G. Safely.

Treasurer: H. Galley.

General Superintendent: C. C. Whitten.

Directors: W. F. Johnston, Leander Clark, W. H. Harrison, H. Galley, Stephen Foster, W. H. Stivers, and L. B. Nelson.

Work was commenced to secure funds to carry on the enterprise. Toledo township voted a tax of nearly \$20,000; donations were made amounting to about ten thousand dollars and stock was issued to the amount of about five thousand dollars. Those who subscribed donations could wait until the road was completed before paying; while those who took stock were obliged to pay in their money at once. However, after the road was nearly finished the books of the company were opened and all who had subscribed donations were permitted to take stock to the amount of their donation. Many did so, and the stock was thereby raised to about eleven thousand dollars. The sums all fell a little short upon collection. Contracts were let, the very best of iron was procured at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars, and laid upon a finely graded bed. On the first day of January, 1872, the first iron horse steamed into Toledo, the county seat of Tama county. During the whole of that day an excursion train was run carrying everybody free of charge. The depot and stock yards were soon built, and in completing these the company ran a little in debt, having expended all the money that had been raised in preparing the roadbed and laying iron. C. C. Whitten was appointed General Superintendent. The company rented an engine of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and got the use of a coach by keeping it in repair. The Toledo company paid for fuel, hands and all other expenses.

The road was about three miles in length and the trains ran to the depot in Tama City upon the main line track.

For nearly nine years the branch continued under the management of the Toledo company. It was a great accommodation to the citizens, much greater than the through trains of the present day. Six daily trains were usually run, and an extra could be put on the road when occasion demanded, without fear of collision.

In the fall of 1879, the Toledo & Northwestern Railroad was sold to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. As soon as the sale was completed, the latter company began pushing the line northwest, and by the fall of 1880, it had reached Hubbard, in Hardin county. In 1881, it was pushed still farther northwest and the "end is not yet." In Tama county there are four stations on this line, Tama City, Toledo, Garwin and Gladbrook. The road bears almost directly north after leaving Tama City for about five miles and then bears northwest.

William H. Harrison only acted as President of the Toledo & Northwestern Company for one year. Succeeding him, W. F. Johnston was elected and served as President of the company until the road was sold. The principal stockholders in the company at the time of sale were: W. F. Johnston, Leander Clark, C. C. Whitten, Colonel John Connell, David D. Appelgate and L. B. Nelson.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COMPANY.

The first President of the Toledo and Northwestern R. R. Company, was W. H. Harrison, who served for about one year.

William Henry Harrison was born near Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, February 5, 1819. His father, Joseph Harrison, was born near the same place, February 8, 1793, and his mother, Mary B. Crane, daughter of William Henry Crane, was born at Mont Clair, Essex county, New Jersey, November 5, 1790. Joseph Harrison, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born near Caldwell, same county and State as mentioned above. December 19, 1747, he being a descendant of Richard Harrison, senior, who died at Branford, Connecticut, October 25, 1653, and whose son, Richard, established the New Jersey branch of the Harrison family. The reasons for their removal to New Jersey are set forth in the following paragraph quoted from the family records:

"Having become dissatisfied because the Connecticut people had become so lax as to permit other than professing christians to vote at elections."

When the Harrison's came from England and settled in Connecticut, they adopted the following resolutions: "*Resolved*, That the earth belongs to the Lord and his Saints. *Resolved*, That we are his Saints. *Resolved*, That we take possession of the earth." Both grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary war and belonged to the militia. All of Mr. Harrison's ancestors on both sides of the house were members of the Presbyterian church of Caldwell, New Jersey, and at this church where the family had worshiped for generations, Mr. Harrison was baptized in infancy. The father of the subject of this sketch was married on the 10th of February 1813, to Charlotte Gould, who died in June 1814, leaving a daughter, Charlotte, seven

months old, now the 'widow Alden,' a resident of Toledo, Iowa, since August 20, 1855. June 15, 1815, he was again married to Mary B. Crane, by whom he had five children. The eldest, Abbie Louisa, wife of L. D. Mozier, of Edison, Morrow county, Ohio, was born May 7, 1816, and with her husband recently celebrated their golden wedding. The subject of this sketch was the second child. Harvey Durand, the third child, was born December 14, 1820; died February 11, 1860, in Missouri. Sarah Jane, wife of Enoch Peasley, a minister of the Friend's denomination, was born December 29, 1822; died near Muscatine, Iowa, in February, 1861. The four children just mentioned were born in New Jersey; Lydia Maria, the youngest, was born in Ohio, July 11, 1825; died in June, 1836. The mother of these children, died in Ohio, August 5, 1826, and May 8, 1828, the father was again married, choosing for a help-mate the widow Blinn *nee* Beard, of Knox county. By this union there were four children, Joseph, Aaron D., Rhoda, and Lydia; all married and living save the eldest. In 1825, the father moved with his family to Ohio, making that State his home for fifty-three years until his death, which occurred August 25, 1878, being eighty-five years old. He was engaged in the mercantile business for over twenty years, and for a number of years was a Justice of the Peace. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm receiving a common school education. At the age of eighteen years he was converted and joined the M. E. Church. At twenty, he and his brother Durand engaged in running a saw-mill and clearing a farm of one hundred acres. After working together for three

years, William Harrison took the farm, and his brother the saw-mill.

May 17, 1843, Mr. Harrison was married to Sallie Ballard, of Sparta, Knox county, Ohio, born October 19, 1818, in Wilmont, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire. Her parents were Frederick and Achsah (Everett) Ballard, both natives of New Hampshire. Her father died in Sparta, Ohio, in October, 1868, aged eighty-eight years; the mother died at the same place, November 4, 1857, at about seventy-three years of age. Mrs. Harrison's grandfather, Pennell Everett, was a soldier of the revolutionary war, serving for seven years. He was born in Massachusetts, September 3, 1758, died in New London, New Hampshire, February 5, 1813. His father, Jeremy Everett, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, in February, 1714. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, lived on the farm, and in January, 1848, sold and moved to Pagetown, Morrow county, Ohio, where Mr. Morrison engaged in the mercantile business. In October of the same year, he removed to Mt. Gilead, county seat of Morrow county, and engaged in the same business. In April, 1852, he sold and moved to Mt. Vernon, same State; six weeks later went to Washington county where he owned some property, and engaged in the mercantile business. He remained there until March, 1855, when he sold and came west by way of the Ohio and Mississippi river steamers, landing at Muscatine, Iowa, April 16, 1855. After visiting with relatives and looking about the country for a time, he came with his family and effects, to Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, arriving May 13, 1855. Soon after his arrival he purchased

a saw-mill, containing a lath mill and one run of stone for grinding corn, being then the only place for doing such work nearer than Cedar Rapids and Iowa City. In the following June the mill was destroyed by fire. This was a serious loss to the country and to Mr. Harrison, financially; however, he did not lose courage but went to work to rebuild. He refused proffered aid, and forming a partnership, soon had his mill in running order, and also erected a store building in the south part of town, where he had purchased land and laid out Harrison's addition. In August he went to New York City, bought a stock of goods, and returning, engaged in the general mercantile business. After a few months he took in Ira Taylor, as a partner; they erected a store building east of the present site of the court house, moved their goods into it and continued in business until 1870. In 1871, Mr. Harrison, who was a large stock holder in the First National Bank of Tama City, engaged in the banking business in Toledo, under the firm name of Harrison, Hall & Warren, their institution being known as the Tama County Bank. This partnership was continued until January 1, 1876, when Messrs. Yeiser & Sterrett, land and loan agents, became his partners, under firm name of Harrison, Yeiser & Company. During that year they built the Toledo House and moved their business into the rooms now occupied by the Toledo City Bank, where they continued until the death of Mr. Yeiser, in December, 1877. The remaining partners closed up the business, paying off all the depositors, and the following spring sold the building to A. Phillips, and the bank-

ing business to Messrs. Wilder & Wieting. Since 1866, Mr. Harrison has devoted more or less of his time to fire and life insurance, and since quitting the banking business, has given his attention wholly to insurance, having worked various companies, and originated the Iowa Mutual Benefit Association which has its home office in Toledo, Iowa, and is working very successfully. He is also the originator of the Mutual Endowment Association of Toledo, Iowa, and is its Actuary and one of the Trustees.

This association is based upon the plan differing entirely from anything heretofore known. It is now in its infancy, but bids fair to become one of the most successful companies of its kind in the State. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison have been blessed with four children: Elvira, born in Delaware county, Ohio, February 14, 1844; married at Toledo, Iowa, October 19, 1876, to James A. Harrigan, born in Kingston, Canada, June 6, 1848, and who died of typhoid pneumonia, at Toledo, Iowa, February 15, 1879, leaving a son, James Corneal, born July 19, 1878; Louisa and Leander, twins, born December 14, 1848; the latter dying February 15, 1849; and William Henry, jr., born March 15, 1854, now engaged in business, at Toledo, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are members of the United Brethren church, having joined that denomination in 1874, by letter, from the M. E. church, of which they had long been members. He has been deeply interested in all things of a religious character, and has given most liberally of his means for the furtherance of the cause, and was for a number of years trustee and

class leader of the M. E. church. He gave largely toward the building of that church, probably in all about \$1,000. Since his connection with the United Brethren church, he has assisted that denomination to the extent of about \$1,200. He gave largely toward the court house, which was built mostly by the citizens of the town. His connection with the Toledo & Northwestern railroad shows marked perseverance, he having advocated the project when other substantial citizens of Toledo held back. Mr. Harrison was for several years Deputy United States Revenue Collector for Tama and Benton counties, serving with full satisfaction to all present concerned. He has always been a temperate man and a warm advocate of temperance principles. He was formerly a Whig; has voted with the Republican party since its organization. Mr. Harrison's life has not been the smoothest, by far; often has he met with severe financial reverses that would have palled most men; friends have deceived him and those in whom he trusted have shown themselves unworthy of confidence; but through it all, Mr. Harrison has remained true to his manhood, has forgiven where injustice was done, and has pursued the tenor of his way determined to make the best of whatever came.

W. F. Johnston was the second President of the Toledo & Northwestern Railroad Company, and acted in that capacity during the time the company was in active operation. A great deal of the success of the company was due to his management and efforts. He was born on the 20th day of April, 1833, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His father is

U. S. Johnston, an honored citizen of Toledo; his mother, Mary Keister, was a woman of most sterling qualities and a devoted Christian. She died in Toledo, March 5, 1878. U. S. Johnston and wife were the parents of three sons and six daughters. W. F. Johnston, subject of this sketch, when fourteen years of age, engaged to work as a laborer on a farm through the summer and attending school in the winter. He worked in this way to assist his parents, who were in limited circumstances, for three years, when he apprenticed out to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, following the same for five years. In 1852, in company with his father, he came west and spent the summer in viewing the country, stopping at different points and working at his trade to defray expenses. The following fall he returned to Pennsylvania, where he got employment as clerk in his uncle's store with no understanding as to what his wages should be. Upon quitting this position some time afterward, his uncle offered to furnish him money with which to come west and purchase land, the land or the proceeds to be divided equally; but the offer was not accepted. In the summer of 1856, in company with J. A. Keister, now Probate Judge of Blue Earth County, Minnesota, and G. R. Kemp, he went to Portage City, Wisconsin, where he remained until the following October, then went to Iowa City, working for a time at his trade and afterwards as clerk in a store. In March, 1858, he came to Toledo and purchased a stock of goods in company with H. Galley. They continued in partnership until the spring of 1868, when Mr. Galley sold his interest

and the company of W. F. Johnston & Co. was formed, consisting of W. F. Johnston, Wesley Johnston and C. C. Guilford. The firm continued in business until 1879, when W. F. Johnston purchased the entire stock and immediately sold out to W. S. Johnston and John A. Owens. Mr. Johnston has a wife and one child, his marriage occurring on the 21st day of September, 1858. His wife was Miss Maria J. Newcomber, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Methodist Church where all of the family worship. Mr. Johnston came to the county in limited circumstances, but by close attention to business and skillful management has accumulated a large estate, and is to-day the largest land owner in the county, his accumulated land property in the county amounting to over seven thousand acres. In 1881, he built a fine residence in the suburbs of Toledo at a cost of \$12,000; his barn is twenty-nine by thirty-four feet and cost \$2,000. Mr. Johnston was originally a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its warm supporters. In 1862 he was elected to the State Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major L. Clark, who desired to enter the U. S. service. Mr. Johnston was one of the incorporators of the Toledo Savings Bank and owner of the largest amount of stock until the fall of 1881. At the organization of the above institution he was elected Vice-President and has held the same ever since, being the present incumbent. He was also one of the incorporators and stockholders, and one of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Tama City. Mr. John-

ston was elected president of the Toledo and Northwestern rail road at the regular annual election in 1872, and held the position until 1879, at which time Mr. Albert Keep, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, was elected to take his place, Mr. Johnston being retained on the Board of Directors one year longer. Soon after the organization of the T. & N. W. Railway, he was elected by the board as a special committee to negotiate and purchase the iron and other supplies for building the road, and also, to make rates for the rolling stock, and later, to contract with the Chicago & Northwestern Company for connection, and such other operating or running arrangements as he might deem wise or advantageous to his own company. Mr. Johnston was very successful in these negotiations, and so skillful was the management of the road, that from the day it commenced running until the change of proprietors in the fall of 1879, it paid a ten per cent. annual dividend, and never incurred any indebtedness but that it could readily pay, and did pay. Mr. Johnston was very active in his connection with the road, and probably no one is entitled to more credit for working up the extension of the Toledo & Northwestern Railway than Mr. Johnston, he having persistently pushed the matter for several years, making trip after trip to Chicago to talk the matter up with prominent railroad officials. And possibly, through his and Major Clark's efforts alone, the public now receives the benefit of this great railroad; not that they built it, but that they they were the means of getting those interested who did. Another fact noticeable in this connection is, that the mil-

lions at present invested in the Toledo & Northwestern Railway are under the same constitution and regulations that were adopted by the original company, with the exception that now the proprietors have the right to build, operate and maintain branches running east and west, as well as north and south. In educational enterprises no one in the county has taken more interest, nor given more of time and money than W. F. Johnston. In 1871, he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, now one of the best, if not the leading college in the State. In 1877, he was elected one of the executive committee of the same college, and in 1880, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, all of which positions he now holds. Since his election to a position on the executive committee, Mr. Johnston has been closely identified with the management and interests of the college, and has donated over five thousand dollars to the institution, and also owns a five hundred dollar scholarship for the benefit of worthy indigent students. Mr. Johnston is also deeply interested in the success of Western College, Toledo, Iowa, being a member of the building and executive committees of that institution. Mr. Johnston has also given largely to the support of this college, being anxious to assist in making it one of the best and strongest institutions of learning in the State. He was, and is still, President of the Toledo Court-House Association, which built a good substantial court-house, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, and donated it to the county. Mr. Johnston was the first Mayor of Toledo, Iowa; was for several years one of the County Supervisors, and for

many years was connected with the School Board of Toledo. During the late war, he was appointed Draft Commissioner for Tama county. The enrollment and examinations were made, but the delinquent townships make their quota by furnishing men and the draft was unnecessary. At the Upper Iowa Conference of the M. E. Church held at Davenport, this State, in 1879, Mr. Johnston was elected one of the lay delegates to attend the General Conference of that church, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880. During the session of that conference, Mr. Johnston was a member of two standing committees—Educational and State of the Church, and was also a member of the special committee on the centennial of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member since the fall of 1856. Mr. Johnston is kind and considerate to all classes, is indulgent to a fault, and has sustained thereby many heavy financial losses. He is generous, giving freely and liberally to educational, benevolent, Christian and public enterprises. Mr. Johnston owns the farmer's elevator and was one of the builders of the Toledo elevator, being part owner of the last named. He was also one of the original owners of the town sites of Garwin and Gladbrook.

C. C. Whitten, who was General Superintendent of the T. & N. W. R. R., was born in Huron county, Ohio, on the 28th day of November, 1833. His parents were Alvin Whitten and Lo (Snow) Whitten, who emigrated to Huron county, Ohio, in about 1830. When C. C. was eighteen years of age he went to New York, where he was engaged in various occupations. In 1868, he came to Tama

county, and at the time of the construction of the Toledo and Northwestern R. R., he took an active part, and was elected by the stockholders as agent and superintendent, which position he filled until the road was purchased by the Northwestern company. He was immediately appointed by that company as right-of-way agent, which office he has filled with complete satisfaction to the company and credit to himself. Mr. Whitten since coming to the county has accumulated a competency, now owning one thousand acres of valuable land in Spring Creek township, besides considerable town property along the Toledo & Northwestern line of railroad. He was married, December 25, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Stacy. Mr. and Mrs. Whitten have been blessed with three children—Emma, Minnie and Loa.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN
R. R.

The Pacific division of this railroad, or as it is usually called, the "Vinton Branch" was constructed from Vinton to Traer, in Tama county, in 1873. Traer remained the terminus of the road until 1881, when it was built westward through Hardin county and Northwestern Iowa. The road enters Tama county by way of section 13, of Clark township, bears to the north of west, crosses the townships of Clark, Perry, Buckingham, Grant, and enters Grundy county.

According to the statement of the Secretary of State for the year 1883, the length and assessed value of the Pacific division of the B. C. R. & N. R. R. in Tama county, showed 18.05 miles, valued at \$57,360. This is divided among the townships as follows:

In Clark township, outside of the incorporated town of Dysart, there are five miles assessed at \$16,000.

Town of Dysart, 1 mile, assessed at \$3200.

Perry township, exclusive of Traer, 3.8 miles, assessed at \$12,160.

Town of Traer, 1.15 miles, assessed at \$3,680.

Buckingham township, 2.5 miles, assessed at \$8,000.

Grant township, 4.6 miles, assessed at \$4,720.

There are two stations on the line in Tama county, Dysart, and Traer.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAIL-
WAY.

This is one of the leading railway thoroughfares of the United States, and its lines reach back and forth over the whole Northwest in a network of iron, having the greatest number of miles owned by any one corporation in the world. The "Council Bluffs Line" of this road was constructed through Tama county in 1881. It was completed to Elberon in October, 1881. It was speedily pushed on southwest, through Tama City, Manning and to Council Bluffs.

This road enters Tama county by way of section 13, in York township, crosses York, Otter Creek, Tama, the southeastern part of Indian Village, the northeastern part of Highland and enters Marshall county. There are five stations on the line in Tama county—Elberon, Vining, Gladstone, Tama City and Potter.

The number of miles and assessed value of this road for the year 1883, in the various townships, was as follows:

In York township, 6.86 miles, assessed at \$14,543.

In Otter Creek, 7.08 miles, assessed at \$15,009.

In Tama township, outside of Tama City, 5.03 miles, assessed at \$10,663.

Tama City, 1.03 miles, assessed at \$2,183.

Indian Village township, 3.42 miles, assessed at \$7,250.

Highland township, 2.9 miles, assessed at \$6,148.

This makes a total of twenty-six and thirty-two one-hundredths miles in the county, on which the assessed value is \$55,798.

WISCONSIN, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

The company organized for the purpose of building this road was the Iowa Improvement Company, and came into existence in 1880, with C. C. Gilman as President. The intention was to construct a railway line from Kansas City to McGregor, diagonally across the State. Work was commenced in 1881, and up to May, 1883, the company had completed and in operation forty-five miles of road, extending from Marshalltown to Hudson. It passes through the northwestern part of Tama county, crossing the Toledo & Northwestern railroad at Gladbrook. The only town of importance on the line in Tama county is Gladbrook.

This road is usually known under the name of "The Diagonal."

PROJECTED RAILROADS.

The first railroad which was projected to run through Tama county was the Iowa Central Air Line. It has already received due attention.

The Iowa Central Railroad was the next scheme for a railroad that failed. The company was organized in 1864 at Oskaloosa, which place was to be headquarters. The object was to construct a road from Albia to Cedar Falls, by way of Oskaloosa and Toledo. The project met with decided favor. A good deal of private subscription was secured in Tama and the county voted an appropriation of \$40,000 to aid in the construction of the road through the county. The company commenced collecting private subscriptions at once and began grading. From Toledo to the north line of the county a grade was almost finished, costing about \$35,000. At the January session of the Board of Supervisors of the county, in 1866 it was decided that the appropriation which had been voted the company should be paid in three equal yearly installments. It had been anticipated that an injunction would be asked to restrain the collection of the taxes or payment of the bonus, and the bonds and orders had barely been issued when, in March, 1866, the injunction was granted restraining all payment of taxes, bonds or orders. In the meantime, as soon as the bonds and orders had been issued by the county, the railroad company began disposing of them. As an inducement for the citizens to purchase, it was offered that every one who would purchase a county order or warrant should have, in addition to such warrant or order, a like amount of railroad stock. This took like wild fire and the warrants were mostly taken up by citizens. Those who at once went to the county treasury and had them cashed were lucky, for it was but a short time until the injunction

restrained the redemption of them as stated. The injunction was granted upon the grounds that the county had no right to levy such tax. After this the company was somewhat crippled and struggled to get along, but failed. Finally in about 1867, President Gilman, of the Central Iowa Railroad Company began negotiations with this company and purchased the road bed and right of way of this line in Poweshiek county and south to Oskaloosa and Albia. This cut the line in two, and the Central Iowa Railroad laid their track on the old line as far north as Grinnell, when it turned westward and passed north, through Marshall county. Thus ended Tama county's hope for the Iowa Central.

A few years later a company was organized at Grinnell, as the Grinnell, Cedar Falls and Winona Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing and operating a line of railway from Grinnell over the grading of the old Iowa Central road to Cedar Falls, and from there to Winona,

Minnesota. A good deal of work was done to get taxes voted, and with some success; but the aid and backing which they expected from the Central of Iowa Company was not forthcoming, and the project died a natural death. In Tama county the townships of Howard, Crystal and Perry voted aid to the company, and when the scheme fell through Perry township transferred her bounty to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, while the others allowed their proposed bonus to "outlaw."

In 1873 a corporation was formed for building the Peoples' Narrow Gauge Railroad of Iowa. The survey commenced in May, of the year named. In Tama county the proposed line was to run from near the centre on the west line of Spring Creek township, to, or near Union Grove, from there east along or near the south line of Crystal, Perry and Clark townships. The project soon fell through.



CHAPTER XX.

BUCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

This is a full congressional township, comprising township 86, north range 14, west of the fifth principal meridian. It is located in the northern tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by Black Hawk county, on the west by Grant township, on the south by Perry and on the east Geneseo. The surface is rolling. The soil is of a good productive quality and many of the farmers are turning their attention to stock raising. It is well watered by numerous small streams. Twelve Mile Creek, a "remarkably crooked stream," enters from Grant by way of section 30, flows east across the township and leaves after crossing section 24. Rock Creek enters the township from the north in two streams which unite on section 2, then flowing through sections 11 and 14, makes confluence with Twelve Mile Creek on section 23. Wolf Creek enters from Perry township on the south, and flowing through sections 35 and 36, makes exit toward the east, on 25. There is some timber along these streams, and in the eastern part of the township there is quite a large grove called "The Forks." There is a small grove on section 28, called "Jaqua's Grove." Some of the very best of farms with most substantial improvements are found here,

and as a stock raising township it ranks among the best.

SETTLEMENT.

The early development of a township depends much upon the character of its first settlers. As a rule in new countries, the first settlers are not the men to subdue any great part of the soil, or make much advance toward permanent improvement. They seem in many instances to only open the way for men of more energy and enterprise. Buckingham township seems to be an exception to this rule, for most of her earliest settlers although some of them made a bad record, were men of industry, energy and perseverance, and consequently it flourished from the beginning, and its settlement was rapid and substantial.

The first man to cast his lot here was Norman L. Osborn, who came in January, 1852, and claimed the southeast quarter of section 26. After a few months he sold this claim to Mr. Dunkle, and removing to what is now Perry township claimed the northeast quarter of section 10. In 1853, he sold that claim to Giles and Ira Taylor and entered the northwest quarter of the same section, where he broke several acres and built a log house. Here he remained about two years, then



Mr. H. Harrison

sold out to Stephen Klingaman and again sought a new field for speculation. He was in Missouri at last accounts. The same year David Dean and family came to the county and claimed the southwest quarter of section 27. His son Ira, entered the southeast quarter of section 28, and the other son, Lude, the northeast of section 33. They all sold out in 1855 and went west. One of the sons is now at Goldfield, Wright county, where he keeps a grocery store and meat market.

John Connelly, a native of Ireland, came here in 1852, and entered the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 36. He afterwards murdered his wife, was arrested, but finally escaped and has not been heard of since. The details of this murder may be found in the chapter on "Events of Interest."

Patrick Casey, a native of Ireland, came this same year and settled on section 25. In 1854, he sold his farm and went to Geneseo, where he lived a few years, then removed to Kansas and enlisted in the army. He was discharged on account of disability, and returned to Kansas where he was employed by the Government to guard military stores. While in the discharge of these duties he was shot by a guerilla, who was taken by the crowd and hung to a tree. Mr. Casey's family now live in Kansas.

Otto Story came with the Deans and made a claim on section 33. He did not prove up his land, but sold out in 1854, and went to Wright county.

Mr. Sprigmore came in 1852, and claimed the southwest quarter of section 26 where he remained a short time and then went to Cedar county.

Alonzo Helm, who came here with the Helm family, claimed the southeast quarter of section 36 and remained a few years when he sold out and left.

Alfred Wood came here in the fall of 1853 and entered land, after which he returned to Illinois and spent the winter. In the following spring he started on his return with his family in a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, crossing the Mississippi river at Port Byron. They were nine days on the road.

Alfred Wood is a native of Massachusetts, born at Ashfield, in Franklin county, February 26, 1814. He lived on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he removed to North Adams and worked in the print mills of that place. In 1834, he started west, making the long and tedious journey to Cook county, Illinois, before stopping. He remained a short time in Chicago, which place at that date contained little else than a grocery store and the barracks where the United States soldiers were quartered, and then went on to the DuPage river, where he engaged in farming until the summer of 1835, when he removed to Rock River. There he was engaged until the following spring in driving a supply wagon for an Indian trading post from that place to Chicago, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, after which he engaged in farming until 1841. During that year he, in company with his brother Dexter, erected a mill on Rock creek, near where Fenton Station on the C., B. & Q. railroad now stands. They operated the mill nine years, then sold it and Alfred removed to Erie, Illinois, where he entered two hundred and forty acres of land and began tilling the soil

once more. During the second year of his settlement there his land was flooded and his crops lost. In 1853, he sold that property and came to Iowa for the purpose of settlement. He selected land in this county, in what is now section 30, Buckingham township. After making his selection he returned to Illinois, and in the spring of 1854 removed with his family to this county, but lived for one year in Perry township before settling on his present place in Buckingham township. Upon his arrival here, Mr. Wood moved into a log cabin owned by John Connell, in Perry township, and there lived until the fall of that year, when he erected the first frame house in Perry township and moved his family into it. Subsequently he had the same house placed on his land in Buckingham township. In 1855, he erected the house in which he now resides. December 18, 1844, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Betsey A. Moorehouse, of Pen Yan, New York. She bore him four children, of whom one, Charles, is now living, and died July 20, 1855. June 11, 1857, he was married to Sevena Bevan, a native of England. They have been blessed with nine children, seven of whom are now living: John A., Lorenzo E., W. T. Sherman, Albert G., Arthur, Sevena B. and Frederick. Their son Franklin was born October 23, 1862, and died July 4, 1876. He was struck by lightning and instantly killed; his father, who was with him, was prostrated by the same stroke, but soon recovered to find his son lying on the ground near by, dead. Theodore was born September 22, 1877, and died January 15, 1881.

J. T. Ames became a settler of Buck-

ingham township in 1854, purchasing and entering land on sections 13 and 23, where he has since made his home. He is one of the largest farmers in this part of the county and is a prominent and respected citizen.

Leander and Theodore Clark came here from Huron county, Ohio, in May 1854, traveling on the cars as far as Davenport, which was then the terminus of the road, there they purchased horses and came from that point on horseback. Leander bought eighty acres of land in township 86, range 14, which is now within the limits of Buckingham, and the west half of the south-east quarter of section 25. Twenty acres of this land was improved prairie and the balance timber. After making this purchase he went to Wisconsin and bought three yoke of oxen, a wagon and a breaking plow, and returned to Tama county. He then bought and entered about a thousand acres of land in the neighborhood of his first purchase, a part of which was in township 86, range 13, now Geneseo township, and commenced breaking in that township on section 30. In 1855, he built a saw-mill on Wolf Creek on the land first purchased. In 1857, he was elected County Judge and moved to Toledo. In 1860, he returned to his farm, and in 1861 was elected to the Legislature. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 24th regiment, Iowa Volunteers and was mustered in as Captain, afterward he was promoted to the rank of Major. He has made his home at Toledo since the close of the war.

Theodore returned to Ohio without buying any land, but returned in the fall and entered land on section 31, in township 86

north, range 13 west, now known as Geneseo. In 1857, he purchased a half interest in his brothers' mill, and in the spring of 1858, returned to Ohio and was married, after which he again returned and moved into a house he had previously commenced near the mill. In the fall of that year he moved his house to his land in Geneseo, where he made his home until November, 1877. He then went to Texas on account of his health, and returning the following spring bought land in Traer and erected a house, where he lives at the present time.

Dr. W. A. Daniel who came with the Woods brothers in 1852, and had made his home with them, came to this township in 1855, with his brothers Henry and Jacob and settled on section 33. Henry is now in the furniture trade at Waterloo, where he is doing a good business. Jacob is in Denver, Colorado, where he is keeping the Columbia Hotel.

Fred Church, a native of York State, settled on section 32. He sold out in 1856 and went to Wisconsin. He was afterward a member of the Legislature of that State, and is now dead.

Varnum Helm was another of the early settlers. He was a native of Rhode Island. At quite an early day he left his native State and pushed to the frontier. He remained but a short time in one place, for as soon as the country commenced to settle he would sell out and seek another home farther west. He came from Benton county in 1853, and settled on section 36, in this township. After remaining a few years, although an old man, he became restless and dissatisfied, settlers coming in made him again desirous of

seeking another home in the western wilds, and consequently, he concluded to again sell out and journey toward the setting sun. But his wife refused to make another move in that direction, having had all the experience in pioneer life desirable. Not being able to persuade her to accompany him he divided the property and journeyed on alone, but soon returned and lived here with his family for a time, then exchanged his land for a farm in Black Hawk county, to which place he moved and was living at last accounts.

Robert Granger, another settler of 1854, a native of England, came here from Lake county, Illinois, and entered the west half of the southeast quarter of section 36, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the same section. He improved his land and lived there until 1874, when he bought a residence in Traer, moved there and yet remains, having rented his farm.

Another native of England, John G. Scott, came in 1854, and settled on section 34. He deserted his family a few years later and went to California. His wife married again and now lives in Missouri.

T. Shiner, formerly from Virginia, came from Illinois, and located on section 34, where he lived until 1868, when he sold out and went to Missouri.

William Gordon, a native of Paisley, Scotland, came from Connecticut to Buckingham township in 1854, with his family, and settled on section 33. He remained there until 1878, when he removed to Traer, where he died in 1881. His wife died in 1864. Four of his children, William, Janet, Jane and Allen came to Iowa

with him. William died February 27, 1859; Allen died December 18, 1877; Janet is the wife of Dr. Wesley A. Daniel, of Buckingham. and Jane is the wife of Robert McCormack.

Another Englishman, John Byworth, came here in 1854, and entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 34. He received an injury while helping to build a bridge on the southwest quarter of section 34, from which he never fully recovered. In 1868, he sold out and removed to Missouri, where he now lives.

George Lyman of New York, was a settler of 1854, and selected the east half of the southeast quarter of section 33. In 1855, he sold to W. A. Daniel and went to Franklin county.

Henry Van Vliet, a Vermonter, came to this township in 1854, and entered the east half of the southwest quarter of section 36. In 1859, he moved to Perry township, where he now lives.

Eli Eldridge came the year following—1855—and bought land on section 25, where he lived a few years and removed to Grant township. He enlisted in the army and died at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, in 1863.

Gamaliel Jaqua, a native of Ohio, arrived in the fall of 1855 in company with four others. They came with team and wagon, crossing the river at Rock Island, and bought land on sections 28 and 33, then he returned to Ohio, came back in 1856, and the spring of 1857, built a house and moved in with his family. He is an influential man, has filled both township and county offices, and at the present time is editing a newspaper in Traer. His father-

in-law, L. H. Thomas, came in the fall of 1856, and settled on Mr. Jaqua's place, where he still lives.

J. T. Ames, formerly from Massachusetts, came here from Wisconsin in 1854, and selected land on sections 14 and 23, and the following spring moved here with his family, and now lives on section 23. He is among the largest farmers in the county. William C. Reed came with him and bought land on section 24. In 1866, he sold his farm and removed to Grinnell. He now lives in Caldwell county, Missouri.

George Klingamon, formerly from Pennsylvania, came here with his family in 1855, and finally settled on section 30, where he died in 1879. His widow now occupies the old homestead.

George Klingamon was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1824. He was the son of a carpenter and when quite young learned that trade. In 1842 he removed to Ohio, settling on a farm in Auglaize county, and subsequently was married to Miss Mary Tam, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio. They were blessed with two children. In 1854, he made a short trip to Iowa, and during the spring of 1855, removed with his family to this State. He purchased land on section 30, Buckingham township, Tama county, but did not settle on it until two years later. They spent the first year with Alfred Wood, and the next year lived on Leander Clark's farm. In 1857, they settled on their own place, where the wife and daughter remained, while the following year Mr. Klingamon went to California to seek his fortune. He worked in the mines and quartz mills of

that State two years, and then returned to his home where he remained until 1863, when he again went west, but this time chose the territory of Montana as the field of his labor. There he followed mining three years, after which he returned to Buckingham township and devoted the rest of his life to farming. He died June 12, 1879, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Their daughter Mary died in infancy, and Lizzie, who was born in Ohio, January 28, 1846, died January. 30, 1876. Before her marriage to B. F. Noll, January 5, 1865, she had been a teacher. At her death she left three children—George T., Mary E. and Celia T. Mary E. lives with her grandmother, while the others are with their father in Nebraska.

George Kober settled in Buckingham, in 1855, and remained until the time of his death. He was born in Germany, March 17, 1830, and died at his home in this county, April 28, 1873. He was an upright and honest man, and his untimely death was deeply deplored by all who had known him. Mr. Kober received a good education in his native country, where he lived until he was twenty-two years of age. He then came to the United States and settled in South Britain, Connecticut, where he was employed in farming until 1855, when he came to Iowa and settled in Buckingham township of this county. He rented land until 1859, at which time he purchased a farm on section 34. His marriage with Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Robert Granger, occurred in November of that year. They were blessed with seven children, six of whom are now living: Hattie

A., Mary E., Elias F., John G., Sarah J., and Emma A. After marriage, Mr. Kober settled on his farm, and there lived until 1861, when he sold it, and purchased the south east quarter of the same section, upon which he lived until the time of his death.

His brother, John Kober, was born in Germany, June 6, 1843. During 1857 he came to America and settled in the State of Connecticut, where, for some years, he farmed through the summer and attended school winters. In 1862 he came to Tama county, Iowa, and in May of 1874, married his brothers' widow. They have three children: Theodore, Amelia and Frank.

Joseph Keeler, a native of the State of New York, arrived in 1855 and purchased the south half of section 11, and the north half of section 14, for which he paid \$2 per acre. In 1859, he sold to the Cummings brothers and removed to Kansas.

Daniel C. Ladd was a settler of 1855. He is a son of John and Nancy Ladd, and was born in Delaware county, New York, August 21, 1828. His youth was spent in school and on his father's farm. He continued to live with his parents until 1853, when he was married, March 24, to Miss Jeannette George, of that county. During 1855 he came to this State for the purpose of finding a good location for a future home. The summer of that year was spent with J. T. Ames, of Buckingham township, and before returning to New York that fall, he had entered a quarter section of land in that township. In the spring of 1856, he removed with his family to this county and spent the first year with Mr. Ames. The following spring he purchased land on section 13

where he has since made his home Mr. Ladd has erected on his place good farm buildings and in every way has made it a comfortable home for himself and family. He is engaged in stock raising and dairying, and we must add that his wife has the reputation of being one of the best butter-makers in the State. At the fair held in Milwaukee by the Union Dairy Association, in December of 1882, she received first premium for the best tub of June butter; also, the first premium for the best butter made in Iowa, and the second premium for the second best tub of August butter. They have three children: John T., William J. and George D.

George McKelvey came here in 1856, and made his selection on the north half of the southwest quarter of section 2, where he broke some land, built a board shanty with a bark roof in which he lived until 1859, when he caught the gold fever and started for Pike's Peak. He now lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

Joshua C. Wood settled in Tama county in 1852, and became a settler of Buckingham township in 1856, by locating on section 33, where he still lives. He is a son of Lyman and Nancy (Heckathorn) Wood, and was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, February 1, 1827. Two years after his birth his parents removed to Hocking county, where his father died in 1839. In 1843 they located in Mercer county, remaining there until 1852, when they came to Tama county, Iowa. They settled in township 85, range 14, (now called Perry township), and there lived together until 1856. October 6th, of that year, the subject of this sketch was married

to Miss Elizabeth Kyle, and immediately came to Buckingham township and settled on section 33, where he has since resided. Mr. Wood has improved his land and erected a good set of farm buildings. His wife died in 1857, and the following year he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah McKune. They have one son living, Francis W., and have an adopted daughter, Olive May. Mr. Wood is a man who possesses many warm friends and has held a number of the township offices.

John Galt, an old settler of Buckingham township, came here in 1856, directly from Ayleshire, Scotland, where he was born in July of 1810. He lived on a farm until fifteen years of age and then began learning the blacksmith trade. After serving an apprenticeship of three and a half years, he worked as journeyman two years and then set up in business for himself at Pound land, Colmonell Parish. There he remained in business until 1856, when he left his native land for America. He landed in New York city on the 4th of July, and from there came directly to Tama county, Iowa, and settled in Buckingham township. Mr. Galt was married, in 1834, to Miss Janet Wilson, who has borne him six children, three of whom are now living: David, Jane and Elizabeth. The eldest, David, was born in 1836. He received his education in the public schools of Scotland, and at fifteen years of age began learning his father's trade, which he afterwards worked at there until he left that country with his parents. In 1857, he opened a blacksmith shop in Buckingham township, but a year later, closed it, and embarked in farming, which occupa-

tion he followed until 1863, when he went to Manchester, Iowa, where he worked in a machine shop seven years. At the end of that time he returned to Buckingham township and settled on a farm, which he had previously purchased, on section 32. He now owns three hundred acres of land and is extensively engaged in stock raising. His marriage with Miss Mary McCormick occurred in 1869. They have been blessed with five children—Neil, Grace, Esme, Flora and Archibald.

John Hankerson came from Illinois, in 1856, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 3. In 1866, he sold out and returned to Illinois. He now lives in Kansas.

Adin Antrim, a native of Clinton county, Ohio, came in 1856, from Illinois and purchased land on section 34. He came here with a two-horse team, five extra horses and eighteen head of cattle. He lived for some time in a sod house using his wagon cover for a roof. He improved the place and lived there until 1880, when he retired from his farm and purchased a residence in Traer, where he now lives.

John D. Lutzo, a German, came here in 1856, from Wisconsin and settled on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section fourteen. In 1870, he left for parts unknown. He used to ride on the back of an ox when making a trip to any place.

Dan Burmison came this season from Indiana and located on the northwest quarter of section 13. In 1860, he sold out and moved away.

Onesiphorus Gravatt was a pioneer of

1857, locating in Buckingham during that year. He was born in Surrey, England, October 20, 1826. He lived on the farm and went to the country school until thirteen years old, when he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. He served two and a half years and then worked as a journeyman about two years; then finding that it affected his lungs, he quit the business. At twenty years of age he went to the city of London, where he was employed by an asphalt company one year, and then received a commission as a police officer of the city. In February of 1850, he resigned, and the following April set sail for America. He landed in New York city, and immediately proceeded to Mercer county, Ohio, where, in August, 1851, he bought a piece of timber land which he cleared and cultivated. In 1856, he visited Iowa to see the country and selected Tama county as his future home. He then returned to Ohio, and in 1857, sold his farm in that State and came to Tama county, arriving on the 23d of September. He purchased a house and lot in Buckingham village, and rented land of Jonas Wood which he began farming. In 1860, he bought eighty acres on section 27 and the following year settled on it. Since that time he has added about five hundred acres to the first farm and has greatly improved the whole. During 1877, he erected the residence in which he now lives. In 1850, Mr. Gravatt was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Howick, who was born in Sussex, England, September 23, 1825. Nine children were born to them—Albert, Basilia, Carlisle, Mary A., Florella, Luella, Laura May, Cornelia and William V. The husband

and children were called to mourn the loss of the wife and mother December 22, 1877.

In 1859, Thomas Cummings, in company with his four sons, became a settler of Buckingham township, coming from Pennsylvania. The father, and son Anthony, lived here until the time they died, and two sons, Martin and John are still residents of the township. They were prominent factors in the development of this vicinity, and sketches of each are here presented.

Thomas Cummings, deceased, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, 1794. He was married in 1821, to Miss Mary Caffery, also a native of county Mayo. They were blessed with seven children, six of whom grew to manhood. The wife and mother died in Ireland, in 1848. In 1852, Mr. Cummings joined three of his sons who had come to America some years previous. He settled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1859, then came in company with his sons, to Tama county, Iowa. He settled in Buckingham township and there lived until his death, which occurred in December of 1866.

His eldest son, Anthony Cummings, deceased, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, April 27, 1822. His education was partially acquired in the public school, and afterwards completed by six terms at a select school in his native parish. In 1848, he emigrated to America. The ship landed him at Quebec and he remained in Canada until August of the following year, when he crossed over to the United States, and located in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. There he was employed by a Pennsylvania coal company

as weigh master. In 1850, he sent sufficient money to Ireland to enable two of his brothers to join him in America; two years later, the three sent back money that their father and three remaining brothers might cross the ocean. In 1850, Anthony's employers opened a union store and selected him to take charge of it. His marriage with Miss Ann Neiry occurred in 1851. During 1859, in company with his father and three brothers, he came to Iowa for the purpose of making a permanent home. They settled in Tama county, buying land on sections eleven and fourteen, of Buckingham township. Until 1860, they all lived together in a log house, on section eleven. However, during that year, they erected a frame house on the same section, and into it his father and two brothers moved. The subject of this sketch continued to live in the pioneer log cabin until 1861, when he removed into a frame house which he had built on section 14. Three years later he erected another frame house on the same section, to which he made additions and in which his widow now lives. Of his family, there are nine children living: Thomas, Mary A., Rose D., Francis, John, Kate, Eunice, Albert and Lizzie. His widow owns five hundred acres of land, all of which is under improvement. Mr. Cummings enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community and held several offices of trust in the township. He died at his home in Buckingham township, Tama county, on the 16th of April, 1883. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father O'Brien, in the Catholic Church at Lincoln, Black Hawk county, this State. The



A. Cummings

funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Scallan, of Waterloo. The deceased was a member of the church at Lincoln, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at that place.

Martin Cummings, son of Thomas Cummings, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, in 1830, and was there raised to agricultural pursuits. In 1852, Mr. Cummings came to America, landing at New York city on the 4th of July. He went from there to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in mining one year; then went to Illinois, where he was employed in laying track on the Rock Island railroad and later on the C. A. & St. L. railroad. In 1855, he started for California. He left New York city March 5, went by way of the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in San Francisco on the 28th day of the same month. He followed mining in California until November, 1858; then returned to New York; thence to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until January, 1859. At this time he came to Tama county, Iowa, with his father and brothers and located land in Buckingham township, where he now lives on a finely improved farm. Mr. Cummings was married, in 1865, to Miss Jane Eagan, who has borne him eight children: Mary J., Catharine E., Thomas, Rosa A., Margaret, Elizabeth, John J. and James M.

John Cummings, fourth son of Thomas Cummings, was born in Ireland, March 4, 1853. Mr. Cummings made his home in his native country until 1850, when he came to America and joined his brother Anthony in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mining near Scrant-

ton. Here he remained until 1854, when he went to Illinois and engaged in laying railroad iron near Joliet. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Cummings went to New York city, from whence he started to California by way of the Isthmus. There he followed mining until the fall of 1858, when he returned to the Eastern States. In 1859, in company with his brothers he came West, and located land in Buckingham township, Tama county, Iowa, on sections 11 and 14. He now lives on section 11 and like his brothers has been very successful as a farmer, owning four hundred acres of improved land. Mr. Cummings was married, in 1870, to Miss Hannah Barrett, a native of Ireland. They have been blessed with seven children: Mary, Ann, Ellen, Barbara, Kate, Thomas and Eunice.

J. V. B. Greene, a native of the Empire State, became a settler of this township in 1861. He is still a resident of Buckingham, residing on section 34. He was born in Rensselaer county, New York, February 22, 1833. When he was but three years old his parents removed to Jefferson county of the same State. He was reared on a farm and received an academic education at the academy at Rodman village, and at Dexter Academy in Madison county. In 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Philinda Hosmer, of Jefferson county. During 1861, he came to Iowa and settled in Tama county, buying land on section 34 of Buckingham township, as stated. Mr. Greene's farm is now under a high state of cultivation and much beauty is added to the whole place by a large number of shade and ornamental trees which have been set out

by himself. A large barn and other necessary farm buildings have been erected, including his present residence, which was built in 1874. He has two children, Fred. J. and Emma L.

After this year, 1861, the arrivals came in more rapidly, and in this connection, it is only possible to give a few of the most prominent of those who came, and are still here.

During the year 1864, among the arrivals were Norman Draper and John G. Nichols, who are both still living in the township.

Norman Draper settled in Tama county during 1864, and from the time of his settlement until 1867, he lived in township 86, range 15, now known as Grant township. In that year, 1867, he settled on his present location, having previously purchased 80 acres of land there. He has since bought land adjoining his original purchase, and at present owns a farm of 240 acres, which is improved and contains a fine grove and apple orchard. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in Summit county of that State, February 19, 1832. His youth was spent on the farm and his education was received in the district schools. In 1852, he removed to Winnebago county, Illinois, where he lived until his settlement in Iowa, in 1864. Mr. Draper was married on the 4th of July 1859, to Miss Catherine Noll, a native of Pennsylvania. They have been blessed with five children—Alma J., Elmer N., Lewis E., Bertie H. and Willis N.

John G. Nichols is a native of New York, born in Rensselaer county, May 10, 1820. He remained in his native county until he was twenty-five years of age,

then moved to Jefferson county and purchased a farm in Adams township, where he lived but a short time, then bought property in La Fargeville and moved to that place. In 1857, he came west to sell machinery, and the same year purchased land in Geneseo township, Tama county, Iowa. He then traveled for two years through Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, returning at the expiration of that time to New York, where he resumed farming. In 1867, he returned to Tama county, purchasing land in Buckingham township, on section 27, where he has since lived, engaged in farming. His farm is well improved, and he has erected a good set of buildings, hauling the lumber from Cedar Falls. Mr. Nichols was married January 30, 1846, to Miss Cornelia Green, daughter of Joseph Green, of Jefferson county, New York. They have but one child living—Horace. A daughter, Helen M., born to them September 30, 1853, died October 5, 1876.

James Philp settled on his present farm in the northwestern part of Buckingham township in 1865, at which time that section of the county was one unbroken prairie. He was born in Cornwall, England, December 20, 1827. His youth was spent in school and on the farm until seventeen years of age, at which time he became engaged in mining. He followed that occupation in his native country three years, and in 1848, emigrated to America. He spent the first year in this country in working in the lead mines of Hazel Green, Wisconsin, after which he removed to Illinois, and spent two years in the coal mines, situated seven miles east of the city of St. Louis. Mr. Philp then pro-

ceeded to Canada, where he followed farming until his removal to this county, in 1865. His farm lies on section 8, and is now well improved and contains a fine grove. The subject of our sketch was married, in 1857, to Miss Ann Harper, a native of Whitley county, Canada. Nine children have been born to them—Walter, Elizabeth A., Maggie, Mary L., Stephen J., Effie M., George F., Joseph J. and Bessie M. Maggie was born October 28, 1862, and died September 20, 1869. Joseph was born March 19, 1874, and died March 27, 1875.

Eber C. Farnham also settled in Buckingham township in 1865. His first purchase was 80 acres of land on section 13, a part of which had been improved; he has since added largely to it, owning at the present time 400 acres all of which is under improvement. In May, 1881, his dwelling house was destroyed by fire, therefore the following summer he erected his present residence. He is a son of Elisha and Sarah Farnham, and was born in Thompsons county, New York, October 27, 1816. While yet a small boy Mr. Farnham's parents removed to that part of New York State, which is now known as Genesee county. There his father cleared a farm and continued to improve it until 1833, when he sold all of his property and removed to Lapeer county, Michigan, where they were also very early settlers. The subject of this sketch lived with his parents but two years in Michigan, when his health failed and he returned to New York, where he resumed his trade, that of a carpenter, which he had learned in that State previous to going west. Five years later he went to Michigan again, and was

there married in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Cavel of Monroe county, New York. During 1857, he removed to Wisconsin and purchased a farm in Walworth county. In 1859, he sold his home in that State, and made the journey to Minnesota, buying government land in Utica township of Winona county, which he improved and sold just previous to his settlement in Iowa. He has four children—Carey C., Ward M., George L. and Laury A. Mr. Farnhams' parents are still living in Lapeer county, Michigan, where they settled fifty years ago.

John Fleming, one of the early land owners of Tama county, was born June 29, 1800. He was joined in wedlock, April 26, 1826, with Miss Mary Wills. Eight children were born to them, seven sons and one daughter. The youngest son died in infancy; the daughter is married and lives in Kansas; three of the sons are residents of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and three of Tama county, Iowa. Mr. Fleming made his first visit to Tama county, in May of 1854, at which time he bought land in township 86, range 14. He continued to reside in Pennsylvania until 1861, though from the time of the first visit here until his settlement in this State, he made Tama county a yearly visit. In 1861, his son James accompanied him west, and together they completed the erection of a house on his land, on section 23, in the neighborhood of what is called Five Mile Grove. The same summer, the subject of our sketch with two others, organized the first Sabbath school in this vicinity, of which he was superintendent until the time of his death, May 25, 1868. His remains were carried back to Penn-

sylvania by his son, and interred in Kishacoquillas cemetery, in Mifflin county. His son, John W., is a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade. He was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1837. His early life was spent on a farm, but when fifteen years of age his knee was accidentally injured to such an extent that he was unfitted, for the time, for farm work, and therefore, about a year later, was apprenticed to an uncle who was a carpenter and cabinet maker, to learn that trade. He worked with him a few months and then went to Ohio, when he followed his trade four years. From that State, he removed to Philadelphia, where he received lessons in wood carving, drafting and finishing for some time, and then proceeded to Wooster, Ohio, where he continued his lessons. Later, he returned to his native county, where he started in business for himself, as cabinet maker and builder of fine carriages. While pursuing that occupation his health became precarious and his physician advised a change; therefore, he sold his property and business in that county, and in 1866 came to Iowa, settling in Grant township on land belonging to his father. He was one of the commissioners appointed to organize the town, and the first two years after said organization was County Supervisor from there. In 1876, he came to Buckingham township, purchasing a farm on section 26, and three years later erected the house in which he now lives, doing the work himself and also manufacturing the furniture in it. In 1882, he built his barn. His marriage with Miss Jane E. Fleming occurred in 1866. They have been blessed with six

children: William R., Mary J., Annie W., Joseph M., Mabel and John L.

Henry E. Davis, eldest son of Henry W. Davis (deceased), was born in Delaware county, New York, December 25, 1846. His father died January 19, 1855. During 1861, his mother, with her two sons, removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where they lived until 1866, when they came to Iowa. They settled in Buckingham township, Tama county, and bought land on section 2, which had been entered by William McKelvey. The subject of this sketch has since improved the land and erected on it good farm buildings. His marriage with Miss Mary E., daughter of Isaac Stater, of Ogle county, Illinois, occurred in 1868. Four children blessed the union: Lena May, Homer H., Nellie J. and Elmer I. Mr. Davis' mother lives with him.

Henry A. Owens, the second son of William and Phoebe Owens, is a native of Indiana, having been born in Columbus, Bartholomew county, of that State, September 20, 1844. His father was a farmer and died when Henry was but ten years old. In 1866, the family came to Iowa and settled in Tama county. Shortly after, Henry bought some wild land on section 22, of Buckingham township, and immediately began making improvements. During the years that have intervened, he has set out shade and ornamental trees, as well as a large number of apple trees, from which he gathers a liberal supply of fruit every year. In 1875, he built his present frame residence. On the 29th of March, 1876, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Elvira Jaqua, a daughter of

Gamaliel Jaqua. They have three children: Clinton R., Gamaliel W. and Lucretia.

Anthony Staveley was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1832, and remained there till he was twenty-four years old. His youthful days were spent in school and on the farm. He left England in 1857, and settled in Canada, where he engaged in farming, and after an experience of several years of failure in crops he became dissatisfied, and sold his farm. He came to Iowa in 1866, and settled in Tama county, Buckingham township, and purchased a small farm of eighty acres. Since then he has been very successful, and has added other lands, making a total of two hundred and eighty acres. He married Janie Bee, of Peterboro county, Canada. They have five children born to them, Fannie A., Charles A., Annie M., John W. and Herbert A.

James Dinsdale, son of L. P. Dinsdale, is one of the most extensive farmers and stock raisers of Tama county. He was born in Yorkshire, England, October 10, 1839. When he was but six years of age, his parents emigrated to America, settling in Peterboro county, Canada, where the subject of our sketch was reared on a stock farm. He made his home in that county until 1869, when he came to Tama county, Iowa. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 19, of Buckingham township, and at once engaged in stock raising. There he lived until early in 1883, when he removed to section 18, where he had previously purchased a farm of Alexander Nicoll. He now owns six hundred and forty acres of excellent land as well as many head of stock. Mr. Dins-

dale was married in 1861 to Miss Ann Nicoll, of Canada. They had ten children, eight of whom are now living. Mrs. Dinsdale died May 29, 1878, and Mr. Dinsdale was married again in March, 1880, to Elizabeth Atkinson, from Westmoreland, England.

Daniel Tierney is a native of county Limerick, Ireland, and was born in 1836. When he was but six years old his father died. At the age of sixteen he came to America and immediately proceeded (after being landed at New York city) to Utica, New York, where he was employed in a livery stable. There he remained six years, and then removed to his cousin's, and engaged in farming in Monroe county one year. From there, he located in the State of Illinois, when in May of 1864, he enlisted in the 146th Illinois regiment, and with it, went south. He was honorably discharged in July of 1865, and returned to Illinois. During 1869, he came to Tama county, Iowa, and purchased land in the south half of the southwest quarter of section 12, Buckingham township. Upon it he erected a house and continued to live there until 1882, when he sold out and removed to the southeast quarter of the same section, settling on land which he had previously purchased. His marriage with Miss Honora Creagan, took place in 1865. They have been blessed with five children: Catharine, Maggie, John O., Nellie and Honora.

William Philp was one of the settlers of the northwestern part of the township. He was born in Cornwall, England, January 9, 1829, and spent his younger days on a farm. In 1847, Mr. Philp came to America, landing at Quebec, from where he

he went to Cavert, where he followed farming until 1869. He then came to Tama county, Iowa, and purchased wild land on section 8, Buckingham township, where he has since made his home. His nephew, Thomas Philp, who came to Buckingham township at the same time, was born in Cornwall, England, April 9, 1847. He was married in 1873, to Miss Betsy Hall, a native of Vermont. They have three children—Lucinda M., Frederick and George. On coming to Buckingham township, Thomas purchased land on section 8, which he has since improved and made his home.

William Tomlinson is a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born April 12, 1847. Until fifteen years of age his time was spent in school and on the farm; however, at that date, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith to learn the trade, but after about eight months decided to resume farming again. In 1865, he left his native country for America. After landing in New York, he went directly to Wisconsin, and there engaged in tilling the soil until his removal to Tama county, Iowa, in 1872. He purchased land on section 20, of Buckingham township and immediately began improving it. During the year 1880, he erected his present residence. Mr. Tomlinson was married in January of 1870, to Miss Sophia Axon, a native of New York State. Two children—Alice Belle and Joe West—bless their union.

Alexander Speirs settled in Buckingham township in 1874, on land which he had purchased several years previous. He was born in the parish of Colmonell, Ayreshire, Scotland, September 13, 1838. His

father, who was a miller by trade, died when Alexander was but four years old, and his mother followed, five years later. The subject of this sketch then lived with an uncle one year, after which, he spent the same length of time with a sister; and during both years he was kept steadily in school. He then engaged in farming, which occupation he followed in that country until 1861, when he came to America. Upon landing in New York, he proceeded to Chicago, where he spent a few days and then went on to Bureau county, Illinois, and was there engaged in farming until his removal to Iowa in 1874. Mr. Speirs was married, in 1866, to Miss Nancy F. Blackburn, a native of Missouri. They have been blessed with eight children—William, Mary, Agnes, Alexander, James, John, Robert and Albert. During 1882, he visited Humboldt county, and while there, purchased a quarter section of land in Avery township, of that county.

ORGANIC.

This township was organized in 1853, and contained what is now Geneseo, Buckingham, Grant, Crystal, Perry and Clark. The last division was made in 1868, when Grant township was cut off and Buckingham assumed its present boundaries.

The first election was held in April, 1853, at the house of the Woods brothers. The following officers were elected: Justices, John Connell and David Dean; Constables, A. L. Dean and Robert Connell; Trustees, David Dean, N. L. Osborn and Samuel Dunkle; Clerk, Jonas P. Wood; Assessor, Jonas P. Wood. The Judges of this election were John Connell, David Dean and N. L. Osborn. The Clerks were J. P. Wood

and A. L. Dean. The highest number of votes polled at this election was nine, that being the number which David Dean received for Trustee.

The last annual election was held at the Gravatt school-house, November 7, 1882. O. Gravatt, J. C. Wood and P. H. Mason were Judges and Robert Provan and J. G. Bull, Clerks. At this election the following officers were chosen:

J. C. Wood, Trustee; G. Jaqua, Justice of the Peace; J. G. Bull, Clerk; J. V. B. Greene, Assessor; Road Supervisors: District No. 1, J. W. Fleming; District No. 2, E. B. Green; District No. 3, Conklin Gay; District No. 4, F. B. Little; District No. 5, B. L. Keeler; District No. 6, D. C. Ladd; District No. 7, Thomas Cummings; District No. 8, H. G. Flakins. There were cast 107 votes.

John G. Bull, present Clerk of Buckingham township, is a native of Greene county, Ohio, where he was born June 5, 1843. His younger days were spent on a farm. He received his education in the district schools and the Teacher's Normal of Xenia, Ohio, which latter he attended three terms. In August, 1862, Mr. Bull enlisted in the 94th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served for three years. In 1865, he began teaching in the public schools of his native county, and continued until 1868, when he came to Iowa. Mr. Bull settled in Tama county, purchasing land, in company with his brother, on section 5, of Oneida township, and there engaged in farming until 1882, at which time they sold out, and the subject of this sketch bought his present farm on sections 27 and 34, of Buckingham township. He was elected to the office of Township Clerk

in November of 1882, and the same year was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Hopping of Greene county, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL.

The schools in this township have kept pace with the necessities. Buildings have been erected and teachers secured whenever there was a demand for them. The people have seemed desirous of furnishing all the children an opportunity to secure a good common school education and the record which follows will show how much they have accomplished.

In district number one the school house was built in 1870, on section 8. Miss Lucy Foster was the first teacher in this building. The original cost of the house was five hundred dollars and in 1880 it was enlarged at an additional expense of three hundred dollars.

School district number two did not have a building until 1874, when one was erected on the northwest quarter of section 20. Miss Jennie Felton was the first teacher in this house. Miss Jennie Graham was the teacher in the spring of 1883.

The first building for school purposes in district number three was erected in 1858, on the southeast quarter of section 36 and was a frame building. John Gaston was the first teacher. In 1873, this building was moved away and the same season another was built on the northeast corner of section 26. Clementine Goben first taught here.

District number four had its first school in 1858, which was taught in William C. Reed's house on the northwest quarter of section 24, by Aurelia Slade. The children afterward attended school in what is now sub-district number six. This was made

a district as it now exists in 1861; and a school-house was built the same year. Miss Aurelia Slade was the first teacher in this house. The school here is now under the management of Miss Eunice Cummings.

District number five. The first school house built in this district was in 1862, on O. Gravatt's land on section 27. Miss Zoe Taylor was the first teacher here. Two or three years later this building was moved to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 22 and in December, 1870, was burned and one term of school was taught in J. R. Holman's house. The present building was erected in 1871, on the old site. Miss Amelia Gordon was the first teacher in the new building. Miss Kate Cummings is its present teacher.

The first house in district number six was built in 1860, on the northeast quarter of section 11, and Miss Aurelia Slade was the first teacher. Three or four years later this house was moved to the southeast quarter of section 3. The present building was erected in 1870, on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 11. Mrs. S. J. Sarvey was the first teacher here. In the spring of 1878 this house was moved to its present location on the southwest quarter of section 1.

District number seven was set off in 1877, and a school-house built the same year, located on the southwest quarter of section 3 and Miss Del Wager taught the first term. James Pinkerton is the present teacher.

All these houses are in fair condition and additions are constantly being made from time to time.

RELIGIOUS.

A Methodist Episcopal class was organized at the Bovina school house in 1864, with J. R. Hankinson as class leader and Rev. Baker as pastor. There was only a small membership. Among them were the following: J. R. Hankinson and wife and Mrs. Jameson and two daughters from Black Hawk county. The organization continued in existence about ten years, being supplied by different pastors. The Protestants in this vicinity generally worship at Traer.

A Baptist society was organized at the Bovina school house about the same time the Methodists perfected an organization, with the following membership: W. T. V. Ladd and wife, George Brown and wife, William Spencer and wife, Mrs. J. E. Davis and C. T. Tower and wife. Rev. J. J. Wilkins was the first pastor and was succeeded by E. L. Leshner. Meetings were held every alternate Sabbath. This organization also continued in existence about ten years. A Sabbath School was organized on Section 11, in 1862, with W. T. V. Ladd as Superintendent; there were about twenty-five scholars. Meetings were afterward held at the school house on Section 3 and in the new school house on Section 11. The school increased in numbers and also continued in existence about ten years. Besides these religious societies many meetings were held from time to time in different places. One in the school house in district number one, where a class was organized by Elder Bailey in 1874 with ten members as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, Byron Allen and wife, Martha Stephenson, Mrs. James Worley, Mrs. Betsy Philp, Mrs. Daniel Cum-

mings, Mr. Dix and Anthony Stunly and wife. In district number two a good many services have been held but no organization effected. Elders Hamilton and Livingston preached here. The Congregationalists had meetings in the schoolhouse of district number seven, and the Methodist Episcopalians held some services in the same place. Religious meetings were held at the house of William C. Reed, on section 24, by Rev. J. R. Upton, a Congregationalist. Mr. Emerson afterward preached here and also Elder Roberts.

The Catholics held meetings in Martin Cummings' house, on section 14, in 1878. Father Kelley, from Eagle township, officiated, and at that time Martin and James Cummings were baptized. Mass has since been said in Anthony Cummings' house on section 14. The people of this vicinity now meet for worship in a new church in Lincoln township, Black Hawk County. Father O'Brien has charge there.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

On the afternoon of the 8th of October, 1866, A. H. Felter murdered his wife and attempted to commit suicide. The details of this horrible tragedy may be found in the chapter of "Events of Interest."

In June, 1854, Mr. Harton and son, while crossing Wolf Creek, were drowned. They were living on rented land on the southeast quarter of section 26, and were attempting to cross the creek on section 36. They had been breaking prairie on the opposite side from where they lived and during the day the creek had swollen to a great depth. The team was obliged to swim, and Mr. Harton and his son were thrown from the wagon and drowned. Their bodies were soon recovered. His

widow afterward married again and moved away.

The first death in the township was a daughter of David Dean, who died in the summer of 1852 and was buried on section 27. A son of Mr. Spade died here in 1853 and was buried in Buckingham cemetery. This was the first interment in those grounds. As there was no preacher in the neighborhood they were buried without funeral services.

The first marriage was that of W. H. H. Hill to Charlotte, daughter of Varnum Helm. He enlisted in the army and died while in the service. His widow was married again and now lives in Nebraska.

An early birth was John A., a son to Alfred and Sevena Wood, born April 11, 1858. He is now married and living at Rock Branch, Woodbury county, where he is engaged in mercantile business. The first birth in this town was a son of A. L. Wood. He was named Wesley, in honor of Wesley A. Daniel. He now lives in Kansas.

In 1865, there was a blacksmith shop opened on the southwest quarter of section 1, by Irwin Thompson. Two years later he moved the same to Geneseo township.

Leander Clark built a saw-mill on Wolf creek in 1855. He built a brush and dirt dam and secured a fall of six feet. An up and down saw was used. In 1857, he sold one half interest to T. F. Clark, who continued the business until 1863, when the dam washed out, since which time the mill has not run.

LARCH HILL CEMETERY.

An association was formed in 1878, by the following persons: O. Gravatt, B. F. McKay, D. C. Ladd, J. T. Ames, Charles

Tower, W. W. Blanchard, William Pinkerton. Board of Directors, O. Gravatt, President; J. T. Ames, Secretary; B. F. McKay, Treasurer. J. T. Ames donated nearly two acres of land on section 14, a part of which had been used for a private burying ground. It was platted by Ames and Gravatt into lots, twenty-two feet square, valued at ten dollars each. Mrs. Susan Ames was the first interment, buried here in 1865.

The grounds have been beautified, improved and trees set out, making it a picturesque spot.

POST OFFICES.

There was a postoffice established in 1867, called Bovina, with C. H. Blanchard as postmaster. The office was kept at his house on section 10, mail being received twice each week from Buckingham. The office was discontinued in 1873. About this time Buckingham postoffice was moved to section 22, and kept at the house of the postmaster, J. R. Holman. This office was discontinued about one year later.

THE LARCHES.

The above is the name of a large stock farm in Buckingham township, J. T. Ames proprietor. Mr. Ames came to the township in 1854, bought a large tract of land, and is now one of the largest stock raisers in the county. In 1881, he built a barn on section 23, 120 feet long and 112 feet in width. It is conveniently arranged, has a capacity for 500 tons of hay, and room enough to feed and stable 200 head of cattle. It is built after the most modern plan and cost between five and six thousand dollars. It required one hundred and thirty thousand shingles to cover the roof. The barn is supplied

with water conveyed through pipes from a well about fifty rods distant, which gives forth a continuous flow the year round, furnishing a full supply. Mr. Ames keeps about 225 head of cattle, all of shorthorn grades. He also raises colts to some extent, but gives his attention principally to raising cattle.

J. T. Ames, owner of the farm, was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, October 18, 1819. When he was two years old his parents removed to Erie county, New York, where eight years later his father died. The subject of this sketch then made his home with a brother-in-law, Abner Dewey, until he reached his majority, the intervening year being spent in attending school and helping with the farm work. Upon becoming of age he followed a sailors' life on the lakes two years, and then started for the west. He located in Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he entered government land, and made that his home until the fall of 1843, when he went south, and during the next four years was engaged in teaching in the States of Missouri and Kentucky. He then returned to Wisconsin, where he continued to reside until 1850. April 8 of that year he started to California in company with four others. They went over land with two four horse teams, taking provisions and camping out on the way. August 20, they arrived at their destination and Mr. Ames' first work in that State was the building of the levee at Sacramento. Subsequently he engaged in building mills and flumes and also took contracts for grading streets in Sacramento. During 1854 he returned to Wisconsin, where he was married to Miss

Mary J. Reed, formerly of Dutchess county, New York, and the same year the young couple came to Tama county, Iowa. Mr. Ames purchased and entered land on sections 14 and 23 of Buckingham township, and has since made that his home,

although he spent the first winter after his arrival here, in Wisconsin. He is now largely engaged in stock raising in connection with farming. They have three children living: Asa L., Herbert and John T.

CHAPTER XXI.

CARLTON TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the western tier of Tama county townships and comprises all of township 84 north, range 16, west of the fifth principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Spring Creek; on the west by Marshall county; on the South by Indian Village township; and on the east by Howard. It is well supplied with living streams of water. Deer creek enters on section 4, and flowing in a southeasterly direction, passes through sections 3, 10, 11, 14, 23 and 24, makes exit near the northeast corner of section 25. Prairie creek rises on section 9, runs in a southeasterly direction through sections 16, 15, 22 and on section 23, empties into Deer creek—Sugar creek enters on the northwest quarter of section 6, and flowing in a southerly direction through sections 7, 18, 17, 19, 29 and 32, leaves the township. There are a number of small tributaries of these streams, so that the township is as well watered as any in the county.

There is an abundance of building stone in this township, many quarries having been opened. Not only this township but the surrounding country is supplied from these points. The surface of this township is generally rolling and in some places hilly. There are tracts of fine prairie land and a number of excellent farms. The soil on these prairies is a rich dark loam, and upon the timber lands of a lighter nature mixed with clay and vegetable mould. Along Deer creek there is a little natural timber, and in the southern part of the township there is a good supply.

The Toledo & Northwestern Railroad passes through this township. There is one town within its borders—Garwin.

Carlton township was so named in honor of James P. Carlton, one of the first District Judges of the Fourth Judicial District.

SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH.

The first to settle in what is now Carlton township was Anthony Bricker, from Indiana, in the spring of 1856. He crossed the Iowa river at Indiantown, ferrying his household goods over in his wagon box which he had caulked sufficiently to keep out the water. He stopped a short time near where Brown's sawmill now stands and shortly afterwards selected the northeast quarter of section 30 as a claim, where he erected a log cabin twelve by twelve feet. He was a married man having a wife and two children and is remembered as an accommodating, genial companion, an intelligent man and a good neighbor. He remained on this place until 1852, when he sold his claim to H. L. Dobson and removed to section 34, where he remained until 1857, when he sold out to Dr. N. Welton and removed to Kansas. He is now living in Montana.

The next settlement made in this township was in 1852 by David, Levi and Jacob Appelgate, brothers. David is now a resident of Toledo and Levi lives in Nebraska.

In 1853, the little settlement was increased by the arrival of Stephen Dobson and his son, C. W. Dobson, and their families; Dr. J. S. Haynes, Jacob Lamb, James Laughlin, sr., James Laughlin, jr., George Laughlin and Samuel Bricker, a brother of Anthony.

C. W. Dobson and his father, Stephen, came from Indiana, arriving here on the 26th of September, 1853. C. W. located on section 30, where he remained for a number of years and then removed to section 8, where he still lives. Stephen died there.

John Wilson came from Illinois, and settled in Carlton township in 1854. He lived for many years in Indian Village, dying there in 1879.

Jonathan Peterson came to Carlton township in October, 1854, and settled on section 18. He came here with teams, bringing James Barrows and wife, D. Gray and wife, George Brown and Ulysses and James Seely. The first winter was spent in Indian Village township. Jonathan Peterson was born in Vermont, in 1800. When quite young he went to New York and when eighteen came west to Illinois, where he spent four years. He then purchased a buffalo and an Indian dog and started on his return to New York, giving exhibitions on the way. Soon after his return he was married to Abigail Chapman, also a native of Vermont, born in 1804. Soon after his marriage, he engaged in farming and afterwards in mercantile and banking business until 1847, when he removed with his family to Kendall county, Illinois, where he had previously purchased several hundred acres of land. He engaged in farming in Illinois until 1854, when he sold his land, moved with his family to Tama county, Iowa, and entered several hundred acres of land in Carlton township. He made this his home until his death, which occurred in February, 1862. His widow died in March, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson reared a family of nine children. Mr. Peterson was highly respected as a man and held the confidence of all who knew him. For a number of years he was Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors.

John Peterson came to Tama county with his parents, who settled in Carlton township in 1854, but made permanent settlement in 1855. He is a son of Jonathan Peterson and was born in Genesee county, New York, May 11, 1833. His marriage with Miss Mary Furguson, a native of Indiana, took place on the 22d of February, 1866. Miss Furguson was born in 1848. This marriage has been blessed with three children: Ida A., Eva L. and Roscoe C. Mr. Peterson is one of the most prosperous farmers of the county. His farm contains 1,000 acres under good cultivation, with a commodious dwelling and good barns for his stock. In politics Mr. Peterson is a Republican and has held various local offices. He takes an active interest in county and township affairs, showing an especial interest in educational matters; for, as the advantages for his own early education were limited, he is desirous to do everything that will improve the opportunities of to-day. Mr. Peterson is a kind father, a good neighbor and is respected by all who know him.

James Lewis came to Carlton township from Illinois in 1855, and settled on section 29. He soon sold that place to Samson Strong, but still lives in the township.

Mr. Merritt came during the same year from Illinois and settled on section 28. He died there a number of years ago, mourned by a large circle of friends. His widow still lives in the township.

Alexander Reed, from Illinois, settled on section 16, of Carlton, in 1855. He remained a few years when he sold out and returned to Illinois.

The Haskell and Baldwin party settled in the central part of the township in 1855.

Jackson Guthrie came the same year with his family and settled in Carlton township. He is still a citizen here.

Stephen Harris, sr., and Hick Dowell settled on section 29 this year. Both of these parties have left. A son of Mr. Harris still lives in the township.

Benjamin Clark, a brother-in-law of Mr. Harris, came from Indiana and settled near Anthony Bricker's place. He remained until the time of his death, just before the war.

Peter Moir and Daniel Defrance came from Pennsylvania in the fall of 1855 and located on section 6. Peter Moir now lives in Howard township and Defrance is in Hamilton county, Iowa.

Hiram Fay and Edwin Libbey were also settlers of 1855.

Another valuable addition was made to the settlement in 1855, by the arrival of Dr. William L. Conant and family. The father is noticed at length in the Medical chapter.

Marion A. Conant, son of Dr. William L. Conant, was born in St. Joseph county, Michigan, on the 8th of April, 1852. In 1855, his parents came to the county and settled in Carlton township where they remained until the spring of 1881, when they moved to Gladbrook, at which place the father is engaged in the practice of medicine. Marion was reared on his father's farm, receiving a common school education. He was married, December 28, 1873, to Miss Eva B. Buihner, who was born in Oswego, Ill., September 15, 1855. They have one child, Addie B.

Mr. and Mrs. Conant are members in good standing in the Christian Church at Garwin. Mr. Conant is a Republican and has been elected to several local offices.

George W. Conant, also son of Dr. William L. Conant, was born March 12, 1855, in Van Buren county, Michigan. A short time after his birth, his parents emigrated to Carlton township, as stated, where George grew to manhood. He was educated in the common schools. On the 23d of December, 1880, he was married to Miss Mary A. Snodgrass, who was born in Jackson county, Iowa. She is a daughter of Hugh and Lucinda (Clark) Snodgrass, natives of Ohio, both born in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Conant have reared a family of five children. Mr. Conant is a staunch Republican and has held various local offices.

In 1856, Rev. Andrew Donaldson arrived and settled on section 25. In 1857, L. N. B. C. Burt came and settled on section 7. The following year Newton Mudgett, now a prominent merchant of Garwin, settled on section 29. William Krouse came in 1859, and located on section 23.

L. N. B. C. Burt is a native of Vermont, born in 1829, and when four years old moved with his parents to New York, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. He was married in 1855, to Miss Mary Peterson, born in New York State, in 1838. In 1857, he removed to Tama county and settled on section 7, in Carlton township, where he still resides. Mr. Burt's parents were natives of Vermont. His mother died in New York, in 1850, aged forty-six; his father died in Warren county, Iowa, in

1881, aged 84. They reared a family of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth. Mr. Burt has a fine farm of 160 acres, under good cultivation. He is the father of six children—Willard S., George F., Louis H., deceased; Charles L., Grant C. and Bertha M.

William Krouse is a native of Germany, born December 16, 1828. He is a son of Conrad B. and Francisca (Osthans) Krouse, the father being born September 3, 1801, the mother, October 10, 1811. In 1848, his father emigrated to Richland county, Ohio, and engaged in farming until 1863 or 1864, when he removed to Cleveland. Here he lived a retired life, and in 1874, the father passed away. His mother, in later years, was married to William Schaper, and now resides in Carlton township. William finished his education in the high schools of Brunswick, Germany, came to Ohio with his parents, and was there engaged in the mercantile business until 1851. In 1852, he came to Davenport, Iowa, where he again engaged in the mercantile line. In 1851, he came to Tama county and entered a tract of 1,280 acres of land in Carlton township for his father. In 1859, he purchased a part of this land from his father, and removing here with his family, engaged in farming, which business he still follows. William was married in 1856, to Miss Barbara Miller, a native of Switzerland, born November 8, 1838. There have been seventeen children born to them, fifteen of whom are now living—William, Mary B., Frank, Robert, Minnie, Emma, Oscar, Barnhard, Fritz, Louisa, Ernest, Charles, Ella F., Sophia and Clara.

Samuel E. Beery came to Tama county in the fall of 1862, and rented a farm in Howard township where he followed farming until June, 1863, when he purchased and moved upon the farm where he now lives, in Carlton township. Mr. Beery was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He received a common school education. May 20, 1851, he was united in wedlock with Miss Mary A. Hammitt, a native of Ohio. Eleven children have been born to them—Oliver D., Sarah A., George W., Caroline V., Ida C., Lizzie L., Charles F., Emma E., Lillie J., Lottie M. and Louis E. Mr. and Mrs. Beery are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Beery takes an active interest in local politics, and is at present a member of the Board of Township Trustees. His farm contains 203 acres, in a good state of cultivation.

John Heidlebaugh settled in Carlton township in 1864. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1836. He received his education in the common schools, and assisted his parents on the farm, which vocation he still follows. In 1861, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Mary Mericle, a native of Perry county, Ohio, born in 1840. In 1864, Mr. Heidlebaugh came to Tama county, settling on section 3, Carlton township, his present residence, and has now a well improved farm containing 96 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Heidlebaugh are the parents of six children; Elmer E., Amanda C., Emanuel S., David W., John C. and Ethen A.

Napoleon Bywater came to Carlton to settle in 1866. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 3, 1841. When he

was two years old his parents went to Zanesville, Ohio, remaining one year and a half; they then removed to New Albany, Indiana, and there lived until 1848, when they emigrated to Cedar county, Iowa. From there they went to Jackson county, and then to Tama county, locating at Union Grove in Spring Creek township. They made this their home until 1860, when they again made a move and this time went to Kansas where the father was killed in a saw-mill. The following year, in March, they returned to Spring Creek, and in August, 1862, Napoleon enlisted in Company F., 28th Infantry, Iowa, and served until the close of the war, receiving his discharge July 30, 1865. He took part in many battles, but was fortunate in receiving only one slight wound in the engagement at Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana. On receiving his discharge he returned to Tama county. He was married in January, 1866, to Mrs. Sarah (Fitzgerald) Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, born August 28, 1840. Mrs. Bywater had two children by her first marriage. Six children have blessed her second marriage, two of whom are dead. They removed to their present home in 1866. Their farm contains 340 acres, valued at \$25 per acre.

Peter S. Van Horn, son of Bernard and Elizabeth (Davis) Van Horn, was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1830. His parents were natives of Harrison county, Virginia, his father being born there in 1802; his mother in 1803. In 1829, the parents removed to Clark county, Ohio, and followed farming and various other occupations until 1844, when they removed to Peoria county, Illinois. In 1855, they emigrated into Clinton county, Iowa, where the

mother died in 1873, and the father in 1874. Peter S. was reared under his father's instruction and received limited common school education. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Mary Rendall, a native of Peoria county, Illinois, born in 1839. Her parents were both born in 1812, and emigrated to Illinois in 1835. Her mother died in Peoria county, in 1853. Her father enlisted in an Illinois regiment in 1862, and died of disease at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn have been blessed with eight children, three of whom are now living, George, Louis and Lawson. They have also an adopted daughter named Nettie.

Henry Ross became a resident of Carlton township in 1869. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1819. He grew to manhood on a farm in his native county and received a common school education. He was married on the 30th of January, 1845, to Miss Rachel Townsend, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. She bore him twelve children, three of whom are now living, Mary E., now Mrs. Hall, J. T. and Anna C., now Mrs. Townsend, who were all born in Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1869, he went with his family to Tennessee, remaining about six months, when he came to Tama and purchased a farm in Carlton township, where he still resides. J. T., son of Henry Ross was born December 15, 1849. He received a common school education, came with the family to Tama county, and August 29, 1873, was united in marriage with Miss Belle M. Dickey, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. She was born August 26, 1852. Five children have been born to

them, four of whom are now living, Maggie M., Harvey W., Rachel E. and James D. The family are all Presbyterians. They are Republicans in politics, and the father cast his first vote, in 1840, for General Harrison.

ORGANIC.

The first organization of this township included the present territory comprised in that part of Indian Village lying north of the Iowa river, Spring Creek and Lincoln townships. The first election was held at the house of William Murty, on section 4, in what is now Indian Village township, on the first Monday in April, 1854, and the following officers were elected—Trustees, Jacob Lamm, David Bricker and William Murty; Clerk, H. L. Dobson; Assessor, J. S. Haynes; Justice of the Peace, Stephen Dobson; Constable, Harrison Wiseheart. For a number of years after this, elections were held at the house of Anthony Bricker, on section 34. After a time, Indian Village township presented a petition to the County Judge to organize the same as a full congressional independent township, but as Carlton had expended a considerable amount of money in building a bridge across a bayou in the territory proposed to be added to Indian Village, a remonstrance was presented which resulted in refunding the amount of money expended. The first election in this township after it had assumed its present boundaries was held in November, 1856. The present officers of the township are—Trustees, C. W. Dobson, S. E. Berry and A. Brinkerhoff; Clerk, G. L. Springer; Justices, Hugh Snodgrass and J. Chambers; Constables, Willard Burt and James M. Mason; Assessor, J. X. Chambers.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first store in the township was opened on the northeast quarter of section 26, by Enos Thomas, in 1877, in a building formerly used as a dwelling. He converted the lower story into a suitable place to keep goods and moved his family into the story above. He kept here, for a time, a stock of general merchandise. He is now in the same trade in Garwin.

The first school building was erected in district number nine, now the independent district of Sugar Creek. It was a frame building 22 x 28 feet and cost \$700. It was located on the southeast corner of the north half of the southeast quarter of section 30, and is still used for school purposes. The first school taught was in the winter of 1861-2 by John Sterling. There was an attendance of thirty scholars. The first marriage was Harrison Wiseheart to Miss Ann Appelgate, in the spring of 1855. The ceremony was performed by Judge Vermilya. Mr. Wiseheart is now living in Marshall county, and Mrs. Wiseheart died there in March, 1882, leaving four children. The first birth was a son to Jacob and Melinda Lamm, born November 8, 1853. He was named Stephen Monroe, and is now married and lives at Montour.

The first death was that of Ezra Church, who came to the township in 1857, and died the following year; he was from Michigan and was buried across the line in Marshall county.

The first physician in the township was Dr. J. S. Haynes. The second was Dr. Hiram Welton who settled on section 34, in July, 1855. He practiced in this town-

ship until 1877, when he removed to Indian Village township, where he has since followed his profession.

Samuel J. Lewis came to the township from Illinois in 1864, and built a blacksmith shop on section 28, where he yet works at his trade in connection with farming. This was the first blacksmith shop in the township.

The first school here was taught during the summer of 1857, by Miss Emily Dobson, in a log house built by Anthony Bricker. It was located on section 34, where the house of Dr. Welton now stands; was 12 x 12 feet and erected by Mr. Bricker at his own expense.

There are now ten independent school districts in the township, all having good substantial school buildings.

The first husking bee in Carlton township was held in the fall of 1855, at the residence of Hick Harris. The room was only about 14x14 feet and every body in the whole region was invited. Mr. Merritt played the fiddle, and it finally turned into a dance. The puncheon floor rattled so the tones of the fiddle could barely be heard above the din, and the dust that was kicked up fairly made the dancers sneeze. The object was to get the young folks acquainted and it took some time to get the maids over their shyness, but when things did get to running, as expressed by John Peterson, "it was a terror."

The Vineyard postoffice, in Carlton township, was established with T. N. Mudget as first postmaster. He was the only one that ever served. The office has been discontinued.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in Carlton were held at the house of Stephen Dobson, in the spring of 1854, by Rev. William Morrow, of the Protestant Methodist church. During the summer of this year a church organization was effected through the efforts of this minister with the following membership: Stephen Dobson, Elizabeth Dobson, H. L. Dobson, E. A. Dobson, Jacob Lamm, Melinda Lamm, Rachel Lamm, Rebecca Haynes, C. W. Dobson, Mary M. Dobson, Harrison Wiseheart and Olive M. Dobson. The first officers were Stephen Dobson, leader and ordained elder; H. L. Dobson, steward. This society increased in numbers until the membership reached forty. It continued in existence until 1882. Elder Morrow was succeeded by William Lockard; then followed W. H. Roberts, D. H. Hollenbeck, Rev. Page, William Griffith, Elder Cook and Elder Winn. For a number of years there was no regular preaching.

An organization was effected at the Rock creek Presbyterian church upon the 16th of June, 1882, under Rev. M. S. Drury, of the United Brethren Church, of Toledo, with a membership of twenty-three. Meetings are now held once in two weeks, by Rev. R. J. Laughlin.

A union Sabbath school was organized in 1861 by Rev. C. W. Dobson, at the Sugar creek school house, with forty scholars. H. L. Dobson was Secretary and Treasurer. This school continued in existence until 1882, when it was re-organized and the meetings are held at the Presbyterian church, with John Rose as Superintendent and Andrew Laughlin as

Secretary. There is now an attendance of about forty and meetings are held every Sabbath.

The organization of the "Society of Friends" was effected at Sugar creek school house in 1880 where they continued to hold services until the fall of 1882, when they erected a church building across the line in Marshall county, where they still continue to hold meetings.

The first services of Carlton Seventh Day Baptist Church, were held by Rev. Maxson Babcock, at his dwelling, in the fall of 1861. An organization was effected the following fall by this minister, assisted by Elder C. A. Burdick, with the following membership: Rev. M. Babcock and wife, B. C. Babcock, Phoebe A. Babcock, Alfred Knight and wife and Lydia Knight. The first officers were J. W. Knight, Deacon; D. C. Babcock, Treasurer. Rev. Maxson Babcock was the first pastor, and continued in charge fifteen years, when in 1879 he was followed by Rev. J. T. Davis, who remained until 1881, when Rev. Babcock again took charge and remained until relieved by H. B. Lewis, who has charge at the present time.

After organization, meetings were held at the house of Rev. Babcock until the membership was much increased; then meetings were held at different school houses until 1880, when a building was erected at Garwin, at a cost of \$1,000. Services are now regularly held weekly and there is a membership of seventy. In connection with this church a Sabbath school was organized in 1872, which has been continued to the present time with A. M. Brinkerhoff as Superintendent.

The pioneer worker in the church was Rev. Maxson Babcock, who came to Tama county and settled in Carlton township in 1881, where he still resides. He was born in Clark county, Ohio, May 5, 1817, where he grew to manhood receiving a liberal education. He also spent a number of years in Shelby county, Ohio. When he was but fifteen years of age he experienced religion and joined the Seventh Day Baptist Church. He was married on the 1st of September, 1835, to Miss Phiothata Davis, of West Virginia. They have had six children, two of whom are living. Mr. Babcock is a Republican in politics and has held various local offices.

An organization of the Free Will Baptist Church was effected in 1856 by Rev. Andrew Donaldson, with the following membership: Rev. A. Donaldson and wife; Sampson Strong, wife and daughter. Soon after the membership increased to twenty. Meetings were generally held at private residences. The organization was discontinued in 1860.

Rev. Andrew Donaldson, who was the main worker in this church, is a native of Youngstown, Trumbull county, Ohio, born March 24, 1807, removing with his parents, when he was three years old, to Cuyahoga county, which was one vast wilderness. Here Andrew spent his boyhood days attending the pioneer schools, which consisted of log cabins with slab benches. In those days the best recommendation for a teacher was his muscular powers, consequently Andrew's early instruction was very limited, but after years of reading and study he acquired a good practical education. In 1828, he experienced religion and united with the Congregational

Church, remaining a member of that organization until 1837, when he united with the Free Will Baptist Church and served as a minister of that denomination for twenty-three years. In 1860, owing to age and infirmities, he retired from active life. Mr. Donaldson has been earnest in his religious work and thinks it wrong for a pastor to receive compensation, referring with pride to the fact that he has never accepted one cent for his services. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but when the slavery question began to enter into politics he advocated freedom for all and worked with the Anti-Slavery party, casting his first vote as a Free-Soiler in 1844. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its warm supporters and has held several local offices. Mr. Donaldson came west to Jackson county, Iowa, in 1845, and in 1853, came to Tama county, locating on section 25, in Carlton township where he still resides. He was united in marriage with Roxana Norton, in 1829, who was a native of Vermont. Eleven children have been born to them, ten of whom are now living. His wife died in Carlton township, March 23, 1869, aged sixty-three years, one month and two days. Mr. Donaldson's father died in the spring of 1883, aged seventy-five years, eleven months and seventeen days.

The Christian Church at Spring Creek was organized December 27, 1858, by Elder Ephraim Phillips, with the following members—George R. Rider, Eliza J. Rider, David Bowen, Mary E. Bowen, Esther L. Bowen, Joseph Milholland, Henrietta Milholland, James H. Bill and Cordelia L. Bill.

J. H. Bill was the first Deacon. Elder Phillips continued in charge until 1860, when he was succeeded by Elder Berry and he by Elder A. Cordner, who is still in charge. The present membership is forty, and services are held at the school-house at Garwin. There is also a Sabbath school in connection with this church.

Rock Creek Presbyterian Church was organized in 1854, by Rev. Mason, in Marshall county, and took its name from a creek in that county. In 1868, they built a church 30 x 40 feet, at a cost of \$1,500, located on the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 17. Services were held by this denomination until 1882, since which time they have been held at the U. B. church.

An organization of the German Lutheran Church was effected in 1875, by Rev. S. Meyer, with a membership of fourteen, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Schneider and three children, Frederick Smith and wife, Adam Smith and wife, Christian Heneline and wife, Mr. Mankie and wife, Idor Beery and wife and John Kinsley and wife. Mr. Mankie was elected Deacon. The first meeting was held at the White Pigeon school-house. Rev. Meyer remained in charge until 1878, when he was succeeded by Rev. Edward Haimick, who yet remains. Meetings are held once in two weeks and the membership remains about the same as at organization.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A special election was held at the Centre school-house on the 18th day of July, 1879, for the purpose of voting upon the question of levying a five per cent tax upon the property of Carlton township, in the aid of the Toledo and Northwestern

Railroad, resulting in favor of making such levy, provided a station was located and a depot built within the limits of the township, and located five rods south of the north line of section 23.

Afterward the company relinquished their claim to this tax—an occurrence so unusual that we give the notice made by them in full, as follows:

"To the trustees of Carlton township, in the county of Tama, and State of Iowa, and the Board of Supervisors of said county: You are hereby notified that the Toledo and Northwestern Railway hereby withdraw the notice which it has heretofore given, that it has complied with the provisions of an order of the Board of Supervisors of said county, made at their regular September session, 1879, and it also withdraws. The demand made for the payment of the tax levied upon the taxable property of said Carlton township as ordered by the Board of Supervisors at the regular September session, 1879, and hereby stipulate and agree that said tax shall not be collected, it having been elected to construct the railroad without such township aid.

In witness whereof said company has caused these presents to be subscribed by its President, and its seal to be hereto affixed, this seventh day of August, A. D. 1880.

[Signed] TOLEDO AND NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY, by MARVIN HUGHITT,
Vice-President.

Attest, J. B. REDFIELD, Secretary.

KARS POSTOFFICE.

This office was established in the spring of 1877, and Enos Thomas appointed postmaster. It was kept at his store on sec-

tion 26. Mail was received twice each week from Toledo, Mr. Thomas having the contract. This office was discontinued in the spring of 1880.

TOWN OF GARWIN.

This place is located on sections 11 and 14. The land was purchased from George Rider, H. E. Babcock and J. Gotwitzer by W. F. Johnston and Leander Clark, of Toledo, and was surveyed and platted by W. H. Holstead, County Surveyor, in the months of January and February, 1880. The first lot sold here was purchased by L. H. Babcock during the first week in February, 1880. The first business building was erected by Hess Brothers from Badger Hill, Spring Creek township. It was a frame structure 20x40 feet, two stories, the upper story being used for a residence. These parties put in a general stock of merchandise and commenced trade in March, which they continued some time, when they leased the building and removed their stock to Gladbrook.

N. J. Brockmann succeeded the Hess Bros., dealers in general merchandise, and still occupies the building. He was born in Germany, in 1853. He was educated in the common schools. Mr. Brockmann's father was a merchant, dealing largely in grain and stock. In 1870, N. J. came to the United States, coming directly to Tama county, and settling on a farm in Spring Creek township. In 1874, he entered the employ of Atchison & Son at Traer. After remaining with them some time he engaged as clerk with Potterfield Bros. He remained in the employ of this firm until 1880, when he went to Glad-

brook and opened a general store, continuing that business for one year until his removal to Garwin, where he now has a general merchandise store. Mr. Brockmann is a good business man and is alive to the best interests of his town. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the United Workmen, and also of the V. A. S. Fraternity. He was married January 16, 1883, to Miss Bertha E. Gebaner, a native of Clinton county, Iowa, born in 1858.

The first to commence in mercantile business in Carlton township was Enos Thomas, born in Pennsylvania, in 1846. He is a son of John and Sarah (Harmon) Thomas. The father was born in Pennsylvania, in 1817, the mother in Delaware, 1822, and are now living in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Enos, after receiving his education in the common schools, set out for the west, coming to Tama county in the spring of 1869, and remaining until in the fall, when he returned to his home in Pennsylvania. He prolonged his stay there until the following spring, then returned to Tama county and engaged in farming in Carlton township until 1877, when he opened up a mercantile business, and on the completion of the railroad to Garwin, erected a building and removed to that place, where he is now engaged in business with James M. Mason. Mr. Thomas was married, in 1874, to Miss Virginia A. Guthrie, a native of Iowa, born in Iowa City in 1853. Three children have been born to them, one only of whom is now living—Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are members of the Society of Friends.

The present dealers in general merchandise are N. J. Brockmann, H. J. Felter and Thomas & Mason.

FIRST HARDWARE STORE.

Newton Mudgett erected a small building on the ground where the office of the elevator now stands, and put in a stock of hardware. He received his first bill of goods February 20, 1880. He continued business at this place until fall, when he erected the building which he now occupies. He deals in all kinds of hardware, pumps, agricultural implements &c., and carries a stock of about \$4,000. The hardware line is now represented by Newton Mudgett and Rider Brothers.

Newton Mudgett is an old settler of Carlton township. He was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1839. In 1840, the family emigrated to Kendall county, Illinois, and remained there until 1858, when they came to Tama county, locating on a farm in Carlton township, where the family still reside. Mr. Mudgett was married on the 13th day of October, 1863, to Miss Estella Fitzgerald, a native of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Mudgett followed farming until the spring of 1880, when he removed to Garwin and engaged in the hardware and farm implement business, which business he still conducts. Mr. Mudgett was formerly a Democrat, but at present he affiliates with the Greenback party. Mr. and Mrs. Mudgett are members of the Christian Church. Their children are, Gladys R., Truman J., Mabel M. and Harry N.

FIRST DRUG STORE.

George L. Springer, from Toledo, purchased the building he now occupies and

commenced business May 1, 1880, and has generally a stock of about \$1,000.

SHOEMAKER.

The first representative of this branch of trade was C. A. Adams. He came from Toledo and commenced business January 6, 1880.

Sylvester A. Aldrich opened a shop at about the same time and he is still at work. He is a native of Morrow county, Ohio; was born October, 27, 1852. When two years old his parents emigrated to Tama county, settling in Toledo, where the father engaged at shoemaking and was the first to work at that trade in Toledo, and also in Tama City. His father was a native of Ohio, his mother of Pennsylvania, and at present are residents of Perry, Dallas county, Iowa. Sylvester was married, August 31, 1880, to Mary E. Youngman, a native of Tama county, born May 7, 1857. They have one child—Maud May, born in Garwin, September 24, 1881. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Aldrich moved to the new town of Garwin, and was one of the first to engage in the shoemaking business. He still is a resident of Garwin where he follows his trade.

LUMBER YARDS.

There were two lumber yards started here about the same time—John Curthbertson receiving the first car load of lumber. He came from Union Grove, where he had been in this business about five months, and removed to this point upon the completion of the railroad to Garwin in January, 1880. C. D. Terry & Co., from Tama City, opened a yard in January, 1880, and remained here till the spring of 1881, when they sold out to

John Curthburtson, who remained until December 25, 1882, when he sold his business to Butler & Black, who yet continue in this trade. Greenk & Thomas also handle this line.

HARNESS SHOP.

The first to work at this line of business here was D. P. Williams from Greene county. He commenced during the fall of 1881, and continues at the present time.

WAGONMAKER.

A. M. Brinkerhoff came from Black Hawk county in the spring of 1880, built a shop in town and remains in the trade.

ELEVATOR.

Butler & Black, from Montour, erected a commodious elevator, having a capacity of eight thousand bushels, in June, 1882, and commenced dealing in grain, coal, seeds and live-stock. Charles Myers is manager of the business at the present time.

Charles Myers was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, in 1858, and there grew to manhood fitting himself for teaching school. In 1879, he came to Tama county, stopping in Carlton township, and remaining until 1880, when he traveled through Minnesota, returning to Tama county the same fall. March 30, 1882, he was married to Miss Ida Beery, who was born in Ohio, and when nine months old came with her parents to Carlton township.

BOARDING HOUSE.

The first house of this description was kept by Enos Thomas in a two story frame building, which he erected during the spring of 1880. He commenced to feed the hungry in February, and continued until the fall of 1881, when he

converted the lower part into a store room. It is now occupied by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Mason.

FIRST HOTEL.

The first hotel was built by Thomas Powers, from Crystal township, during the summer and fall of 1881, to which he gave the name of "Garwin House." It is built on the best approved plan, and cost, with lots and barn, \$3,200. It was opened to the public the 25th of November. Mr. Powers still continues the business.

Thomas Powers was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1832. He was educated in the common schools, and when of sufficient age, was apprenticed to learn sickle making. After a time he engaged as a nail cutter in a nail factory, which occupation he followed for twenty years. On the outbreak of the rebellion, he took arms in defense of the Union, enlisting August 1, 1861, in the Sixty-third Pennsylvania regiment, serving until July, 1862. He re-enlisted in September, 1864, in Company C, 205th Pennsylvania heavy artillery, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Nelson's Farm, June 29, 1862, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He now draws a pension from the Government. He was married in Pennsylvania, April 9, 1857, to Miss Eliza E. Guthrie, a native of Pennsylvania, born May 10, 1838. In 1870, Mr. Powers came to Tama county with his family, and purchased a farm in Crystal township, where he settled and followed farming until the summer of 1881, when he sold his land and built what is now known as the Garwin House, at Garwin. He then began in the hotel

business, in which he is still engaged. Mr. and Mrs. Powers are the parents of seven children—Wilford, Anna, Elmer, Ella, Eva, Benjamin and William. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics Mr. Powers is a Republican, and has several times been honored by the suffrages of the people.

Garwin's physician is Dr. J. H. Graham, who is noticed at length in the medical chapter.

A. B. Jones is the Railroad agent.

The Fruum brothers are the blacksmiths.

There are two saloons, kept by P. Reimer and G. Shultz.

EDUCATIONAL.

The independent school district of Garwin was set off from school districts numbers one and seven, in the spring of 1882, and includes the south half of sections 11 and 12 and the north half of sections 13 and 14. During the winter and summer of 1882 a two-story frame building, 24x36 feet, erected at a cost of \$1,500 and is located was on lot number 14 block 10. There are two departments. The first school is now being taught by J. S. West, and there is an attendance of about sixty.

POST-OFFICE.

The De Novo postoffice was established December, 1879, with Lewis H. Babcock as postmaster, and the office kept at his store located on the northeast quarter of section 14. The first mail was received January 16, 1880 and twice each

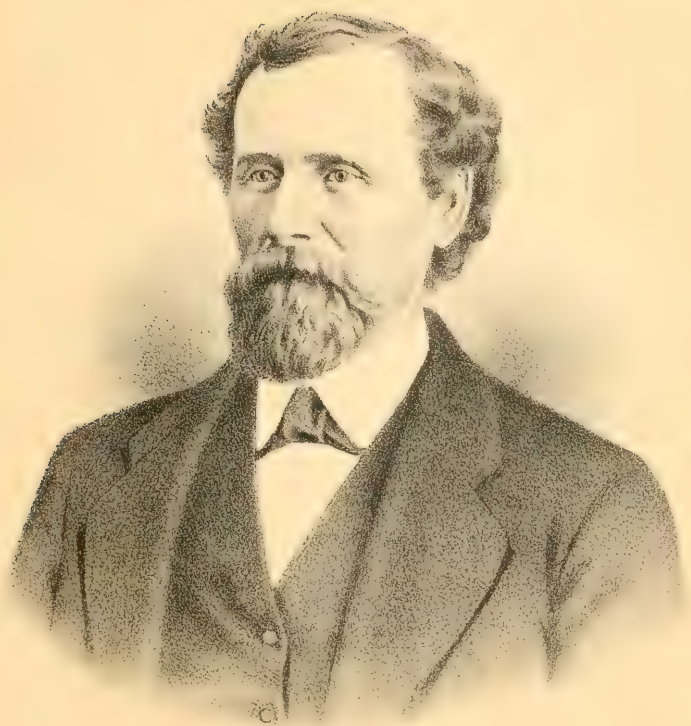
week afterward by stage from Toledo. About this time the village of Garwin was platted and on the 15th day of January, 1880, the name of the office was changed to correspond with that of the town.

For some reason the De Novo postoffice does not appear in the postal guide but the records show it was first established under that name. The first daily mail was received February 1, 1880. It was made a money order office August 15, 1880, and the first order was drawn on the 15th of that month by Frank Frahn in favor of A. C. Keyes, of Cedar Rapids. The first order paid was to F. Peitz, from Henry Peitz, of Clinton. Mr. Babcock is still in charge as postmaster.

SOCIETIES.

The Garwin Collegian of the V. A. S. Fraternity was organized August 5, 1882, by Deputy Chief Rector, O. H. Henderson, with the following charter members:

L. H. Babcock, Newton Mudgett, A. M. Brinkerhoff, G. W. Berry, Dr. J. H. Graham, E. J. Lewis, J. M. Mason, H. L. Felter, A. B. Jones, John Curthburtson, D. D. Boyington and N. J. Brockmann. The first and present officers are: E. J. Lewis, Scribe; H. L. Felter, Rector; G. W. Berry, Vice Rector; A. M. Brinkerhoff, Chaplain; L. H. Babcock, Treasurer; A. B. Jones, Usher; D. D. Boyington, Guard; Dr. J. H. Graham, Medical Examiner. Meetings are held on the first Tuesday in each month at the Depot building. The order is in a flourishing condition.



James Harworth.



CHAPTER XXII.

CARROLL TOWNSHIP.

This a full congressional township containing thirty-six sections of land and known as township 84, north of range 14, west of the fifth principal meridian. The surface of this township is generally hilly, and somewhat rough in the southern and southeastern portions. The northern part lies more nearly level. Nearly all the available land is under cultivation. It is well watered by a number of streams, the largest of which is Salt creek, which enters the township on the western side and running a southeasterly course, passes through sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 27, 34 and 35, leaving from section 36. This is known as the "South Fork." The "North Fork" enters the township on the north-west quarter of section 2, runs through sections 2, 11, 12 and crosses the line into Oneida on section 13.

Carroll township is surrounded by Perry township on the north, Howard county on the west, Otter Creek on the south and Oneida on the east. It is strictly an agricultural township, having no railroad or town within its limits. The inhabitants are industrious and thrifty and nearly all well to do, owning as good farms as are in the county. The land is nearly one-

third covered with timber. The soil is generally a sandy loam on the prairies, and on the timber lands it consists of a light clay mixed with a vegetable mold. These lands are productive, although in places too much broken to be desirable for agricultural purposes. Quite a number of the farmers are engaged to a limited extent in stock raising and through the township there are many well improved farms.

SETTLEMENT OF CARROLL.

The first settlement in this township was made by Levi Haworth and family, Nathan Fisher and family, Joseph Powell and family and Shepard Haworth. Of these, Levi Haworth settled on section 28, in the fall of 1853. He was born in Vermilion county, Ohio, on the 24th day of February, 1811. He remained in Vermilion county until 1824, when his parents moved to Hendricks county, Indiana, and afterwards to Hamilton county, same State. Levi was married, on the first day of December, 1832, to Miss Phoebe Haworth, a native of North Carolina. In 1853 they came to Tama county and settled on a farm in Carroll township, where, with the exception of three years, two of

which were spent in Hardin county and one in Toledo, he remained engaged in farming until his death, which occurred on the 5th of August, 1881. His wife died February 25, 1878. Their children are: Alpheus, Solomon, James, Howard, Mary, William, Louisa, Dillon, Sarah, Ellen and Eli.

James Haworth, third son of Levi and Phoebe (Haworth) Haworth, was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, on the 6th day of August, 1838, and came to Tama county with his parents in 1853. He was reared on his father's farm, and has made Carroll township his home, with the exception of three years spent in Hardin county and Toledo. Mr. Haworth is a Republican. He was married, January 17, 1869, to Miss Agnes Hamburg, and they have four children: Ruby M., Charles L., Freddie G. and Ida L.

Alpheus Haworth is also a son of Levi and Phoebe (Haworth) Haworth, born on the 6th of February, 1845, in Hamilton county, Indiana. In 1853, he came to Tama county, settling in Carroll township. He enlisted, in 1864, in Company G, Fourth Iowa Infantry and served until honorably discharged at the close of the war, in 1865. He then returned to his home and has since been engaged in farming on section 19, Carroll township. He was married on the 4th day of April, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Fee, daughter of Elias and Mary (Carter) Fee. This was the first marriage ceremony performed in Carroll township. Three children bless this union: Perry, Miranda and Francis.

Nathan Fisher also came to Carroll township in the fall of 1853. He settled on section 28, building his house on the

southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of that section. He is now living in Toledo.

Joseph Powell settled on the southwest quarter of section 27, where he remained until 1882, when he moved into Toledo.

Shepard Haworth settled on section 20, remaining until 1860, when he returned to Indiana. Elias Fee and family, William Riley and family, Adam and Asa Wise, came in June, 1854. Of these Elias Fee is dead. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, August 9, 1804. His early life was spent in that county where he learned the blacksmith trade. December 15, 1829, he was married to Miss Mary Carter, who was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, August 27, 1809. In the winter of 1829, they removed to Indiana, settling in Marion county, about nine miles from Indianapolis, where he was engaged in blacksmithing. In June, 1854, they came to Tama county and settled on section 20, Carroll township. Mr. Fee at this time entering and buying 1,200 acres of land. Both he and his wife were members of the M. E. Church, of which he was a local preacher devoting a great deal of his time to church affairs. Mr. Fee died December 11, 1879; his wife still survives him. They were blessed with ten children, eight of whom are living. Sarah, now the wife of Adam Wise, of Carroll township; Eliza, wife of Wm. Riley, of Toledo; Elizabeth, wife of Alpheus Haworth; James Henry, resident of Fullerton, Nebraska; William A., now living in Toledo, where he is engaged in the dry goods business; Amanda J., wife of Wm. Strain, of Carroll township; Nancy, wife of Joseph McRoberts, of Forestburg, Dakota, and George M.,

living on the old homestead. William Perry died in Indiana, January 14, 1841. Francis, enlisted September 13, 1861, in Company D, 10th Iowa, and was killed at the battle of Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

George M. Fee, youngest son of Elias and Mary (Carter) Fee, was born in Marion county, Indiana, on the 1st day of May, 1848, and came to Tama county with his parents in 1854. He has since made Carroll township his home. In politics he is a staunch Republican having always taken an active interest in political affairs. He was elected Justice of the Peace when but twenty-one years of age and has held that office for ten years. He was married May 25, 1876, to Miss Eliza M. Dexter, a native of Columbia county, Wisconsin. Three children have been born unto them, Ira B., Knight E. and an infant.

Adam and Asa Wise are still living in the township and are prominent citizens. Adam Wise, was a son of Michael and Susan (Bowers) Wise, born in 1823, in Hamilton county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and on the 3rd of October, 1850, was married to Miss Sarah Fee. Eight children have been born to them, four of whom are now living, Mary, now the wife of James Taylor, Susan A., Martha C. and Wilbur O. In 1854, they came to Tama county and entered 240 acres of land on section 27, of Carroll township, where he has since made his home. In politics, Mr. Wise is a Republican and has always taken an active part in township affairs.

Andrew Wise came later, bringing his mother. They made their home with

Adam Wise until 1856 when Andrew located on section 35. In 1879 he removed to Kansas where he still lives.

William Riley, who is mentioned as coming in 1854, now lives in Toledo.

Nathan Harmon came to Carroll township in November, 1855, and made a selection of land on section 10, where he still lives.

Lucius Kibbee also came in 1855 and settled on the same section. In 1870, he removed to Kansas, where he has since died.

William Randolph came also in 1855, and settled on section 2. He afterward removed to Richland township where he has since died.

After this date, the settlers arrived in such rapid succession that it is impossible to trace them. Among those who have arrived since that time and are now prominent citizens and farmers of Carroll township, are John Hild, V. B. Pennell, William McClain, J. L. Surface, George Vogt, James O'Neill and Jacob Arter.

John Hild was born in Carroll county, Illinois, in September, 1842, and is a son of Conrad and Regina (Plough) Hild, both natives of Germany. His early life was spent assisting his father on the farm. August 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company A., 146th Illinois Infantry, and was honorably discharged July 8, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois. He then returned to his native county, and in 1868, came to Tama county, where he settled on section 5, Carroll township. Mr. Hild is a staunch Republican and has always taken an active part in local politics. He is, at present, Treasurer of the school board and Justice of the Peace. He was married in 1872,

to Miss Jane McBride, a native of Pennsylvania. Five children have been born unto them—John M., Olive A., Robert H., Mattie P., and Beyrl M. Mr. and Mrs. Hild are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

V. B. Pennell was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, July 7, 1838, his parents being William and Martha (Moore) Pennell. In 1845, the family came to Jackson county, Iowa, and in 1850, settled in Black Hawk county, where V. B., grew to manhood. In 1866, he came to Tama county, settling in Carroll township, on section 31, where he now owns a fine farm of 180 acres. He was married in 1862 to Miss Elizabeth Gasten, a native of Pennsylvania. They have eight children—William, Walter, Irving, Ira, David, Ida, James and Harry.

William McClain was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1822. His native county remained his home until 1864, when he came west to Bureau county, Illinois, where he spent three years and in 1867, came to Tama county, locating for a time in Perry township. In 1874, he settled on section 3, Carroll township, where he now resides. March 11, 1847, he was married to Miss Mary Kelso, a native of Pennsylvania. They have twelve children living—Susanna, William, Thomas, Rebecca, James, John, Walter, Joseph, Lewis, Stephen, Herman, George and three deceased—Delilah, Mary and Elva. Susanna, Thomas and Rebecca are married. Susanna is living in Bureau county, Illinois; Thomas in O'Brien, and Rebecca in Ida county, this State. William is a graduate of the Medical Department of Northwestern University, and

resides in Beaman, Grundy county, where he has practiced medicine for five years. James is also studying medicine at the above named college.

J. L. Surface was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 9th day of January, 1816. His parents were Henry and Catherine (Long) Surface, both natives of Virginia. When J. L. was four years old his parents removed to Preble county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm. He was married there in 1841 to Miss Amelia Tosh, a native of Preble county. In 1859, they came west as far as Randolph county, Indiana, remained eight years and then came to Tama county. After spending the first winter in Toledo, they then settled in Carroll township, and, in 1868, on their present farm on section 18. Seven children have been born to them—Hannah, wife of Jonathan Wheeler, of Indiana; Elvira, wife of A. J. Gaines, a resident of Dakota; Emily C., wife of E. N. Wing, now living in Toledo; William Franklin, John A., George L. and Flora O., wife of T. J. Wise.

George Vogt was born in Germany, December 10, 1835, and came to America in 1856, locating in Scott county, Iowa, where he resided seven years. In 1863, he crossed the plains to California and was there engaged in mining until 1867, at which time he returned to Tama county and purchased a farm in Carroll township, on section 12. He was married in 1868 to Miss Annie Matthesen, a native of Germany. Four children bless this union—Katie, Henry, Annie and Mary.

James O'Neill is a son of William and Abigail (Sherman) O'Neill. He is a native of Canada East, born the 27th of July, 1833. He attained his majority in his

native town, and soon after came west to DeKalb county, Illinois. In February, 1865, he came to Tama county, locating in Howard township, where he was engaged in farming until 1875, at which time he removed to Carroll township. He now owns a fine farm of 120 acres on section 5. Mr. O'Neill has held the office of Township Trustee for two terms and is the present Assessor of the township. He was married December 25, 1860, to Miss Sarah Smith, who bore him three sons: William, Asa, and Sydney. Mrs. O'Neill died in July, 1873. Mr. O'Neill was again married, September 25, 1874, to Miss Katie Carr, a native of Illinois, by whom he has had one child—Devina Estella.

Jacob Arter is a native of Ohio, born in Richland county on the 3d of May, 1849. His parents were Michael and Susanna (Erb) Arter. Mr. Arter remained in his native county until 1870, when he came to Iowa, locating on section 2, of Carroll township, where he now owns a finely improved farm of four hundred and five acres. Mr. Arter was married to Miss Anna Maria Sparks, a native of Ohio, in 1872. They have three children living: Willie O., Orlie E. and Susanna. Mr. Arter has met with good success since coming here and is now one of the leading farmers of this part of Tama county.

ORGANIC.

The first records of this township have been destroyed and the officers elected prior to 1876 are not known. Since that time they are as follows for the years mentioned: 1876—Clerk, John Roberts; Assessor, John Hild; Trustees, G. B. Lawson, James O'Neill and F. A. Belt; Justice's, J. D. McNeil and G. W. Fee;

Constables, S. A. Smith and C. A. Whiteley; 1877—Assessor, S. A. Smith; Clerk, A. M. Smith; Trustees, Robert Foster, Alfred Loder and John Hild; 1878—Assessor, S. A. Smith; Clerk, G. B. Lawson; Trustees, James O'Neill, A. C. Cochran and G. M. Fee; 1879—Assessor, S. A. Smith; Clerk, John Roberts; Trustee, John Hild; 1880—Assessor, S. A. Smith; Clerk, John Roberts; Trustee A. C. Cochran; Constables, W. W. Strain and James McClain; 1881—Justice, T. J. Hartley; Trustee, G. M. Fee; Constable to fill vacancy, John Hanus; 1882—Justices, John Hild and Lee Graham; Clerk, John Roberts; Constables, G. Budgett and J. M. Taylor; Assessor, James O'Neill; Trustee, John Nachazel.

RELIGIOUS.

The first service of this character was conducted by Rev. D. Petefish, a Methodist divine, at the residence of Nathan Fisher, soon after the first settlement in 1853. The only church organization within the limits of the township is a Methodist Episcopal. A class was organized soon after the first settlement, and services were held at private residences and school houses until March 1881, when the society purchased a building which had been used for school purposes on the southwest corner of section 20. This building they remodeled and in June 1882, it was dedicated as a church by Rev. H. O. Pratt, who is now engaged in the ministry at Cedar Rapids, and who at one time was Representative in Congress from the fourth district.

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss Martha Ann Fisher taught the first school in this township in a house owned

by the widow Bailey, on section 28, in the fall of 1855. The first school house was a log building erected originally by Nathan Fisher for a dwelling, and sold by him to the district for school purposes. There are now nine districts consisting of four sections each, the school houses all standing in the centre of their respective districts, excepting the one in district number nine, which stands about twenty rods from the north of the center. The houses are all frame and valued at \$3,025. There were 314 children of school age in 1882, and there were registered 259 scholars with an average daily attendance of 122.

FIRST THINGS.

The first birth in the township was James Andrew, a son of Adam and Sarah Ellen Wise, born November 3, 1854. He died September 26, 1864. The next birth in the township was Eli, a son to Levi and Phebe Haworth, born April 25, 1855. He is now living in Sac county Iowa, and was married July 2, 1876, to Miss Matilda Strain.

The first marriage was Alpheus Haworth to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Fee, April 4, 1856, at the residence of Elias Fee. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Brown. They are still living in the township.

The first death was that of Samuel Bailey, which occurred in the fall of 1855. He was buried on section 33, on land owned at this time by J. Yarham.

CEMETERIES.

A cemetery is located on the northwest corner of section 29. The first interment was the wife of Levi Haworth. She departed this life February 25, 1878. Another cemetery is located on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 27. The first burial here was Alice H., a daughter of Adam Wise and wife; she died September 5, 1864.

The second burial was James A., a son of the same couple. He died September 26, 1864. There is also a private burying ground of the Bates family which is located on the southwest quarter of section 18.



CHAPTER XXIII.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

This is a full congressional township, embracing township 85, range 13. It is situated in the eastern tier of Tama county townships, and is bounded by Geneseo on the north, Perry on the west, Oneida on the south, and Benton county on the east. There are three small streams having source in this township; two of them, flowing toward the south, are branches of Salt creek, and make confluence in Oneida township; the other, Rock creek, flows toward the east, and leaves the township on section 1.

There is one railroad passing through the township in the center from east to west—the B., C. R. & N. R. R.

The surface of this territory lies gently undulating, or nearly level. The soil is mostly a dark sandy loam, and there is very little of any natural timber within its boundaries. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and mostly Americans, with a considerable settlement of Germans. The town of Dysart is located in this township and receives due attention elsewhere.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in what is now Clark township was made by Charles Unger and family, July 13, 1855, upon the

southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 1. Here Mr. Unger erected a little log cabin, which was the first in the township. He still resides in the township.

G. W. Bradley, a native of Massachusetts, came during the year of 1855, and entered the northeast quarter of section 8. He was a single man, and "boarded round" until 1862, when he was married and moved into the house which he had erected upon his farm. He remained here until 1864, when he sold and removed to Black Hawk county. He is now dead.

Asahel Parmenter and family came to Clark township in 1855, and located on the southwest quarter of section 1, where he died in 1860.

Joseph Dysart came in 1855, and entered the whole of section 24. He commenced to improve in 1858, but did not make actual settlement until 1863.

On the 26th of May, 1856, David Torrence and family settled upon land on section 9, where they erected a house. In May, 1855, Mr. Torrence came from Jones county and entered the land. In September, of the same year, he hauled some lumber to his future home, and put up

hay which was spoiled by rain. In May, 1856, he made actual settlement. He now lives in Traer.

During the summer of 1856, Joseph Moss and family arrived, coming from Benton county, settling on section 18. They were natives of Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Moss were usually called "father" and "mother." They moved from here to Perry township, and later to Vinton, where they both died.

Newton Miller settled in Clark township in 1855. In the chapter upon "Early Days" will be found a reminiscence written by Mr. Miller, giving the details of his early settlement, and the death of his wife by a prairie fire.

P. P. Wentch was a settler of 1857, making his selection on section 6, where he still lives. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 29, 1822. He came to America in 1851 and worked on a farm in Connecticut for eighteen months; then came west to Huron county, Ohio, where he remained until 1854, at which time he came to Tama county and located in Buckingham township. Three years later he settled in Clark township, where he has since resided. Mr. Wentch is one of the large land owners of this part of the county, his farm consisting of 460 acres in a high state of cultivation. He has always taken an active part in politics, having held several of the township offices. In 1852, he was joined in matrimony with Miss C. B. Reitter, a native of Germany. They have nine children; Catharine, Mary, George F., John H., Louise, Julia Ann, May Bell, Joseph P. and Wallace W.

Andrew Boylan came in 1859, and made settlement on section 4, where he remained until 1865, when he moved to Buckingham township. He now lives in Traer.

T. S. Talmage also came in 1859, and located on section 11, where he still lives. He is a native of Greene county, New York, born January 27, 1834. He is a son of Henry and Jane A. (Reed) Talmage. His father was a physician and was born in Vermont. His mother was a native of New York State. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in his native county and there received a part of his education at Greenville Academy. Upon removing to the State of Wisconsin, in 1856, he attended Beloit College. After completing his education he traveled for two seasons through Illinois as agent for J. H. Manning & Company, the celebrated reaper manufacturers. The winters of said years were spent in teaching. In April of 1859, he came to Tama county and immediately settled on his present place—section 11, in Clark township—which land he had previously purchased. The whole journey from southern Illinois to this county was made by Mr. Talmage on horseback. In politics he is a Republican and was the first County Supervisor from this township, which office he held three years. He has held nearly all of the township offices and was Clerk of the same for the long period of twelve years. He is a member of, and was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian Church at Dy-sart. He is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor. Mr. Talmage was united in marriage, in 1861, with Miss Eliza A. Howe, a native of Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania. Four children have blessed

this union: Jennie R., Hattie B., Charles H. and Harry H., who died January 12, 1881, at the age of six years, seven months and nine days.

Stephen R. Hunt came in 1860, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 14. He remained here until 1880, when he moved to Kansas, where he still lives.

The settlement of Clark township was slow, the cause being the lack of timber. Among those who have come in since the date last mentioned, and have been, or are now, prominent citizens of Clark township, may be mentioned; James Enderton, Hugh Calderwood, John T. Converse, Christian Knoop, B. F. Thomas, Samuel Everett, Mathias Stoakes, J. N. Stoakes, Robert Powell, J. T. Findley, R. B. Beach, M. D. Bonney, Robert S. Smith, William H. Stoakes, J. D. E. Reed, J. F. Redmond, William Stewart, John Campbell, and John Jensen.

James Enderton was born March 4, 1833, at Medina Centre, Medina county, Ohio. In the fall of 1839, his parents moved to Sterling, Illinois, and James E. remained with his parents till of age. He married Miss Lucinda Root, a native of Farmington, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 17, 1856. Two daughters, Jannie and Sylvia, bless their union. He came to Tama county in the spring of 1866, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 11, in Clark township. He owns a fine farm of 80 acres. Mr. Enderton is a Republican, and has held the office of School Director, Road Supervisor, Township Trustee and Assessor.

Hugh Calderwood was born in Fulton county, New York, August 13, 1834. He is a son of John and Jane Becket Calder-

wood, both natives of Scotland. Hugh remained at home until 1859, at which time he came west to Iowa, and settled in Elk River township, Clinton county, remaining there until 1867, when he settled in Tama county, on section 18, Clark township, where he has a fine farm of 380 acres. In politics, Mr. Calderwood is a Republican, and has held the offices of Justice of the Peace four years, and has been Assessor twice. He was married to Miss Mary Stewart, a native of Scotland, in 1865. Six children bless this union—John B., Floretta J., Annie May, Ruby Elizabeth, William Stewart and Arthur James.

Christian Knoop was born in Bredstadt, Germany, April 24, 1838, and came to America in 1865. The first three years after coming to the United States were spent in Scott county, Iowa, and in 1868 he came to Tama county, locating on section 31, Clark township, where he now owns 320 acres of land under good improvement. He has held the office of Road Supervisor for two years. In 1868, he was married to Miss Lena Gosau, a native of Germany. They have one adopted son, George.

B. F. Thomas, an enterprising farmer in Clark township, was born in Preble county, Ohio, March 6, 1837. He is a son of L. H. Thomas, a native of Pennsylvania, and Lydia (Phillips) Thomas, a native of Tennessee. His early life was spent in his native county where he learned the potter's trade. In 1856, the family came to Tama county and settled in Buckingham township, where his parents still reside. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G., 14th Iowa Infantry as a private, but was afterward promoted to a non-commissioned

officership. During his service he participated in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh, Lake Chicot, Tupello and Town Creek. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and remained a prisoner of war two months. He was honorably discharged in November, 1864. He then returned to his home and was engaged in working at his trade. In December, 1864, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Stoakes, daughter of John Stoakes, of Perry township. In 1869, they settled on section 5, Clark township where he now owns a farm of 240 acres. Mr. Thomas is a Republican in politics, has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and is at present one of the township Trustees and Treasurer of the township schools. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are the parents of seven children, six of whom are now living, John L., Arthur H., Lewis N., Curtis H., B. Frankie and Willie H.

Samuel Everett was born in Somerset county, Maine, on the 7th day of January, 1832. He is a son of S. F. and Calista (Turner) Everett. His early life was spent in his native county, receiving but a limited education. In 1850, he came west to Dodge county, Wisconsin, with his parents. In 1851, he engaged as a sailor on the lakes and during that year helped to unload the first railroad engine ever brought into Wisconsin. In the fall of that year he returned to his home in Dodge county, where he remained until 1864, then came to Iowa, spending the first year in Allamakee county, then came to Tama county and located in Perry township, near West Union, buying a farm of 104 acres. Mr. Everett was at one time postmaster of the Wolf Creek postoffice. In 1869, he

settled on section 19, Clark township, where he has since resided. He was married in December, 1866, to Miss Caroline L. Vanglike, a native of Madison county, New York. Three children bless this union; Carrie, Lizzie A. and Hattie M.

Mathias Stoakes, son of William M. and Caroline (Householder) Stoakes, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 18th day of January, 1848. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1851, and to Tama county in 1855. He was reared on his father's farm in Perry township, and received a good common school education. In 1869, he settled on section 7, in Clark township, and in 1874 settled on section 8, and now owns one of the finest farms in that township. Mr. Stoakes has always taken an active part in matters of local interest, especially in school affairs. He was married in 1874 to Miss Jane Stewart, a native of Washington county, Wisconsin. They have four children: Ella Jane, Charles Stewart, William Mathias and Edith Elizabeth.

J. N. Stoakes, brother of Mathias, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, August 7, 1849. In 1851, his parents emigrated to Iowa, locating in Van Buren county, where they remained until in February, 1855, and then settled in Perry township, Tama county. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving a good common school education. In 1870, he settled on section 7, Clark township, where he now owns a fine farm of 160 acres. Mr. Stoakes is a Republican and has held several township offices. At present he is Assessor and Secretary of the School Board. In 1871, he was married to Miss Mary Jane

Brown, Five children have been born unto them—Thomas F., Maggie, Ernest R., Carrie C., and Grace.

Robert Powell is a native of Wales, born September 5, 1844, his parents being Edward and Elizabeth (Davis) Powell, both natives of Wales. He came to America with his parents in 1855 and settled in Wisconsin. August 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company C., 29th Wisconsin Infantry and served until honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin. While in the service, he was a participant in the following engagements: Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Spanish Fort, and Fort Blakely. After his discharge, he returned to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and in 1870 came to Tama county, locating on section 19, Clark township, where he now owns a farm of 160 acres. Mr. Powell has held several of the township offices. He was married in 1867 to Miss Sophia Furrow, a native of Wisconsin. Their children are—Edward, Emma, John, Estella, Martha and James Garfield.

J. T. Findley, a son of William and Rebecca (Taylor) Findley, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of May, 1836. He attained his majority in his native county, and in 1857, came west to Minnesota, where he remained two years, locating in 1839 in Warren county, Illinois. July 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 83d Illinois Infantry, and afterwards participated in the second battle of Fort Donelson, Nashville and Columbia, being honorably discharged from service at Chicago, Illinois, July 5, 1865.

He then returned to his home in Warren county and remained there until 1867, when he came to Tama county and first located in Geneseo township. In 1870, he moved into Clark township and settled on section 20, where he now owns a fine farm of 240 acres. Mr. Findley was married in 1859 to Miss Margaret E. Williams, a native of Pennsylvania. Six children have been born to them—Alpheus L., Thomas, Fatima, Abbie, Emery and Ottie.

R. B. Beach is a native of Iowa, born at Lyons, in Clinton county, May 22, 1858. His father, the Rev. H. W. Beach, was a Methodist minister. R. B. Beach's educational advantages were the common schools in his native county, in connection with those of Tama. In 1865, his parents removed to Geneseo township of this county, where they remained until 1874, when they came to Dysart. Here his father engaged in the lumber trade until his health failed, in 1877, and in the following year his death occurred. The subject of this sketch has continued to reside here since coming with his parents in 1874, and at present is engaged in farming. During 1882, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Roxie J. Freeman, who was a native of Benton county, Iowa.

M. D. Bonney is a native of Ohio, born in Portage county, January 18, 1827. He is a son of Hezekiah and Marietta (Dewey) Bonney. He was reared on his father's farm, receiving a good common school education. In 1851 he removed to Lorain county, Ohio, when he was married January 18, 1853, to Miss Arvilla R. Holcomb, a native of that county, and daughter of Truman and Phoebe (Pike) Holcomb. Two children were born to them in that county,

one of whom is now living: Everard M. In 1857, they settled in Branch county, Michigan, and, while there, George H., Ardelle A. and Marietta V. were born to them. In 1870 they settled in Tama county, on section 11, Clark township. In politics Mr. Bonney is a staunch Republican and has held several local offices. They are members of the Methodist church of Dysart.

Robert S. Smith, one of the enterprising farmers of Clark township, is a native of Scotland, born on the 10th day of May, 1842. His parents Robert and Jennie (Stevenson) Smith, came to America in 1849, and located in Green Lake county, Wisconsin. In 1862 they moved into Iowa, settling in Hardin county where they now reside. In 1859, Robert visited Colorado and remained one year. Again in 1870 he visited the golden west, returning after a sojourn of two years to Hardin county. In 1875 he settled in Clark township, on section 27, where he now owns one of the finest farms in the township, consisting of 400 acres of well improved land. Mr. Smith is Independent in politics, and is one of the present Township Trustees. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has reached the 32d degree. In 1870 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Lillie Filkins, a native of New York State.

William H. Stoakes settled in this county with his parents in 1855. He was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, May 21, 1853. He is a son of William and Caroline (Householder) Stoakes, and a brother of Mathias and J. N. In 1855, his parents came to Tama county and settled in Perry township, where they still reside, and where the subject of this sketch grew

to manhood. In 1876, he settled on section 7, Clark township, where he still lives. He was married in 1876 to Miss Alice Jameyson, daughter of Charles Jameyson of Genesee township. Three children bless this union—Irene, Charles R. and Howard.

J. D. E. Reed was born in Vigo county, Indiana, December 4, 1840; remained there until 1865, when he came west to Cedar county, Iowa, and in 1869 to Tama county, where he settled on section 6, in Oneida township. In 1876 he became a resident of Clark township, where he now owns a farm of 240 acres, eighty acres on section 33 and 160 acres on section 28. He was married in 1859 to Miss Letitia Watts, a native of Kentucky. They have four children—George W., Ellen M., Charlie and John D. E.

John F. Redmond was born in Wicklaw county, Ireland, November 29, 1834. He came to America in 1857 and first located in Ulster county, New York, but soon after came to Ogle county, Ill., and resided there until 1865, when he came west to Benton county, Iowa, where he settled on a farm two miles west of Dysart. In 1878, he came to Clark township where he now owns a fine farm of 160 acres adjoining the village of Dysart. In 1870 he was married to Miss Catherine Skiffington, a native of Ireland. Their children are John P. and Joanna E.

William Stewart is a native of Washington county, Wisconsin, born to William and Jane (Pringle) Stewart, on the 14th of August, 1858. He was reared on his father's farm, receiving a common school education, until 1876, when he attended and graduated at the Oshkosh Business

College. In October, 1879, he came to Tama county and settled on section 8, Clark township, where he now owns a fine farm of 240 acres. Mr. Stewart is a Republican in politics.

John Campbell is a native of Chemung county, New York, born to Judson and Abigail (Young) Campbell, on the 15th of August, 1838. He resided in his native county for thirty years, then came to Tama county, settling first on section 35, Perry township, where he spent five years, at the end of which time he located in Carroll township, remaining until 1881, and then moved into Clark township where he now owns 160 acres on section 30. Mr. Campbell was married in 1860, to Miss Mary A. Butts, a native of New York State. Their children are Elsie, Judson, William, Florence, Carrie and Charles. September 6, 1861, Mr. Campbell enlisted in the 50th New York Volunteers Infantry, and after serving fourteen months, was discharged on account of physical disability.

John Jensen was born in Germany, October 17, 1847, and came to America in 1864, locating first in Scott county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for five years. In 1870, he came to Tama county and located on section 2, Oneida township, where he remained until the spring of 1882, when he moved to his present farm of 320 acres on section 29, Clark township. He was married, in 1877, to Maria Thiesen, a native of Germany. They have two children living: Peter and Thomas.

ORGANIC.

The first election was held at the house of David Torrence, November 6, 1860. The following have been the officers:

1860—Trustees, Joseph Moss, Charles Unger and G. W. Wierman; Assessor, David Torrence; Clerk, G. W. Bradley; Supervisor, T. S. Talmage. G. W. Bradley resigned the clerkship April 8, 1861, and David Torrence was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1861—Trustees, Joseph Moss, Charles Unger and T. S. Talmage; Assessor, Joseph Moss; Clerk, David Torrence.

1862—Justices, David Torrence and J. A. Parmenter; Constables, G. A. Gummell and P. P. Wentch; Trustees, Joseph Moss, C. Unger and T. S. Talmage; Assessor, Joseph Moss; Clerk, David Torrence.

1863—No records.

1864—No records.

1865—Justices, P. P. Wentch and David Torrence; Trustees, Andrew Boylan, Newton Miller and Henry Moss; Assessor, David Torrence; Constable, Charles Unger.

1866—Assessor, James Enderton; Clerk, T. S. Talmage; Trustees, P. P. Wentch, Henry Moss and Charles Unger; Justices, David Torrence and Solomon Cochrane; Constables, Newton Miller and Jerome Lee.

1867—Supervisor, Joseph Dysart; Clerk, T. S. Talmage; Assessor, James Enderton; Trustees, Solomon Cochrane, David Torrence, P. P. Wentch; Constable, James Enderton.

1868—Assessor, Hugh Calderwood; Clerk, T. S. Talmage; Trustees, Solomon Cochrane, Enoch Converse and Samuel Everett; Justices, David Torrence and T. S. Talmage; Constables John W. Thomas and Ezra Coffee.

1869—Trustees, David Torrence, James Enderton and S. F. Everett; Assessor, Hugh Calderwood; Clerk, T. S. Talmage; Justices, B. F. Thomas and W. H. Shafer; Constables, A. Coutts and H. F. Mosher.

1870—Trustees, David Torrence, James Enderton and Hugh Calderwood; Assessor, J. T. Converse; Clerk, T. S. Talmage; Constables, H. F. Mosher and Kelsey Phelps.

1871—Clerk, T. S. Talmage; Trustees, M. D. Bonney, David Torrence and B. F. Thomas; Constables, F. M. Crissman and Benjamin Heath; Assessor, W. H. Shafer.

1872—Justices, J. W. Crissman and S. F. Everett; Assessor, W. H. Shafer; Clerk, T. S. Talmage; Trustees, Joseph Dysart, James Enderton and Daniel Pickett; Constables, F. M. Crissman and P. Olson.

1873—No records.

1874—Assessor, H. Frank; Justices, S. Hardin, H. Calderwood; Constables, M. B. D. Wetherin and J. N. Black; Trustees, James Enderton, B. F. Thomas and Daniel Pickett; Clerk, T. S. Talmage.

The officers elected in the fall of 1882, are as follows: Justices, N. C. Rice and L. J. Tussey; Clerk, E. Pearson; Trustee, B. F. Thomas; Constables, W. P. Worrall and A. Burnett; Assessor, J. N. Stoakes.

Clark township was so named in honor of Judge Leander Clark. Quite a number of names were proposed, among which were "Plain," on account of its level surface, and "Rock Creek," after the creek of that name, but "Clark" was finally decided upon.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in this township was held in a building on the northeast quarter of section 2, owned by Newton Miller, in

1862, and was taught by Jacob Parmenter. There was an attendance of about seven scholars. The first school house built was on the northeast corner of section 11, in 1863, and cost \$224. It is still standing. The first school in this building was taught by Miss Annie Torrence during the winter of 1863-4. The district in which this building is located now comprises sections 1, 2, 11 and 12.

There are now nine school districts in the township, including the independent district of Dysart. All these have good school buildings excepting number 9, and the educational facilities compare favorably with other townships of similar population.

ETTIE POSTOFFICE.

This office was established in 1869, at the house of John T. Converse, on section 11, where it remained until its removal to Dysart, in February, 1873, when the name was changed to correspond with that of the village. J. T. Converse was the first postmaster, and remained in charge until after the name was changed to Dysart.

John T. Converse was born in Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, October 31, 1823. His parents were Palmer and Betsy (Tyler) Converse. He grew to manhood in his native county. His educational advantages were the district schools, and later, an attendance at an academy. During 1846 he was married, in Tolland county, Connecticut, to Miss Marcia Crawford, a native of Union, Tolland county, and a daughter of Judge Ingoldsby W. and Rhoda (Taft) Crawford. Her ancestors were among the early settlers of Tolland county. After their marriage, the young couple spent some years

in Windham, where Mr. Converse was engaged in farming; and in 1857, they removed to Minnesota, locating in Dakota county. During 1866, they returned to the east, and in February, of 1867, came to Tama county and settled on the southeast quarter of section 11, Clark township. Mr. Converse was appointed postmaster of Ettie postoffice in 1868, and later was first postmaster of Dysart. His death occurred on the 21st day of December, 1880, at San Antonio, Texas, where the family were spending the winter. His remains lie in the cemetery of Dysart. Mrs. Converse has two children living, Marcia Melora, wife of Adelbert A. Ives, of Dysart; and John T., who is living in Grundy county, Iowa.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first birth was George F., a son to P. P. Wentch and wife, September 27, 1857; he is still living.

The first marriage in the township was that of Newton Perkins and Miss N. Moss. It occurred in 1859.

The first death occurred in October, 1856, the wife of Newton Miller. Her death was occasioned by a dreadful prairie fire in which she was caught during a high wind. Particulars will be found in chapter 11.

TOWN OF DYSART.

This place is pleasantly located in the eastern part of the township. The land on which it rests was formerly owned by John W. Crissman, who caused the village to be platted in November, 1872. To this original plat an addition was made during the summer of 1875, by David P. Tussey, of Blair county, Pennsylvania. After-

ward another addition was made by Rev. H. W. Beach, of about thirty acres.

The village was named in honor of Hon. Joseph Dysart, ex-State Senator from Tama and Benton counties, and ex-Lieutenant Governor of the State.

ORGANIC.

Dysart has been duly incorporated, the first election being held July 12, 1881, when the following named persons were elected to office: N. C. Rice, Mayor; T. C. Curyea, Recorder; Peter Jensen, C. P. Feddersen, S. W. Arbuthnot, D. E. Hallet, Chas. Betebenner and George Alexander, Trustees.

The next election held, March 1882, resulted as follows: N. C. Rice, Mayor; R. B. Beach, Recorder; C. P. Feddersen, S. W. Arbuthnot, Geo. Alexander, Peter Jensen, P. C. Jones and J. E. Hollabaugh, Trustees. N. C. Rice resigned, November 14, 1882, and H. W. Persons was elected Mayor to fill vacancy by the council on November 12.

The officers elected in March, 1883, were as follows: H. W. Persons, Mayor; Peter Jensen, and D. E. Hallet, Trustees; Arthur Sewall, Assessor; J. H. Pinkerton, Recorder; Wendell Pierce, Treasurer; Byron Stewart, Street Commissioner.

BUSINESS MATTERS AND MEN.

The first store built in this town was erected by William Davidson who opened therein a general stock of merchandise, in January, 1873. It is now occupied by Emmett & Peters for a hardware store.

The second store building was erected by John W. Crissman in which Mr. Durand, of Belle Plaine, opened a stock of goods. This building then stood on the southwest corner of Main and Wilson

streets. It is now occupied by the general merchandise store of Clough & Shaeffer, and stands on the north side of Wilson street.

J. E. Clough, one of the business men mentioned, is a native of New York, born in Tompkins county, in 1840. He lived at home until twenty-one years of age, and then removed to Indiana, where, during 1862, he enlisted in Company D., 74th Indiana Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, besides being in other engagements while with the army of the Cumberland and with General Sherman in his "March to the Sea." He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis in 1865. Two years later, he removed to Benton county, Iowa, where he was engaged in carpentering; and, in 1876, settled in Dysart. Here he was employed at the same occupation until November, 1881, when he associated himself with John Coutts and embarked in his present business. Mr. Clough is a member of the I. O. O. F. society, and is also a charter member of the A. O. U. W. organization. He was married in 1876, to Miss Jennie E. Farnsworth. Two children bless their home—Bessie and Charles.

The third store carried dry-goods, and was opened by Johansen & Pollikek in the spring of 1873.

The fourth store was established by O. D. Bonney and opened during the spring of 1873.

These buildings were on the the west side of Main street, and in July, 1882, the latter was burned.

George W. McDonald opened his dry-goods and general merchandise store in Dysart in 1877. He is a native of Penn-

sylvania, born in York county, on the 14th of March, 1839. His parents were John and Catherine (Wiant) McDonald. At the age of fifteen, he began clerking in a store in Baltimore, and subsequently learned the millwright's trade, which he followed, making his headquarters in the cities of Washington and Baltimore. During the spring of 1855, he removed to the State of Ohio, locating in Mount Blanchard, Hancock county, where he engaged in mercantile business until 1869, at which time he sold out and emigrated to Clarence, Shelby county, Missouri. While there, Mr. McDonald engaged in the lumber trade and also had an interest in a dry-goods house part of the time. In the fall of 1876, he located at Greene, Iowa, and in the spring of the following year came to Dysart, where he has since been engaged in the dry-goods business. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and also a member of the Masonic order. On the 8th day of January, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie McGuigan, who is a native of Pennsylvania.

The first railroad train made its appearance within the limits of the village on the 27th day of December, 1873, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad, and was a welcome visitor. This was for a time the terminus, and the village improved rapidly.

The first house for a dwelling was built early in December, 1872, by Levi Johnson. It has since been torn down. It was the only residence in the town until the spring of 1873.

The first meat market was established in 1873, by John Theid, who remained in the business about one year. The market has changed hands several times, and is now conducted by John Schloe.

Joseph Furrow established his meat market in January, 1883, and is now doing a good business.

Joseph Furrow was born November 17, 1841, in Champaign county, Ohio. He remained in his native county until fourteen years of age, and then removed to Miami county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming for a number of years. August 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 2d Ohio Infantry, and served until honorably discharged, October 20, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio. He participated in the battles of Stone river, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Atlanta, besides being in several lighter engagements. In 1866, he came to Tama county, Iowa, and located on a farm in York township. There he remained until 1871, at which time he engaged in farming in Oneida township. He continued farming until in December, 1873, and then came to Dysart, where the following spring he erected the Central House, of which he was proprietor five and a half years. He then engaged in the livery business until January of 1882, and is at present operating a meat market. His livery stable was destroyed by fire July 5, 1882. Mr. Furrow has held the office of Town Constable for six years. He is a Master Mason. His marriage with Miss E. E. Bowen, a native of Indiana, occurred in 1871. They have two children, Eddie H. and Florence E.

The lumber and coal trade is represented in Dysart by P. Jensen of Dysart and

Ellis & Son of Vinton. The interests of Ellis & Son in Dysart are managed by H. H. Allison.

P. Jensen is a native of Germany, born in June, 1854. He came to America with his parents in the year 1865. They first settled in Davenport, Iowa, where they lived until 1870, and then moved to Oneida township, Tama county. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1877, he came to Dysart, where he clerked one year and then went to Germany and spent one year. In 1879, he returned to Dysart and opened his lumber and coal yards. Mr. Jensen votes the Republican ticket, and is at the present time one of the Town Councilmen and also a Director of the public schools. His marriage with Miss Mary Meggers, occurred in 1879. They have two children: Dora and Frank.

H. H. Allison is a native of Stephenson county, Illinois, where he was born March 5, 1854. When eleven years of age, he removed with his parents to Benton county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood on the farm. He obtained a good common school education in order to fit himself for a business career; and in 1875, began clerking for Ellis & Son, lumber dealers, of Vinton. Three years later he was given charge of their branch office at Dysart, which position he now fills. Mr. Allison was married during 1876, to Miss Lillie Stone, a native of Scott county, Iowa. One child, Grace Dell, blesses their union.

The first blacksmith shop was erected by Levi Johnson. He died in Illinois soon after the shop was completed. Mr. Finch bought the tools and worked in the shop

for a short time, then built another. In 1876 he sold out and went west. A. Edmonds commenced business in this line in April, 1876, and still holds a large trade. Walter Bradbrook established his shop in 1878. In 1882 the firm became Bradbrook & Dahn, and they do a good business.

Alonzo Edmonds was born in November of 1834, in Ross county, Ohio. A short time after his birth, his father's family moved to the State of Indiana, where Alonzo received a common school education and learned the trade of blacksmithing. During 1854 he came with his parents to Iowa, and located in Benton county, where he followed his trade, in connection with farming, for many years. In April of 1876 he settled at Dysart, where he has since lived and followed his trade. September 16, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Stewart, a native of Virginia. Four children have been born to them—Emma, Susan, Bessie and Frank.

Walter Bradbrook is a native of Ohio, born in Huron county, of that State, in November, 1842. He learned the trade of blacksmithing at Newark, the county seat of Huron county. He came to Tama county, Iowa, in 1861, and first located at Toledo, where he spent fourteen years in wagon and carriage making, and then followed mercantile pursuits until his removal to Dysart in 1877. In 1878 he opened his blacksmith shop in this place, and has since been engaged in that business. On the 23rd day of February, 1870, Mr. Bradbrook was united in marriage with Miss Anna Carter, a native of Tama county. Five children have been born

unto them—Alice, Harry, Frederick, Lucretia and Idell. The wife and mother died September 23, 1880.

The first wagon maker to cast his lot in Dysart was N. Burdoine, who established business in 1873 in a shop built for that purpose. He remained here but a short time when he sold out and returned to Vinton.

H. W. Howard established his shop in April, 1878. He erected his present commodious building in 1880, and does a business of \$2,500 annually. H. W. Howard was born in Chautauqua county, New York, August 7, 1834. He obtained his education in his native county, and also learned the trade of wagon making. During 1855, he located at Ozark, Jackson county, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until July, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, 26th Iowa Infantry. After eleven months of service, he was honorably discharged opposite the city of Vicksburg, in Louisiana. Mr. Howard then returned to Jackson county, and in 1866 removed to Tama City of this county. There he worked at carpentering for a while, and then followed farming until his settlement at Dysart in 1877. Soon after his arrival here he established himself in his old trade of wagon making, which business he has since followed. He has held the office of School Director. In politics Mr. Howard follows no particular party but votes for the best man. In 1856, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Emeline Sutton, a native of Chautauqua county, New York. They have four children living—Marvin, Alice, Etta and Hattie.

The first drug store in Dysart was opened by O. D. Bonney in 1873. This

branch of trade is now represented by Pinkerton & Sherwin and Manrid & Haney. The business of the former firm was established by J. H. Pinkerton in 1876; that of the latter by R. Manrid in 1875. Both firms have a good trade.

J. H. Pinkerton, of the firm of Pinkerton & Sherwin, was born in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, November 23, 1849, and is a son of James and Mary E. (Howser) Pinkerton. He received a liberal education in his native county, and at the age of sixteen, removed with his parents to Fond-du-Lac county, Wisconsin, where his parents now reside. The subject of this sketch remained on his father's farm seven years, and then came to Marshall county, Iowa, where he farmed nearly two years, after which he came to Dysart, where he engaged in the drug trade, in which business he has since continued. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of Assessor two years. Mr. Pinkerton was one of the first members of the I. O. O. F. of Dysart, and also a member of the A. O. U. W. Society. His marriage with Miss Millie Chase, a native of Wisconsin, occurred in 1874. They have two children—Bertha E. and Clyde Chase.

O. M. Haney, of the drug firm of Manrid & Haney, Dysart, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Fayette county, March 2, 1845. His early life was spent in his native county, attending school and working at various occupations. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served until honorably discharged at Philadelphia, in February of 1866. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Har-

bor and Spottsylvania, besides being engaged in several of the battles at Petersburg during the nine months' siege of that place. In August of 1866, he came to this State and first located at Des Moines, entering that city on the second passenger train ever run into the place. Afterwards he located at Council Bluffs, and still later at Belle Plaine, and in 1875, came to Dysart. During all these changes Mr. Haney was engaged in the drug business and in 1879, he opened, in partnership with R. Manrid, the drug store at present in this place. The subject of this sketch held the office of Township Clerk four years. His marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hurlan, a native of Ohio, occurred in October of 1875. They have one daughter—Frank.

HOTELS.

The first hotel was built during January, 1873, by Mrs. Lafevre and was used for a hotel about two years, since which time the building has been used for a general store and is now occupied by E. Z. Dempsey. There is at this time but one hotel, the "Commercial." It was built in 1877, by Mr. Brown and is now under the efficient management of J. W. Gower who is doing a good business.

Captain J. W. Gower, proprietor of the Commercial House, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, December 2, 1833. He remained in that county until 1851, when he located in Licking county, Ohio, and in 1856, came to Tama county and settled near where Tama City now stands. For the first year after his arrival he was engaged in farming, and then engaged in the carpenter trade. July 31, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 10th Iowa Infantry as a private, and July 25,

1863, was promoted to the captaincy of Company H, 50th U. S. C. I. and served until May 15, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama. While in the service he participated in the battles of Charleston, Missouri; New Madrid, Missouri; Corinth, Mississippi; Iuka, Mississippi; and again at Corinth, where he was wounded, October 3, 1862, in the right side; at Tallahatchee, Mississippi; siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi; Champion Hills, Mississippi, where he was wounded May 16, 1863, in the right shoulder, and was afterward in the battle of Blakely, Alabama. After his discharge he came to Tama county and engaged in milling at Chelsea. In 1879, he located at Traer and was there engaged in engineering. In April, 1882, he came to Dysart and embarked in the hotel business and is at present running the Commercial House, which under his management is becoming very popular.

Another house called the "Central" was built by Joseph Furrow in 1874, and was used for hotel purposes until June, 1882.

A grist mill was built in 1877, by Snaveley & Shafer at a cost of \$5,000. It had two runs of burrs. They sold to Mr. Reeves and in the summer of 1881, it was burned. This was unfortunate for the town as the citizens had donated one thousand dollars toward its construction; and it leaves Dysart without a mill.

The first warehouse was built by Brown, Doty & Company, in the spring of 1873, and was afterward burned. The first grain was bought by this company during the fall of 1873. Before the fire they had built an elevator which was also burned at the same time. This had been erected at an

expense of \$7,000 and was a fine building. During the fall of 1873 Smiley & Company erected a warehouse, which in April, 1877, was purchased by Alexander & Arbutnot, and additions were made to it. This firm continued here in business about three years, when the property was purchased by George Alexander. The building has a capacity of 30,000 bushels; and was erected at a cost of \$8,000. It has all the modern elevator improvements. Mr. Alexander ships from 800 to 1200 car loads of grain and seeds per year, and about 200 car loads of stock. He has received at this point, as high as 8,200 bushels of grain in a day.

One of the most enterprising business men of Dysart is George Alexander, a native of Scotland, born to William and Mary (Cleland) Alexander on the 21st of September, 1839. He came to America with his parents in 1851, located first in Chicago, where they remained until 1856, then came to Tama county and settled in York township. Here the subject of this sketch enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company E, 24th Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, being honorably discharged from the service at Davenport, Iowa, in August, 1865. He soon after engaged in the grain trade at Belle Plaine, where he remained for nine years. He was then in the same business for one year at Toledo, and then returned to Belle Plaine, where he ran a foundry for a year. The ensuing six months he spent at Garrison, Iowa, engaged in the grain trade, and in January, 1877, came to Dysart where he has since been extensive.

ly engaged in the buying and selling of grain and stock. In politics, Mr. Alexander is a staunch Republican. He does not seek office for himself, but uses his influence to put the "right man in the right place." He is a Master Mason and at present is Junior Warden of Ascalon Lodge No. 393. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., Fraternity and the Legion of Honor. His marriage to Miss Anna Yeiser, a native of Ohio, took place in April, 1862. This union has been blessed with three children: Mary Agnes, Lydia Ellen and Frank Arthur.

S. W. Arbuthnot is also an enterprising grain dealer of Dysart. He is a son of Robert and Jane (Holden) Arbuthnot. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1836. His parents came to Iowa, and settled in Salt Creek township, Tama county, when he was thirteen years old. He was raised on his father's farm and received his education in the district school. During the second year of our late rebellion, he enlisted in Company F, 28th Iowa Infantry, and on the 16th of May, at the battle of Champion Hills, Mississippi, was severely wounded in the left hand, and therefore was discharged in 1864, at St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Arbuthnot now draws a pension from the Government. After his discharge, he returned to Iowa, and located in Benton county, where he followed farming for eight years, and then removed to Belle Plaine. In the latter place he engaged in the grain trade, and since his settlement in Dysart, in 1876, he has followed the same. In politics, he is a Republican, first, last and always. He has been one of the Town Council-

men. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a strong advocate of temperance. He is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, and of the A. O. U. W. society. During 1866, Mr. Arbuthnot was married to Miss Sarah A. Hottel, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children living—Sarah J. and Stata H. Mr. Robert Arbuthnot, father of S. W., died in 1854; the mother still lives.

L. D. Hulett, a harness-maker, of Dysart, is a native of Indiana. He was born in Blackford county, that State, December 14, 1843. Shortly after his birth the family moved to Whiteside county, Illinois, and there the subject of this sketch passed his youth and received his education. In 1863, he enlisted, as a private, in Company B, 147th Illinois Infantry and served until honorably discharged at Savannah, Georgia, in 1865. Mr. Hulett then returned to his native county, and afterwards learned the harness maker's trade in the town of Morrison. Subsequently, he followed that trade in different western States until 1871, at which time he located at Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for two years, and then went to Blainstown, remaining there three years. In 1876 he came to Dysart and opened a harness shop, which is now well stocked with goods in that line. Mr. Hulett is a member of the A. O. U. W. society, and was instrumental in organizing the I. O. O. F. in this place. He was married to Miss A. J. Esget, on the 9th day of February, 1879.

Charles F. Duncan is also engaged in the harness making trade. He is a native of Benton county, Iowa, where he was born, November 3, 1857. He is a son of

William Duncan, a pioneer of that county. Charles received a common school education, and afterwards learned the trade of harness making at Vinton. During 1878, he settled in Dysart, and in July, of the same year, opened the shop where he is at present. He was united in marriage, in 1880, with Miss Effie E. Sutton, a native of this State.

George Wood, shoemaker of Dysart, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in York county, on the 18th day of December, 1834. His parents came west, in 1841, to Wayne county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and afterward came west to Illinois, locating in Bureau county. He there learned the trade of shoemaking. October 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, 57th Illinois Infantry, and served until honorably discharged on account of disabilities, April 28, 1862. In 1864, he came to Vinton, Iowa, and got employment working at his trade. In 1873, he began farming in Benton county and continued there for five years. He then opened a shop at Dysart, where he is at present.

The livery business in Dysart is represented by the firm of Worrall & Ewy. W. P. Worrall was born in Morgan county, Ohio, July 2, 1844. His early life until twenty years of age, was spent in that county, and in 1864 he came to Cedar county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until 1870, when he located on a farm in Oneida township, Tama county. In 1881, he went to work at carpentering in Dysart, and in 1882 opened a livery business. In 1872, he was married to Miss R. S. Vernon, a native of Ohio. She died on the 16th day of September, 1879.

J. H. Ewy, junior partner in the firm of Worrall & Ewy, liverymen of Dysart, was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1853. In 1876, he came to Floyd county, Iowa, where he spent three years. He then moved to Greene, Iowa, and in 1881, came to Dysart, where, in 1882, he engaged in the livery business with W. P. Worrall.

A. Branaman & Company opened the first bank in Dysart in 1877. They did business in a small room until the summer of 1878, when they erected the present bank building on Main street. They sold out to N. R. Pierce, April 1, 1880, and the name of the institution was changed to Citizens' Bank.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice of Dysart was first named Ettie. It was moved to the village, February 10, 1873, and the name changed to Dysart. J. T. Converse was the postmaster. The office was then held in William Davidson's store on the southeast corner of Main and Wilson streets. On the first day of July, 1875, Samuel Wood became postmaster and in July, 1877, it was moved one door south, where it has since remained. J. L. Spayde received his commission as postmaster and took charge of the office July 1, 1880, and still holds the position. It was made a money order office in July, 1875. The first order was drawn July 5, 1875, William Davidson being the remitter and Nye, Campbell & Company, Chicago, payees—the amount being \$20.28. The first order was paid July 19, 1875, issued at Dixon, Illinois, by George W. Palmer, the payee being C. C. Fike; the amount was thirteen dollars.

The present postmaster of Dysart, J. L. Spayde, was born in Richland county, Ohio, on the 4th of May, 1849. Soon after his birth the family removed to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where he received a common school education and grew to manhood on the farm. In September, 1869, he settled in Benton county, Iowa, where he spent about eight years, teaching through the winter months and farming during the remainder of the year. He then came to Dysart and began clerking for William Davidson, a dealer in general merchandise. With him Mr. Spayde remained until he entered upon his duties as postmaster in 1880. In politics he is a Republican. On the 20th of November, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Ettie F. Cotten, a native of this State. They have one child—Zula Rae.

PROFESSIONAL.

The first physician to locate here was C. L. Teats, who came during the fall of 1873 and remained until his death in 1878. This profession is now represented by Drs. P. C. Jones, S. P. Black and B. S. Louthan.

The first attorney to locate here was A. Branaman who came in 1875, and remained until 1880. The bar is now represented by N. C. Rice and F. C. and W. H. Wood.

FIRES.

Dysart has been comparatively free from the fire fiend. However, it has had a few blazes. The only one that did damage to any great extent occurred during the night of the 5th of July, 1882, at which time \$25,000 worth of property was de-

stroyed. The fire consumed a row of wooden buildings on the west side of Main street.

EDUCATIONAL.

Realizing the great benefits derived from public schools and other means of education, the people of Dysart, in 1873, concluded not to wait longer for necessary buildings and made arrangements with a Mr. N. Burdoine to use a wagon shop which had been built by him, for school purposes, and here Miss Belle Davidson taught the first school. This building was used for this purpose for nearly two years, and also for religious and political purposes. It is now used by the Evangelical Association of Dysart, and stands two blocks west from where it was first built. The present school building was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$5,500. It is a two story frame edifice and was erected by the Tama City Building Company. It is now a graded school. Walter Shaffer was the first Principal. He was succeeded by J. R. Caldwell, who yet remains in charge. There are 160 scholars in the district.

RELIGIOUS.

During the fall of 1873, the first service of this character was held in the town. The sermon was preached by H. W. Beach, a Methodist minister, in the Burdoine wagon shop. Services of this denomination had previously been held in the school-house on section 11, and the school-house in district number one. The first sermon in the vicinity was preached at the latter place, by Rev. Baker, in the spring of 1869. The regular Methodist Episcopal Church of Dysart, was organized in August, 1873, by Rev. Enoch Holland, who was the first pastor. A house

of worship was built in 1874, and dedicated September 13 of that year. It cost \$2,200. Among the first members were M. D. Bonney and wife, William Castledine and wife, M. M. Lant, J. W. Crisman, wife and mother, William Davidson, F. M. Crisman, E. M. Bonney, Mary Gamble, J. C. Guiney, William Crisman, A. R. Crisman and Albert Shafer. The Rev. Enoch Holland succeeded, in 1875, by Rev. W. H. Miller; then came Henry Bargelt, C. A. Hawn, W. D. Maybry, S. B. Maltby and B. C. Barnes, the present pastor. The church now has a membership of sixty-one, and services are held every two weeks. The following are the present officers: Geo. Alexander, M. D. Bonney, J. F. Austin, William Castledine, R. B. Beach, Trustees; M. D. Bonney, Class Leader; Geo. Alexander, M. D. Bonney and William Harrison, Stewards.

In connection with this church a Sabbath school was organized in 1873, with M. D. Bonney for first Superintendent. There is now a membership of one hundred and twenty, an average attendance of seventy-five. J. H. Burris is Superintendent, George Howard, Secretary and R. B. Beach, Librarian.

A Sabbath school was organized by this denomination before the society came to Dysart, which has been continued and is officered at present as follows: John L. Spayde, Superintendent; H. W. Person, Assistant; E. Pearson, Secretary; Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Treasurer; G. Newton, Chorister; Miss Etta Howard, Organist.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was first organized as Yankee Grove Presbyterian Church, taking the name from the place of its birth, Yankee

Grove, in Benton county, where its organization was effected February 4, 1860, with the following named members: G. S. Eckerman, Sarah E. Eckerman, William Boyd, Sarah Boyd, James Stewart, Mary Stewart, Theron S. Talmage. The first service was held in a school house. Rev. Nelson C. Robinson, from Vinton, was the organizer and supplied the pulpit. The first elder was Theron S. Talmage. The society continued to hold service once in four weeks, then once in three weeks, at school houses in the western part of Benton county, until they moved to Dysart, where the first services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1874. They continued to hold services there and in the school house for some time. About this time articles of incorporation were adopted and the name changed to "Presbyterian Church of Dysart." The first minister at Yankee Grove was Rev. Nelson C. Robinson, who supplied until 1867, then came James Agnew, who remained until 1869. He was succeeded by Rev. Daniel L. Hughes. He remained until 1873. After this for some time the church was supplied only occasionally. Rev. Joseph A. Donahey was the next regular minister and remained about six months, leaving in 1875. After this the pulpit was supplied by different persons until Rev. Daniel L. Hughes came and remained until November 2, 1879. A. C. Brown came next, and November 10, 1880, he was installed regular pastor and remained until November 12, 1882. Since that time services have been held at intervals only, without any regular supply. A house of worship was erected in 1877, 30 x 50 feet at a cost of \$3,000. It was dedicated De-

ember 2, 1877, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Stephen Phelps, now President of Coe College, Cedar Rapids. Daniel L. Hughes also assisted at this interesting service. The present officers of the church are: W. H. Sherwin, G. C. Howard, S. W. Arbuthnot and T. S. Talmage, Elders; Kimple Bates, Deacon; W. H. Sherwin, G. C. Howard, S. W. Arbuthnot, T. S. Talmage and E. Pearson, Trustees. The number of members since organization has been 107. The present membership is 67, and the church is in good condition.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The German Evangelical Association was organized at Dysart, in 1873, by Rev. E. Escher. The first members were—F. and J. Aschenbrenner, H. Messer, C. Mosebach, J. Laudgrave and A. Strube. The first officers were—F. Aschenbrenner, Leader; C. Mosebach, Exhorter; Trustees: F. Aschenbrenner, P. Minkle, C. Thiele, C. Brandan, C. Degner. The first religious services of this denomination in this neighborhood were held at Houghton's school-house, six miles southwest of Dysart.

The different pastors since organization have been as follows: Revs. C. Escher, N. Schook, H. Butz, A. Hauser and M. Knoll, the last named being the present minister. The most important revival, as regards the number of conversions, took place during the administration of N. Schook. In 1878 the church edifice was erected. Its size is 20x50 feet and its cost was about \$500. The present officers of the church are—Trustees, F. Aschenbrenner, C. Brandan, C. Thiele, W. Zobel and W. Marquette; Class Leaders, Aschenbrenner,

Thiele and Degner. The present membership of the church is one hundred, and it is prospering.

A Sunday school was organized by this society in 1874, with J. Aschenbrenner, as Superintendent. The school is in healthy and growing condition, having an enrollment of eighty-five and an attendance of seventy.

CATHOLIC.

The Catholic Society of Dysart was organized in the fall of 1879. The first services were held at the house of John F. Redmond some time during the fall of 1878. Services were also held at the house of Geo. W. Brown. Among the first members, John F. Redmond and family, Thomas Redmond and family, Peter Bell and family, Geo. W. Brown and family, Wm. Drapsey and family and Antone Schicht and family. The first priest was Rev. P. E. Kinney, who was located at Vinton, and supplied this church every two weeks. He remained about two years. Since that time the Rev. A. E. Kinney has supplied the church. The church edifice was built in 1879 at a cost of \$1,600. The building is 30x40 feet. There are over one hundred members.

EVANGELICAL.

The Evangelical Association was organized in 1878, with Rev. H. Brauer, as President. Among the first members were Fred. A. A. Sheubrenner and wife, J. A. Hotsel and wife, John Kielmer and wife, and Peter Minkle and wife.

DYSART CEMETERY.

This abode of the dead is located on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 23. An association was duly organized and incorporated on April 12,

1880, consisting of the following named persons : Geo. Alexander, Joseph Dysart, W. H. Sherwin, F. Aschenbrenner, William Harrison, H. P. Sherwin, H. H. Allison, W. W. Cochrane, D. A. Innis, T. H. Stewart, W. H. Leeper, W. O. Beam, Joseph Furrow, G. W. McDonald, Peter Jensen, S. W. Arbuthnot, Conrad Brandon, C. Linder, L. J. Tussey, J. M. Messer, T. S. Talmage, D. E. Hallett, and C. Stohr. The first interment here was C. W. Hawks.

The business connected with the association is controlled by a Board of Directors.

The present officers are H. W. Howard, President ; H. H. Allison, Secretary ; Geo. Alexander, T. S. Talmage and Peter Jensen, Directors.

SOCIETIES.

Vedette Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 417, Dysart, was organized September 9, 1880. The charter members were C. H. Betebenner, William E. Hodgkin, Daniel Knee, L. D. Hulett, H. H. Scott, O. M. Harney.

The first officers were David Knee, N. G. ; O. M. Harney, V. G. ; C. H. Betebenner, Recording Secretary ; L. D. Hulett, Permanent Secretary ; Wm. E. Hodgkin Treasurer. Those who have been elected to the chair are David Knee, William E. Hodgkin, C. H. Betebenner, J. E. Hollabaugh, L. D. Hulett, J. H. Pinkerton.

The present officers are J. H. Pinkerton, N. G. ; Arthur Sewell V. G. ; R. B. Beach, Recording Secretary ; David Knee, Permanent Secretary ; W. P. Pierce, Treasurer. The total membership since organization has been 53. The present membership is a 48. The lodge is in a flourishing condition.

Ascalon Lodge A. F. and A. M., No. 393, was organized April 15, 1878, with the following charter members, H. K. Snavelly, B. S. Louthan, Geo. Alexander, W. H. Sherwin, A. R. Burnett, J. Furrow, Wm. W. Cochrane, L. O. Ferson, C. E. Freeman, C. A. Haun and Jacob Sirrine. The first officers were H. K. Snavelly, W. M. ; B. S. Louthan, S. W. ; George Alexander, J. W. ; W. H. Sherwin, Treasurer ; William W. Cochrane, Secretary ; Jacob Sirrine, S. D. ; Joseph Furrow, J. D. ; Charles E. Freeman, S. S. ; L. P. Person, J. S. ; A. R. Burnett, Tyler ; Rev. C. A. Hawn, Chaplain. The chair has since been held by H. B. Ely, Jacob Sirrine and B. S. Louthan.

The present officers are B. S. Louthan, W. M. ; Samuel Wood, S. W. ; Geo. Alexander, J. W. ; C. D. Fedderson, Treasurer ; J. R. Caldwell, Secretary ; A. R. Burnett, S. D. ; Mr. Dickinson, J. D. ; L. L. Wheeler, Tyler. The present membership is 39. There have been no deaths since organization and the lodge is in good working order.

The Iowa Legion of Honor, Lodge No. 86, was organized July 2, 1880, at Dysart, by a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the State. The following named were the charter members :

Geo. Alexander, W. W. Martin, W. E. Hodgins, Ben. Horreby, Levi Shoupe, A. H. Spayde, Wm. Hosler, W. H. Howard, W. W. Wilds, Fred Howard, E. Pearson, G. C. Howard, T. S. Talmage, George W. Reed, C. H. Betebenner, Oliver Wheaton, G. D. Roe, C. S. Betz, Frank Hamblin, F. M. Spillman, F. A. Mussman, D. S. Farnsworth, David Hite, M. H. Howard, James Sherman, A. N. Stewart, J. E. Hollabaugh,

T. C. Curyea, G. W. Ault, E. L. Fleming David Knee, Chauncey Hunt, John Jurgan, Fred Aschenbrenner, Geo. E. Wean, J. F. Krahnbuel, S. P. Black, C. S. Baughart, C. J. Unger, J. B. Stewart, Peter Jensen, T. C. McElwaine, Richard Lukins, John Anderson, J. C. Clough, H. P. Sherwin, John Coutts, W. O. Bean, G. M. Taggart, T. N. Ives, Ralph Beach, S. W. Acubthnot, J. H. Pinkerton, Frank Clayton, S. W. Snyder, A. M. Woodward, R. E. Thompson and H. F. Hovey. P. C. Jones also became a member of this lodge by card. The first officers were P. C. Jones, President; T. N. Ives, Vice-President; E. Pearson, Recording Secretary; J. H. Pinkerton, Treasurer; W. O. Bean, Chaplain; W. E. Hodgins, Usher; Ralph Beach, Doorkeeper; C. J. Unger, Sentinel; Trustees, G. C. Howard, C. H. Bete-benner, and Peter Jensen; P. C. Jones, S. P. Black and W. O. Bean, Medical Examiners. P. C. Jones held the Presidency one year. Then came H. W. Sherman for six months; then Henry W. Howard, six months; then P. C. Jones, the present incumbent. The lodge has a membership of 45 at the present time. No deaths have occurred since organization. They had paid twenty-two assessments since organization to January 1, 1883. The lodge is in flourishing condition, meetings are

held on the first and third Saturdays of each month, in the Odd Fellow's Hall. The organization of the lodge is largely due to the energy and perseverance of Dr. P. C. Jones.

The Perseverance Lodge, No. 68, I. O. G. T., was organized at Dysart, February 9, 1882, at Masonic Hall. It was the re-organization of the old lodge. The first officers elected were as follows: W. C. T., H. B. Ealey; W. V. T., Mrs. H. Smith; W. R. S., Mrs. Ella Hanlin; W. F. S., A. Sewall; W. T., J. R. Caldwell; W. M., T. Ellis; W. C., S. Arbuthnot; W. J. G., Mrs. M. Black; W. O. G., Mr. Edmonds; W. D. M., Miss Etta Howard; W. R. S., Miss Fannie Means; W. L. S., Miss Anna McGuigan; W. A. S., Dr. Louthan; P. W., George Newton.

Since organization the membership of the lodge has amounted to 115, at present it numbers 95. The present officers are as follows: W. O. G., D. Harton; W. L. S., Gladys Barnett; W. T. G., E. Hiliman; W. R. S., Emma Burrows; W. M., Era Martin; W. C. T., J. R. Caldwell; W. D. M., O. Hottle; W. V. T., Mrs. M. Black; W. T., George Wood; W. C., Mary Bradbrook; W. F. S., J. E. Hollabaugh; W. A. S., W. P. Pierce; W. R. S., E. L. Newton.



CHAPTER XXIV.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

This township contains about 23,040 acres of land, comprising all of township 82 north, range 15, west of 5th principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Tama township, on the east by Richland, on the south by Poweshiek county, and on the west by Highland township. The northern part of the township is somewhat broken and uneven, yet under cultivation, and it contains some of the best farms in Tama county. This section of the township contains considerable natural timber, although large quantities have been cut off since the early settlement. The soil is somewhat lighter here than on the prairies, being a clay mixed with vegetable mold or decayed vegetation, and it is very productive. The success of many farmers in this part seems to add additional evidence to the claim for productiveness made by many for this class of land. The southern part of this township consists of prairie, principally, and the part south of Richland creek, greatly undulating. The soil there is a dark sandy loam, and when properly managed makes rich returns for the labor of the agriculturist. The township is well watered. The Iowa river enters

the township in a number of places along the northern boundary line, and Richland creek crosses a little south of the centre, entering on the northwest quarter of section 19, and flowing in an easterly course through sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 27, 26, 23 and 24, leaving the township from the latter section. Besides these streams there are other small creeks and good water abounds. This territory is occupied by a good class of people and contains an agricultural settlement exclusively. The nearest trading point of any size is Tama City, which adjoins on the north.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in Columbia township was made by Eli Chase, who came here in April, 1851, and settled on section 1, on Rock creek, on a farm entered by him sometime previous. He remained on this farm but a short time, but has always been a resident of the township. He now resides on section 3.

James West and family were the next to arrive. They came in May, 1851, and also settled on section 1. Three years later they moved to Johnson county, Iowa, where they still reside.

In the spring of 1852, George W. Morrison came from Iowa county and settled on section 1 where he remained several years, when he moved to Missouri, where he died in 1882.

Wheaton Chase and family came in 1853, and settled on section 4. He remained several years and then removed to Pottawattamie county, where he has since died.

Thomas Everitt came with his family in October, 1853, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 5. He remained until he died, May 7, 1872.

Joshua Burley came in the spring of 1854, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 4. He enlisted in the war of the rebellion and died at Keokuk, Iowa.

In 1854, the Stoddard family came to Columbia township and settled on section 16, which at that time was entirely owned by them. The father, William Stoddard, was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut; the mother, Betsy (Henderson) Stoddard, a native of New Hampshire. The former is still living near Dubuque; the latter died in March, 1874. Sketches of their three sons, Leonard, William H. and Lyman H. Stoddard, who are yet prominent citizens of the township, are here presented.

Leonard Stoddard was born in the town of Litchfield, Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 24, 1831. Leonard remained in his native county until twenty-three years of age, and while there learned and followed carpentering. He was married in Connecticut, in 1854, to Miss Lucy A. Trowbridge, a native of that State, and the same year in company with his parents came to Tama county, Iowa, and im-

mediately took a claim of eighty acres on section 16, of Columbia township. Mr. Stoddard now owns a farm of 105 acres, one hundred of which is under improvement. In politics he is a Democrat and was the first Clerk of his township. He has three children living: Nellie C., Harriet E. and Arthur T.

Captain William H. Stoddard is a native of Connecticut, born in Litchfield county, February 28, 1839. He came with his parents to Tama county in 1854. They settled on section 16, of Columbia township, and there the subject of our sketch has since lived. In July of 1861, he enlisted as a private, in Company C, 10th Iowa Infantry. His brother Albert raised, and was Captain of this Company, which was the first from Tama county. In January of 1862, while in Missouri, he was made Corporal; the following July, was promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant. In November of 1863, after the battle of Mission Ridge, he received the commission of 1st Lieutenant, and in December of 1864, while at Savannah, Georgia, was promoted to the rank of Captain, receiving his commission from Governor Stone. While in service he participated in the following engagements: New Madrid and Ireland, No. 10, Missouri; siege of Corinth, in 1862; Iuka, Mississippi; 2d siege of Corinth in 1863; Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Tennessee and Columbia, South Carolina, besides other smaller battles and skirmishes. Mr. Stoddard formed one of the Sherman's triumphant army in his march to the sea. He was mustered out of service and honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in Septem.

ber of 1865. He then returned to Columbia township, and settled on his farm in section 16, where he now owns 130 acres. In politics, he is a Democrat and has held the office of Town Trustee. He is a strong advocate of temperance. In 1866, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Elizabeth C. Eshbaugh, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children living, George E., Bessie M., Jessie D., John H., Maud and Mary.

Lyman H. Stoddard, another son William and Betsey (Henderson) Stoddard, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, April 15, 1843. In 1854, he came with his parents to Tama county, Iowa, and settled in Columbia township. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools of that township. In May of 1865, he enlisted in the one hundred day service, in Company K, 7th Iowa Infantry, and after serving nearly four months was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa. He served under Captain Norris, of Ottumwa. After the close of the war, Mr. Stoddard remained home awhile and then made an extended trip of five years duration, through the territories, after which, he returned to Columbia township and settled on section 16, where he now owns a farm of 75 acres. He votes the Democratic ticket, and has held several town offices, besides being School Director a number of terms. In 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Kendall, a native of Westminster, Vermont, and a daughter of Sanford G. Kendall, who now resides in Columbia township. Two children, Fred and Bertha, bless this union.

John Walz was a settler of 1854. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in October, 1827. When twenty years old

he left his native country for America. He landed at New York city and soon after settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he remained six years working at his trade of stone cutting. From there he removed to West Virginia, and in 1854, came to Tama county and purchased 160 acres on section 12, of Columbia township. Since that time Mr. Walz has added to his farm until he now owns nearly 500 acres, all of which is under fence. Mr. Walz has held the offices of Trustee and School Director. In 1853, he was married to Potenzie Mink, a native of Germany. Eight children were born to them, five of whom are now living, George, Albert, Matilda, Mary and William. Mrs. Walz died in January, 1871. Mr. Walz was again married in 1871, to Mrs. Susanna Frederick, a native of Ohio. She had been twice married before becoming the wife of Mr. Walz, her first husbands name being Mitchell, by whom she had two children, William and Amanda. By her second husband she also had two children, Amelia and Carlotta.

Reinhard Metz came to Columbia township in March, 1854, and is still a prominent citizen of this vicinity. He was born in Baden, Germany, August 8, 1824. He emigrated to America in 1847, and first settled in Blair county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently, in Allegheny county. Later, he was engaged in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and afterwards located in Taylor county, West Virginia, where, in December, of 1853, he was married to Victoria Mink, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. In March, 1854, he came west to Tama county, Iowa, and bought a farm of 80 acres in Columbia

township. He now owns 180 acres, all of which is under fence. Mr. Metz has held the office of School Director. In August, of 1862, he answered the President's call for 500,000, by enlisting in Company F, 28th Iowa Infantry. While in service he participated in the following battles: Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Edwards' Station, May 12, 1863; siege of Vicksburg, May 22 to July 4, 1863; Yellow Bayou, La., May 19, 1864; Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864; Cane River, April 24, 1864; Middle Bayou, May 8, 1864; Mansura, April 16, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864; Opequaw, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864. He was honorably discharged at Savannah, Georgia, July 31, 1865, and returned to Columbia township, where he has since been engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Metz have eight children living: Eliza, Benedict, Anthony, Pauline, Matilda, William, Minnie and Edward.

William H. Coskrey, was a pioneer of 1855. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, January 1, 1821. Soon after his birth the family removed to Muskingum county of that State, and there the subject of our sketch passed his youth and the first years of his manhood. During the fall of 1855, he came to Tama county, Iowa, and settled on section 7 of Columbia township, where he now owns 236 acres of land, nearly all of which is under cultivation. He votes the Republican ticket. On 26th of January, 1864, Mr. Coskrey was joined in wedlock with Miss Rachel J. McGrew, a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Eight children have been born to them, seven of whom are living: Rober

Joseph H., Mary A., James F., Levi S., Emeline and Olive. Their daughter Anna died when five months old.

In 1855 Christopher Spire became a settler of Columbia township. He is a native of Gloucestershire, England, born on the 3d of February, 1823. He is a son of Jeremiah and Ann (Hardin) Spire. His early life was spent on a farm in his native country, and in 1848 he came to America. In 1844 he was married to Miss Sarah Shayler, also a native of England. Upon their arrival in this country they located at Glens Falls, New York, where they remained some time and then spent six years in Ohio. In 1855, they came to Tama county, settling in Columbia township, where Mr. Spire entered a farm of 120 acres on section 24. He now owns 280 acres in this county. In 1872, he settled on section 25, where he now has a fine farm. He has taken an active part in town affairs, having held several offices of trust. Six children blessed their union, two only of whom are living—Richard and Amy Ann, now wife of George Miller. Several good stories are told by Mr. Spire of his early life in this State. Upon arrival, he was very ignorant as regards the ways of America. One day after having been gone some hours, he returned to a neighbor's house, where he was temporarily staying, and noticing that he appeared very much cast down, his neighbor asked what the trouble was. Mr. Spire's answer was that he could not find his land. The neighbor informed him that there was no hing strange in that, as he would have to have it surveyed before he would know just where it was. Accordingly a surveyor was engaged and came to survey it. In doing

this, as Mr. Spire says, "He went directly to a stone, set his compass, and told me to take the chain and go ahead, and go in a hurry. After going south a ways, we turned and went west, then south, then east to the place of starting. The surveyor then folded up his traps, saying, that 'twas done.' I said to myself, 'that man's a fool! he knows no more about where my land is than I do.' Still I felt certain it was in that neighborhood, and I accordingly built my house as near the center as possible to be certain I was on my own farm." Several years later, Mr. Spire had it surveyed again, when it was proven beyond a doubt that he was on his own land. See Reminiscence chapter for further details.

After 1854, the settlers came in more rapidly. Among those who have come in since that time and who are still here, may be mentioned James Trowbridge, J. Hoag, William F. Eshbaugh, J. A. Eshbaugh, Frank Eshbaugh, Moses Pickett, John Cory, William Cory, Capt. J. H. Lauderdale, William G. Malin, Thomas M. Malin, George M. Malin, John Doyle, Samuel Sexton, J. W. Flathers, W. Leonard, G. A. Hutchison, William Hartsock, J. H. Smith, James Phillips, Martin Keup, Robert Powers and E. G. Carpenter.

James Trowbridge is a native of Litchfield, Litchfield county, Connecticut, where he was born March 11, 1819. His parents were James and Lucy (Parmalee) Trowbridge, both natives of Litchfield county. James is one of the ninth generation of Trowbridges, originally from England. He received a common school education, and when sixteen years of age began learning the tailor's trade, which occupa-

tion he followed while in that State. Early in March, 1856, he started west, and after spending two weeks on the road, arrived in Tama county, Iowa, on the 24th of the month. He immediately settled on section 16 of Columbia township, on land purchased for him by Leonard Stoddard. He now owns 80 acres on this section. Mr. Trowbridge belongs to the Republican party. He is at present a Trustee of the town, and at different intervals has held other offices of trust. During 1853 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Julia Munger, a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, and a daughter of Truman and Margaret L. (Hart) Munger. They have two children living—Charles H. and Lillian E.

Joel Hoag was born in Greenfield, Ulster county, New York, on the 14th of July, 1809. He is a son of Elisha W. and Lydia Hoag. His father was born in New York State and his mother in Massachusetts. Soon after Joel's birth, the family removed to the eastern part of Pennsylvania and subsequently to Ohio. His educational advantages were very limited, but he inherited a taste for study from his parents, who were well educated people and had been teachers; he, therefore, by diligent application to his books during leisure hours, acquired a good education in the English branches. He remained in Ohio until 1853 and while there made farming his principal business. During 1853 he made a trip to Tama county, Iowa, and in December of that year entered a farm in Richland township. He then returned to Ohio and in 1856 came here for the purpose of making a permanent settlement. He lived in Richland township until August, 1859, at which time he came to his

present location, on section 23, of Columbia township. In politics, he was formerly a Whig and became a Republican with the formation of that party. Mr. Hoag has held the office of Clerk in Richland and Trustee in Columbia township. He has always taken a very active interest in educational affairs and has held several school offices. During 1857 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Margaret Jane Beale, a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Jane Beale, also of that county. She came to Iowa with her parents in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Hoag belong to the Society of Friends and are members of the Hick-site denomination. They have seven children living—Benjamin Franklin, Lydia, wife of L. C. Noble, a member of the Board of Trade of Chicago; Elisha W. B., Theodore Appleton, Ira, Ann Dillia and Nellie.

Wm. F. Eshbaugh is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Northumberland county of that State on the 7th of February, 1842. His parents are J. A. and Mary (Follmer) Eshbaugh. In 1850 he removed with his parents to New York State. He was reared on a farm and attended the district schools near his home during the winter months, until fifteen years of age; after which, he attended the University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, six months, and subsequently spent the same length of time at the academy in Wilson, Niagara county, New York. During 1859 he came to Tama county with his parents, and at the time intended to see his parents settled here, and then complete his studies in the east; however, the opportunity never offered itself. In the spring of 1860 he began farming, and Au-

gust 15, 1861, enlisted at Marshalltown in company B, 2d Iowa Cavalry, as a private. Later, he became a bugler and served as such until he enlisted as a veteran in 1863. In July of 1862 he was taken prisoner at Booneville, Mississippi, and confined in the prisons of Mobile, Macon and Libby, until November of 1862, when he was paroled, and near the last of the year exchanged. Previous to the time of Mr. Eshbaugh's imprisonment, he was in several skirmishes and engagements, and had a number of narrow escapes—at one time having his horse shot from under him. He participated in the entire siege of Corinth and was employed in skirmishing on the line of road from Memphis to that place. Upon returning to his regiment, he was in the engagements at Palo Alto, Birmingham, Colliersville, Coldwater, Salisbury and Moscow, also on the Soag Smith raid in February, 1863. Subsequently, he participated in the battles of Old Town Creek, Tupello, Hurricane Creek, Lawrenceville, and the engagement at Nashville, Tennessee. August 15, 1865, he was discharged at Nashville on account of disability, and has never since entirely recovered his health. For several years after leaving the army Mr. Eshbaugh could do but little work of any kind. He now lives on section 17, where he owns a fine farm of 200 acres. In politics, he is a staunch Republican, and has held the office of Town Trustee three years, the office of Justice of the Peace five years, besides having been Town Assessor. During 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Burley, of Columbia township. Eight children were born to them, six of whom are liv-

ing: Alice, Ned, Lois, Blanche, Merle and an infant. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

John A. Eshbaugh is a son of Anthony and Barbara (Roming) Eshbaugh, born July 24, 1819, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. The father died when John was fourteen years old. He lived on the farm until 1836, then went to Columbia county, same State, where he remained but one year, then returned to his native county, and shortly after, again removed to Columbia county. While making these changes, John worked by the month at farm work. In 1840 he was married to Miss Mary Follmer, a native of Pennsylvania. Nine children have been born unto them, six of whom are now living—William F., Francis, Caroline, now wife of Wm. H. Stoddard; Susan B., Daniel O. and Charles H. Columbia county was subsequently divided, and Mr. Eshbaugh lived in that part which became Montour county. The following ten years after his marriage were spent in Montour and Northumberland counties, after which he removed to New York, where he remained until 1859, then came to Tama county, this State. He spent one winter in Toledo, and then moved into a log cabin situated one mile west of his present farm. In 1863, Mr. Eshbaugh settled on his present place on section 17, of Columbia township, where he now owns 120 acres of land. For the past six years Mr. Eshbaugh has been suffering severely with rheumatism.

Frank Eshbaugh is a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he was born October 19, 1843. Soon after his birth the family removed to Niagara

county, New York. There he remained until 1859, at which time he came to Tama county, Iowa, with his parents. During October of 1862, he enlisted in Company F., Sixth Iowa Cavalry, under General Sully, and served against the Indians. In 1863 he was with the noted Captain Fisk party, and had many hair-breadth escapes from the red men. He was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, November 1, 1865. Mr. Eshbaugh then returned to Columbia township and engaged in farming. He now owns a fine farm of 120 acres in section 18. At present he is one of the Trustees of the town. March 1, 1870, his marriage with Miss Emergene Tomlinson, occurred. Three children have been born to them, but only one, a daughter, Grace, is now living.

Moses Pickett settled in Richland township, Tama county, in 1856. He is a native of Ohio, born in Knox county, in September, 1833. His parents are William and Margaret (Sofa) Pickett. Soon after his birth the family removed to Bureau county, Illinois, and there Moses passed his youth and early manhood. He was reared on a farm, and as his father lived on the frontier there was but little time or chance for attending school. Mr. Pickett remained in Bureau county, occupied in farming, until March, 1856, at which time, as stated, he removed to Richland township, this county. There he entered a farm of 80 acres on section 7, which he partly improved and then sold. In March of 1861, he came to Columbia township, settling on section 26, where he owns 640 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre. In politics he is a Republican. His marriage with Miss Mary Gray, a native

of Indiana, occurred in 1859. They have two children living: Luella S. and Wallace.

John Cory was born in Cornwall, England, on the 20th of November, 1831, and July 1, 1849, he, in company with his mother and family, left Old England, and after a long and stormy voyage of fifty-four days landed in New York city, August 23. The father had preceded them the year before. Their first winter in this country was spent in Jefferson county, Ohio, after which they settled in Belmont county of the same State. John remained in that county engaged in farming until 1862, at which time he came to Iowa. He first settled on section 24, of Columbia township, where he remained two years and then removed to section 25. During 1869, he purchased and settled on a farm on section 26. Mr. Cory now owns 240 acres of land, 160 acres of it being on section 26—his present home—and under cultivation; the remaining 80 acres lie on section 24, and 50 acres of that are also under improvement. In politics he is a Republican and has held the office of Township Trustee. He is a strong advocate of temperance. In 1852, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Mary E. Yates, a native of Ohio. They have six children: William H., Charles E., Joseph H., Francis W., Anna E. and Mary M. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

William Cory is a native of England, and was born in Cornwall, June 2, 1839. His parents were Henry and Mary (Rowe) Cory, natives of England. The family came to America in 1846, and first located in Jefferson county, Ohio; later they removed to Belmont county, and in 1856,

settled in Henry county, Illinois. William's early life was spent on the farm and his education was obtained in the district schools of that day. In 1857, they removed to Clark county, Missouri, and there Mr. Cory was engaged in farming until 1863, at which time he came north to Tama county, Iowa. He purchased and settled on a farm of 40 acres on section 23, of Columbia township, and now owns 160 acres in the township, all of which is under cultivation. In politics he was formerly a Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln; but at the second election of U. S. Grant, went over to the Greenback party. Mr. Cory held the office of Township Clerk two terms and had the honor of being the first Republican elected to said office; he was also the second Republican of his township elected to the office of County Supervisor, in which capacity he represented Columbia two years. He was Justice of the Peace eight years. In February of 1861 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary S. Peck, a native of Porter county, Indiana. Nine children have blessed their union: Martha A., Samuel A., Henry D., Mary E., John and Ella D. (twins) William, Benjamin and Inez. Their daughter, Ella D., is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cory are members of the M. E. Church.

Captain J. H. Lauderdale, one of the largest farmers of Columbia township, is a native of Livingstone county, New York, where he was born March 21, 1828. Shortly after his birth the family removed to Genesee county, that State. There he grew to manhood on a farm and at the age of twenty-two removed to Walworth

county, Wisconsin, where he purchased a mill and engaged in the milling business in connection with farming. During the fall of 1861, he raised Company I, of the 13th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served as Captain of that company nearly two years. He was then honorably discharged on account of sickness, having been taken with an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Lauderdale spent the winter of 1863-4 in Wisconsin, and the following spring came to Tama county, Iowa, and located on section 19, of Columbia township. He now owns 400 acres in one body and a timbered lot on the Iowa river. In politics he is a Republican and has held the office of County Supervisor, besides several of the township offices.

Thomas M. Malin, an enterprising farmer of Columbia township, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 21, 1824. His parents were Minshall and Julia A. (Barton) Malin, natives of Pennsylvania. In early life he received a fair common school education, and later, learned the carpenter trade of his father, which occupation he followed until 1862, when he became engaged in farming. During the spring of 1866, the subject of our sketch removed to Tama county, Iowa, and immediately located on section 14, of Columbia township, where he now owns a farm of 120 acres, eighty acres of which is under cultivation and the rest is timber. In politics he is a Greenbacker and is a strong advocate of soft money. He has held the offices of Township Trustee, Justice of the Peace and School Director. Mr. Malin was married, in 1849, to Miss Martha J. Yocum, also a native of Belmont county, Ohio. She is a daughter of Mark and Mary

(Street) Yocum, natives of the same county. They have eight children living: George M., Mary E., Emma J., Laura W. A., Elmer M., William Ellis, Anna V. and Rachel C.

Geo. M. Malin, a son of Thomas and Martha Jane (Yocum) Malin, is a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, of that State, July 24, 1851. During the spring of 1866, he removed, with his parents, to Tama county, Iowa. He received a common school education, and after his settlement in this county, spent four winters in teaching—his first school being in district No. 6, of Columbia township. In the fall of 1876, he was married to Miss Amy Spire, daughter of Christopher Spire. The following year Mr. Malin removed to his present place, where he now owns 160 acres of well improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Malin have three children living—Mabel F., Ellis C. and Thomas M. In politics Mr. Malin is a Republican.

John Doyle was born in county Wexford, Ireland, in October, 1834. During 1853 he came to America, and first settled in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where he soon engaged in farming. In 1865 he removed to Scott county, Iowa, and at the end of three years, came to Tama county, settling on section 28, Columbia township, where he now lives on a fine farm of 200 acres. Mr. Doyle was married in 1861, to Miss Ellen Enright, a native of Ireland, and born in 1839. They have ten children living—Annie, born July 31, 1862; Michael, born February 14, 1864; Maggie, born August 7, 1865; John, born February 3, 1867; Maurice, born March 31, 1869; Peter, born August 28, 1871; Dennis, born

October 5, 1873; Martin, born November, 19, 1875; Mary, born October 28, 1877; Stephen E., born May 22, 1881.

Lemuel Sexton, a son of Enoch and Elizabeth (Wood) Sexton, was born in Madison county, Indiana, on the 18th of March, 1833. He was reared on a farm and received a good common school education. Mr. Sexton remained in his native county until thirty-two years of age, with the exception of two years spent in Grant county, of that State. During the spring of 1865, he removed to Tama county, and the following year purchased a farm, which he afterwards sold. In 1868 he settled on section 33, Columbia township, where he now owns 82 acres of land. In politics he is a Democrat and has held the office of Township Trustee five years. Mr. Sexton was married in 1855 to Miss Nancy Lucas, a native of Ohio. She died in 1863. He was again married in 1870, to Angeline Ward, a native of Indiana. They have two children living: Charles and Emma.

The following brief history of Honorable William Hartsock, is a fine illustration of what self-reliance can accomplish under discouraging circumstances. William Hartsock is a native of Knox county, Ohio, born May 20, 1852. His grandfather was born in 1749, in the city or fortress of Kehl, in the grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1753. William's father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. William's mother was Miss Amy Cox, a grandniece of Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was a descendant of an officer of that name in Cromwell's army.

His father was a wealthy farmer, and owned extensive mill property, but he engaged in an unlucky enterprise, that of shipping flour from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, to New Orleans. In this he was not successful, as the flour spoiled in transportation. Having lost most of his property, he gathered up what he had left and came to Knox county, Ohio. Here William was born in 1825. When he was twelve years of age his father realizing the fact that an old settled country was not the place for a poor man, very wisely concluded to emigrate to Illinois, and settled in Green county of that State. William remained with his parents on the farm, having only educational privileges of very inferior district schools during the winter months. Here his father died in the fifty-first year of his age, without having accumulated much property. After the Black Hawk purchase, when the excitement ran high for cheap lands, immigrants came on horse back, in wagons and every way except on railroad, to secure land in the new Territory. Young William, who was then seventeen years of age, started on horse back to what is now the great State of Iowa. He crossed the Mississippi river at Burlington on the 7th of April. When eight miles north of that place, he was overtaken in a heavy hail-storm, and, seeing a cabin in the distance, attempted to reach it. The storm became so severe that he had to dismount, his horse became unmanageable and got away, taking with him William's entire outfit, which consisted of an axe and iron wedge which he was carrying in a pair of old fashioned saddle bags. On reaching the cabin, the pioneer told him there was

another settler about four miles further on the road, and the horse would probably stop there. After partaking of the kind hospitalities of the pioneer, the next morning he started in search of his horse which he found at the place suggested by his host. He took a claim in his mother's name nine miles southwest of Iowa City. After making some rude improvements he went and moved his mother and family, with a team consisting of one yoke of cattle, to their new home. After the struggle common to pioneer life, they finally secured a title from the Government to their home. As money was scarce and employment that would command money, hard to obtain, he concluded to try steam-boating, which occupation he followed for two years on the upper Mississippi and Ohio rivers. In 1853 he was married and moved still farther west, settling in Keokuk county, on a farm which he had purchased in 1850. While a resident of Keokuk, Mr. Hartsock made many friends, and in the fall of 1867, was elected by the Republican party to the office of Representative by a large majority; a position which he held one term giving satisfaction to his supporters. In the spring of 1870, Mr. Hartsock and family came to Tama county and settled in Columbia township, since which time he has been engaged in farming. Throughout his life he has endeavored to maintain a high standing as a man of high moral integrity, always realizing that a clear head, a strong hand, and an honest purpose would always insure success. His habits have been strictly temperate, and he was an earnest advocate of the constitutional amendment, as voted for by the people

of Iowa, June 27, 1882. He has been a member of the Christian Church for many years. Mr. Hartsock was first married to Miss Catharine Heaton, of Clarksville, Pennsylvania, with whom he lived until November 26, 1868, when she died, leaving him the care of five children, three daughters and two sons, and in 1869, he was married to Mrs. A. A. Biggs, a widow, who is his present wife. Mr. Hartsock has a happy home with all the conveniences of the modern farmer.

J. H. Smith is a son of John B. and Sarah (Hoover) Smith, and was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1826. He lived in his native county until about thirteen years of age and then removed to Indiana county of that State, where he grew to manhood, after which, he returned to Clearfield county, and there remained until 1862. At that date Mr. Smith came to Iowa, and located in Scott county, where he followed farming until 1870, then came to Tama county and settled on his present farm on section 34, Columbia township, where he now owns 240 acres. He has held the offices of School Director and Town Trustee. Mr. Smith's second marriage occurred in 1862, at which time Miss Phoebe Patterson became his wife. She was born in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1838, and is a daughter of John and Nancy (Ray) Patterson. Nine children have been born to them: Sarah A., born October 8, 1863; Luella M., born May 1, 1865; Rebecca I. H., born December 8, 1867; Luranda H., born September 11, 1868; Clara A., born June 10, 1870; Morris H., born January 29, 1872; Eva D., born December 9, 1874;

Walter J., born June 24, 1876, and died August 16, 1876; Lucretia E., born September 6, 1879.

James Phillips is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in the town of Roxbury, Cheshire county, July 27, 1807. His parents were Leayitt and Mary (Hinds) Phillips. James was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of Roxbury. When twenty-three years old, he removed to Chautauqua county, New York, where he lived fourteen years and then located in Erie county, Pennsylvania. There he engaged in farming until his removal to Tama county, Iowa, in 1858. Mr. Phillips first bought a farm of 160 acres in Howard township, but soon sold it and purchased one in Toledo township, two and a half miles west of Toledo village. He farmed there thirteen years and then settled on section 15, of Columbia, where he has since resided. His first marriage occurred in 1829, at which time he was united with Miss Louisa Hinds. She bore him five children, four of whom are now living, Henry, Jessie, Thomas and Louisa, and died in 1840. Mr. Phillips was again married in 1841, choosing for a help-meet, Miss Emily Woodruff. Three children were born to them, two of whom are living, William and Elizabeth. This wife died in 1856. The following year he led to the altar Louisa Jane Kelly, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child living, George.

Martin Keup was born in Bavaria, August 9, 1824. His youth and early manhood were spent on a farm in his native country. During 1853, he came to America and first settled at Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, where he spent six years

working in a brick yard, and then purchased a farm of 40 acres, upon which he lived until his removal to Tama county, Iowa, in 1873. He settled on section 29, Columbia township, where he now owns an excellent farm of 193 acres, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Keup was joined in wedlock, in 1857, with Eliza Shmoll, who bore him nine children, eight of whom are living: Catharine, Andrew, Mary, Eliza, Annie, George, William and Eva. She died on the 4th of March, 1876. The subject of this sketch again married, April 19, 1877, choosing for a wife Elizabeth Sanderhee, who was born at Hanover, Germany.

Robert M. Powers is a native of Illinois, born in Hancock county, of that State, December 11, 1856. He is a son of Abner and Martha E. (Strong) Powers. In 1869 the family removed to Iowa county, Iowa, where they settled on a farm. After receiving a good common school education, the subject of this sketch attended Iowa College one term. In 1873 his parents came to Tama county, locating on a farm in Columbia township, where his father died in 1878; his mother still lives. Mr. Powers taught his first term of school during the winter of 1876-7, at school No. 7, of Wheatland township, Carroll county. Since that term he has been constantly teaching in the winter, with the exception of the winter of 1879-80. He is now holding a term of school at No. 8, Columbia township.

ORGANIC.

Application was made on the 5th day of February 1856, by Joshua Burley, that the township of Richland be divided and a new one formed to be called Columbia,

and it was so ordered by the County Court, containing township 82, range 15, west of 5th principal meridian. The first election was held at the house of Joshua Burley, on the 7th day of April, 1856, with the following result: Milton C. Gettis and Henry C. Morrison, Constables; John D. Gettis, George W. Morrison and George H. Stoddard, Trustees; Leonard Stoddard, Clerk; William T. Hawley, Assessor. There were 21 votes polled.

Following is the record of elections since that time:

April 6, 1857. Joseph Lufkin and John W. Coe, Constables; Leonard Stoddard, Clerk; Joseph L. Croskrey, Supervisor; George W. Morrison, James Trowbridge and John W. Coe, Trustees.

1858—George W. Morrison, James Trowbridge and Wm. Thompson, Trustees; Leonard Stoddard, Clerk.

1859—Isaac Toland, Justice; Milton C. Gettis and Samuel A. King, Constables; John Walz, Wm. Stoddard and John Fife, Trustees; George W. Morrison, Assessor; Leonard Stoddard, Clerk.

1860—Isaac Toland, Supervisor; H. L. Biggs, S. I. Cady and John Fife, Trustees; Leonard Stoddard, Clerk; Wm. Thompson, Assessor.

1861—Joel Hoag, Geo. W. Morrison and Jacob Croskrey, Trustees; C. J. Rhoades, Clerk; Leonard Stoddard, Assessor; C. J. Rhoades and Leonard Stoddard, Constables.

1862—Joel Hoag, G. W. Morrison and Jacob Croskrey, Trustees; G. W. Morrison, Supervisor; Madison Bostwick and C. J. Rhoades, Justices of the Peace; L. Stoddard, Clerk; James Trowbridge,

Assessor; John Walz and C. R. Blake, Constables.

1863—Joel Hoag, G. W. Morrison and Jacob Croskrey, Trustees; L. Stoddard, Clerk; John A. Eshbaugh, Assessor; C. J. Rhoades and E. C. Rhoades, Constables.

1864—John Ross, Supervisor; Joseph Yates and John A. Eshbaugh, Justices of the Peace; Thomas Watts and Sylvester Phillips, Constables; Wm. Cory, Clerk; Joel Hoag, John Cory and James Trowbridge, Trustees; James Trowbridge, Assessor.

1865—Joseph Lufkin, Constable; James Trowbridge, Assessor; Wm. Stoddard, John Ross and Joel Hoag, Trustees; Wm. Cory, Clerk.

1866—Wm. Cory, Supervisor; A. H. Gray and Joel Hoag, Justices; Isaac Toland, Henry Cory and Joel Hoag, Trustees; W. G. Malin, Clerk; James Trowbridge, Assessor; Fred Sanborn and W. F. Burley, Constables.

1867—James Trowbridge, T. M. Malin and N. Randolph, Trustees; Henry Cory, Assessor; W. G. Malin, Clerk; B. C. Berry and Isaac Toland, Justices; Fred Sanborn and W. F. Burley, Constables.

1868—James Wilkinson, Supervisor; B. C. Berry and James Wilkinson, Justices; James Trowbridge, F. M. Malin and L. C. Robb, Trustees; A. H. Gray, Collector; James Trowbridge, Assessor; W. G. Malin, Clerk; Fred Sanborn and Leonard Stoddard, Constables.

1869—T. M. Malin, Justice; T. M. Malin, Wm. Stoddard and W. F. Eshbaugh, Trustees; John Cory, Assessor; W. G. Malin, Clerk; Albert Cory and Joel Hoag, Constables.

1870—Wm. Hartsock and James H. Fee, Justices; B. C. Berry, W. F. Eshbaugh and Wm. Stoddard, Trustees; Albert Cory and W. F. Burley, Constables; W. G. Malin, Clerk; L. F. Stoddard, Assessor.

1871—Hiram Bissell, John Walz and J. G. Sanborn, Trustees; Christopher Spire, Clerk; L. F. Stoddard, Assessor; B. C. Berry and Lyman Everett, Constables.

1872—John A. Eshbaugh and Wm. Hartsock, Justices; Lyman Cary, Assessor; L. F. Stoddard, Clerk; W. H. Stoddard, James Trowbridge and John Stoakes, Trustees; Wilder Leonard and Michael McCallister, Constables.

1873—C. Spire, Justice; L. F. Stoddard, Clerk; E. C. Pennell, Assessor.

1874—Wm. Cory and Leonard Stoddard, Justices; A. Zehrung, T. M. Malin and John Stoakes, Trustees; L. F. Stoddard, Clerk; James Trowbridge, Assessor; Wilder Leonard and A. P. Leavitt, Constables.

1875—H. Bissell, Assessor; A. P. Leavitt, Clerk; W. H. Stoddard, T. M. Malin and Adam Zehrung, Trustees.

1876—Wm. F. Eshbaugh and Wm. Cory, Justices; Hiram Bissell, Assessor; A. P. Leavitt, Clerk; Wm. Stoddard, W. G. Malin and L. Cory, Trustees; Harman Schwerdtfeger Constable.

1877—Wm. F. Eshbaugh, Assessor; A. P. Leavitt, Clerk; John Duffy, L. Sexton and Jacob Croskrey, Trustees. During the year, A. P. Leavitt resigned and S. E. Peck, was appointed in his place May 6, 1878.

1878—Wm. F. Eshbaugh and Wm. Cory, Justices; L. F. Stoddard, Assessor; G. A. Hutchison, Clerk; Lyman Cory, W. G. Malin and L. Sexton, Trustees.

1879—H. Bissell, Assessor; G. A. Hutchison, Clerk; W. G. Malin, Trustee; Dan Barnt, Constable.

1880—Hiram Bissell, Assessor; Wm. Peck, Clerk; E. S. Carpenter, Trustee; Wm. Hartsock, Wm. F. Eshbaugh and Edward Yates, Jr., Constables.

1882—W. G. Malin, Assessor; G. A. Hutchison, Clerk; John Duffy and Wm. Stoddard, Justices; James Trowbridge, Edward Yates, Jr. and Dan Barnt, Constables.

G. A. Hutchison, the present Clerk of Columbia township, is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, born March 29, 1857. His parents were James P. and Mary R. (Hatcher) Hutchison. The former is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania and the latter was born in Belmont county, Ohio. The subject of this sketch received a good common school education and afterwards attended an academy. In 1870 he left his native place for Tama county, Iowa, and during the first eight years of his residence here, made his home with W. G. Malin, of Columbia township, and was engaged in teaching during the winter months and farming the balance of the year. In 1878, Mr. Hutchison purchased his present farm of 120 acres on sections 23 and 24 of Columbia township. In politics he is a Greenbacker. During 1879 he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Malin, a daughter of Thomas Malin. Two children bless their union, Laura Blanche and Martha. Mr. Hutchison's father is still living, but his mother died June 15, 1878.

THE TOWNSHIP'S NAME.

When application was made to Judge Vermilya to organize this township it was

proposed to call it "Litchfield," in honor of Litchfield county, Connecticut, from whence the Stoddard family came. A number of old settlers joined in asking for this name, but Joshua Burley succeeded in having Judge Vermilya name it Columbia.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught in this township was at the house of William Stoddard by Miss Elvira O. Stoddard during the winter of 1855-6.

There are now nine school-houses in the township as follows: Union school-house, district No. 1, is located on section 12. The first school taught in this district was at the house of Martin Pickett, on land now owned by Reinhard Metz. This school was taught during the winter of 1857-8, by Frank Stoddard. The first house built for school purposes was located about fifteen rods east of where the present one stands, and was built for a dwelling house by Daniel Haythorne. The present house was built during the summer of 1869 at a cost of \$800. The district has 29 pupils.

In district No. 2, the house is located in the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 4. The first building erected for school purposes in this district stood on section 3, and was built in 1858. It was afterward sold and the present one built at a cost of \$1,100. The first school in this district was taught by Mrs. Hazelette, during the winter of 1858-9.

In district No. 3, the building is located on the southwest quarter of section 5, and was built at a cost of \$300. The first school in the district was taught at the house of Joshua Burley. The second was

in a building which is now used as a granary by Thomas Everitt. The district has 20 scholars. The first school was taught by Elizabeth Burley.

In district No. 4, the school-house is located on the northeast corner of section 19, and was built in 1870 at a cost of \$850. The first school was taught by John Scott during the winter of 1870-1. The district has 30 pupils.

District No. 5.—After this district was organized, the first school was taught at the house of James Trowbridge, by Miss Elvira O. Stoddard, during the winter of 1861-2. The school house was built in 1865, and was then located near the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, and was built at a cost of \$400. It has since been moved to its present location near the northeast corner of section 21. The district numbers 30 pupils.

In District No. 6, the school house is located in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 23, and was built in the fall of 1865. It was then located in the 40 acres east of its present location. The first school taught in this district was in a cabin on Edward Yates' farm, on section 23, in 1865, by Miss Nannie Musser, now the widow of Dr. Rickey. There are now 42 scholars in the district.

In District No. 7, the building is located in the southeast corner of section 26. It was built during the summer of 1866, at a cost of \$900, and then stood on section 25. The first school in the district was taught at the house of Mrs. Biggs, now Mrs. Wm. Hartsock, on section 25, during the winter of 1864-5. The district has 45 scholars.

In District. No. 8, the school house stands in the northwest corner of section 34, and was built in 1870 at a cost of \$800. The first school taught in the district was by Miss Eliza Sanborn. There are now 30 scholars in the district.

District No. 9, was the last district set off in Columbia township. The school-house is located in the southwest corner of section 29. It was first located in the northeast corner of section 31, upon land donated to the district by Lyman Cary.

RELIGIOUS.

A Methodist Episcopal Society was organized at the school house in Columbia village by Rev. Kelley, in 1880. Among the first members were Mr. and Mrs. Ira Gettis, Milton Gettis and wife, Cynthia Gettis, S. J. Cady and wife, Wm. Stoddard and wife, and George, Elvira, Mary and William H. Stoddard, John A. Eshbaugh and wife, Sarah and Lavina Everett, and Caroline Croskrey. At first the pulpit was supplied from other places, afterward this place formed a circuit with Chelsea, Grandview and Haven. Preaching has been held at different places in the neighborhood until the summer of 1882. At the last meeting of the officers, in 1882, it was decided to unite with Tama City Church.

The Society of Friends was organized in 1878 by Elizabeth Foster and Anna Yates. Among the first members, were Joseph Yates and family, B. C. Berry and family, Joel Hoag and family and John Cory and family. Services were held at Grandview school house, every two weeks until December, 1878, when the society was discontinued on account of many members having moved away.

The Presbyterian Society of Corinth was organized at the Chase school house, (No 2), in 1860. Among the first members were John Fife and wife, Wm Thompson and wife, Isaac Toland and wife, Robert Strain and wife, and two daughters; Samuel Strain and wife, Mrs. E. J. Johnston and Mary Toland. The first pastor, was Rev. Luther Dodd. He was located at Toledo, and supplied this place once in two weeks. He was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin Bew, then came Rev. Wm. Messmer, then Rev. Mr. Gordon, and Rev. James Stickles. The place of worship was afterward moved to Columbia school-house, (No. 3), and afterward to the Fife school house in Tama township. The society is now united with the one at Tama City.

POST OFFICE.

The township has never had but one post office, and has none at present. Ola post office was established at the house of Geo. W. Morrison on section 1, in 1854, and he was appointed first postmaster. In 1857 it was moved to Columbia village and name changed to Columbia. S. J. Cady was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by William Hawley. Upon the establishment of an office at Iuka, this office was abandoned. Joshua Burley was also postmaster here for a time.

VILLAGE OF COLUMBIA.

This village was laid out in 1856, on section 5, by Milton and John D. Gettis. The town was but little more than one on paper, although a hotel was built in 1857 and the postoffice of Ola was moved to the village. A saw mill was also built by Gettis Bros., which remained about nine

years. All traces of the town has long since passed away.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first death in the township was a child of James West and wife. It died in the spring of 1852 and was buried on their farm on section 1.

The first birth was a son of E. and N. J. Chase, March 1, 1853. The first marriage was of Mr. John A. Carlton with Miss Sarah A. Stoddard in 1855. There are four cemeteries in this township. One located on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 12. The first interment here was — Ritenhouse. Another cemetery is located on the southwest quarter of section 29, and still another in the northeast corner of section 23. Several bodies were interred in the southwest quarter of section 5.

TEMPERANCE.

The "Sons of Temperance" was organized at the Starr school house (No. 7), in March 1876. The charter members were: D. J. Peek, Emma J. Malin, Ira Wilcox, C. H. Hookirk, G. A. Hutchison, S. S. Peek, Moses Pickett, Wm. M. Peek, M. Herbage, C. E. Cory, Celia Rogers, Luella Pickett, Frank Hartsock, Miss J. E. Fowler, Annie E. Cory, Etta Brown, Mrs. Moses Pickett, Wallace Pickett, Wm. H. Cory, Mrs. Wm. Hartsock, G. S. Payne, Leslie Hatfield, Marion Brown, Wyley Brown and James A. Merritt. The first officers were: J. A. Merritt, G. W. P.;

D. J. Peek, W. P.; Celia Rogers, W. A.; S. F. Hartsock, R. S.; Moses Pickett, Chaplain; Luella Pickett, Treasurer; Wm. M. Peek, Conductor. The society flourished, holding their meetings every two weeks, until June 26, 1880, when it was merged into the Blue Ribbon Society.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

In 1860 a literary society was organized by the citizens of the southeastern part of the township, for the purpose of mutual improvement. This society has been in running order most of the time during the winter seasons since, and has proved a source of considerable intellectual profit to the neighborhood. Topics of the day have been ably discussed. During the war when all was excitement, this neighborhood shared the public excitement with the rest. C. Spire was one of the leaders in the literary movement and a talker upon the political issues of that day. The people of this vicinity pronounced him a Copperhead. Not to be outdone and to prove that other good men had been in their times of like opinions as himself, he presented the following question for debate in the Lyceum, "Resolved that Jeremiah the prophet was a copperhead." The disputants were C. Spire and Wm. Cory for the affirmative, Elder Rhoades and Joseph Yates for the negative. The subject was ably discussed for four evenings and was finally decided in the affirmative, that "Jeremiah, the prophet was a copperhead."

CHAPTER XXV.

CRYSTAL TOWNSHIP.

This territory comprises Congressional township 85 north, range 15, west of the fifth principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Grant township, on the west by Spring Creek, on the south by Howard and on the east by Perry. It is well watered by numerous streams. Four Mile creek enters from the north on section 3, and flowing toward the southeast, passes through section 2, and leaves from section 12. Wolf creek enters the township from the west on section 18, flowing east through that section to 17, thence to sections 16 and 10, then following, meanderingly, the line between sections 11 and 14, makes exit from section 12. Salt creek rises in the southern part of the town, on section 33, and flowing toward the east, passes through sections 26 and 25, making exit from the latter section. Crystal creek is in the southwestern part of the township. One branch rises in Spring Creek township and another on section 19. They make confluence on section 19. It then flows in a southerly direction through section 30, thence in a southwesterly course across the corner of section 31, back to Spring Creek township. The emigrant road going west used to cross this stream on the northwest quarter

of section 30. It was a very bad crossing and teams were frequently stalled here, and settlers in the neighborhood were called upon to help with their teams to pull them out. On this account this place was called the "dug-out."

Along Wolf creek there is some natural timber. There is also a grove in the northern part, on section 3, known as "Four Mile Grove," while numerous large and beautiful plantations of trees add to the scenic effect. The township is mostly prairie and the surface south of Wolf creek lies nearly level, while that north of the stream is rolling and hilly. The soil is generally the rich dark loam for which this part of the State is noted, except in the northern portion where there is a clay mixture.

The township was named by Mrs. C. L. Davis, from the crystalline purity of the air. In this, as well as in other townships in this section of the county, wheat was once the main product, but at the present time it is not considered a paying crop, and the farmers are devoting their attention to other cereals and the raising of stock. There is no railroad in the township, but there are three live towns within short distance, and easy of access, Traer,

Gladbrook and Garwin. The inhabitants are mostly American and Scotch, with a few Germans, and all are an enterprising, industrious class of citizens.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this township was made in 1854 by Nelson Felter, who came here from Cook county, Illinois, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 15, where he built a log house and covered it with boards. It was in this humble abode the first white child was born in the township. Mr. Felter occupied his farm until 1882, when he moved to Marshalltown, where he now lives. Nelson Felter was born in Schoharie county, New York, August 15, 1813. He was married September 18, 1834, to Miss Calphrenia Powers, a native of Otsego county, New York. In 1854 he came to Tama county and immediately purchased land on section 15, of what is now Crystal township. He erected on his land a log cabin—the first in the township—which he occupied until 1869, when he built a frame house. He reared five children—Matthew C., Rachel E., Jane, Harvey L. and Lyman. The wife and mother died May 23, 1881, and the subject of our sketch was again married, October 25, 1882, choosing for a help meet, Mrs. F. H. Brown.

John W. McKune came here from Lee county, Illinois, in June, 1855, traveling overland with teams, bringing thirty head of cattle with him. He located on the southwest quarter of section 14. The family lived with Mr. Felter through the summer while he broke some of his land and built a log house into which they moved in the fall. He made this his home until the time of his death, which occurred June

27, 1870. His widow now lives in Perry township with her daughter. John W. McKune was born in Orange county, New York, in 1803. When he was nine years old his parents removed to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. There he was joined in marriage, May 8, 1831, with Miss Frances Stuart, of Great Bend, Pennsylvania. Four children were born to them: George, Hannah E., Augusta and John E. In 1844, he settled in Cattaraugus county, New York, where he lived until 1846. During that year he removed to Lee county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm and lived for nine years. He then sold his property there and came to Iowa for the purpose of settlement. Upon reaching this county he purchased land on section 14 of what is now Crystal township. He took much care in improving his land, and made his home on it until called away by death, June 27, 1870. He was a kind husband and father, a good neighbor, and was deeply respected by all. He was a member of the first town Board of Trustees and afterwards held other offices of trust. His widow now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. L. E. Wood.

Mr. McKune's eldest son, George, was born in the town of Windsor, Broome county, New York, June 21, 1833. He came west with his parents, making his home with them until the time of his marriage, December 24, 1860. His wife was Miss Eliza Stewart, daughter of James and Louisa (Vanleiw) Stewart. They have been blessed with seven children: Fred, Frances, John, Libbie, George, Abbie and Nellie. Immediately after his marriage, Mr. McKune settled on his farm

in the northeast quarter of section 23, of Crystal township. He has erected good farm buildings on his place and set out shade and fruit trees. He is now engaged in stock raising in connection with farming. At present he is a member of the town Board of Trustees, is postmaster at Crystal postoffice, and has held other offices of trust at different times.

John E., the youngest son of John W. and Frances McKune, is a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he was born March 2, 1840. He lived with his parents until October of 1861, at which time he enlisted in Company G, 14th Iowa Volunteers, and started off to fight for his country's honor. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. During the latter engagement he was taken prisoner and died in 1862, while in the rebel prison at Macon, Georgia.

Hannah, the eldest daughter, is now the wife of J. C. Wood and lives in Buckingham township. Augusta, the third child born to them, married L. E. Wood and is living in Perry township.

Another settler in 1855, was Jonathan S. Bishop, a native of Logan county, Ohio, who came here with his family from St. Joseph county, Michigan. They started from that place the 24th of April with three yoke of oxen and one yoke of cows. They visited on the way in Illinois and in Washington county this State, and arrived in Crystal township the 10th day of June, and settled on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 31. His family lived in the wagons until fall. During the summer he broke some of his land and drew some lumber from Muscatine and erected a frame house. He continued

to improve his land until the fall of 1862, when he joined the Union army. He died in the service, September 8, 1863. Two of his sons are now residents of the township.

Jonathan S. Bishop was born on the banks of the Little Miami, in Logan county, Ohio, October 20, 1818. His youth was spent in school and assisting his father on the farm. When twenty years of age he began learning the wheelwright's trade. During 1839, he was in Springfield, Illinois, building carts, which were to be used in dragging stone to the site where the State capitol was to be erected. April 20, 1840, he was married, at Urbana, Ohio, to Miss Mary McGahan, a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and born July 7, 1813. They were blessed with four children, only one of whom is now living—John B. M. The subject of this sketch continued to work at his trade in Ohio until 1845, when he removed to Cass county, Michigan, where he bought a farm and also a saw mill. His wife died there March 25, 1851, and he soon after sold his property and removed to St. Joseph county, working at his trade in the town of Constantine. Subsequently he was married in that county to Mrs. Polly Ray Ketchum, widow of Loren Ketchum. She was born November 28, 1821, in Cattaraugus county, New York. Three children were born to them: Charles A., Harriet E. and Laura A. In 1853, Mr. Bishop removed to White Pigeon, Michigan, and two years later, came to Tama county, Iowa. He entered land on section 31, of Crystal township, upon his arrival here, and immediately began improving it. In September of 1862 he enlisted in

company F, 28th Iowa Volunteers, being mustered in as corporal. He was detailed as his Company's representative in the color guard. He was flag bearer at the battle of Champion Hills, where he was slightly wounded in the arm. The flag staff was shattered over his head and the flag badly damaged. He participated in the battle of Port Gibson and the siege of Vicksburg, and was with the regiment in its march to New Orleans. In August of 1863 he was detached from his regiment and joined the 11th Louisiana. Shortly after, he was taken sick with typhoid fever and died in the regiment camp, September 8th, 1863. Mrs. Bishop died at their home August 18th, twenty days before her husband's death occurred.

Charles A. Bishop, youngest son of Jonathan S. Bishop, was born at Constantine, in St. Joseph county, Michigan, August 26, 1852. He was in his third year when his parents settled in this State. His education was received in the district schools of Crystal township, and at the High School of Toledo. February 2, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Watt, daughter of Joseph Watt, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. They have two children: Frank R. and Arthur A. In 1875 the subject of this sketch purchased a farm on section 32 of Crystal township. During 1882 he erected on it his present large frame residence.

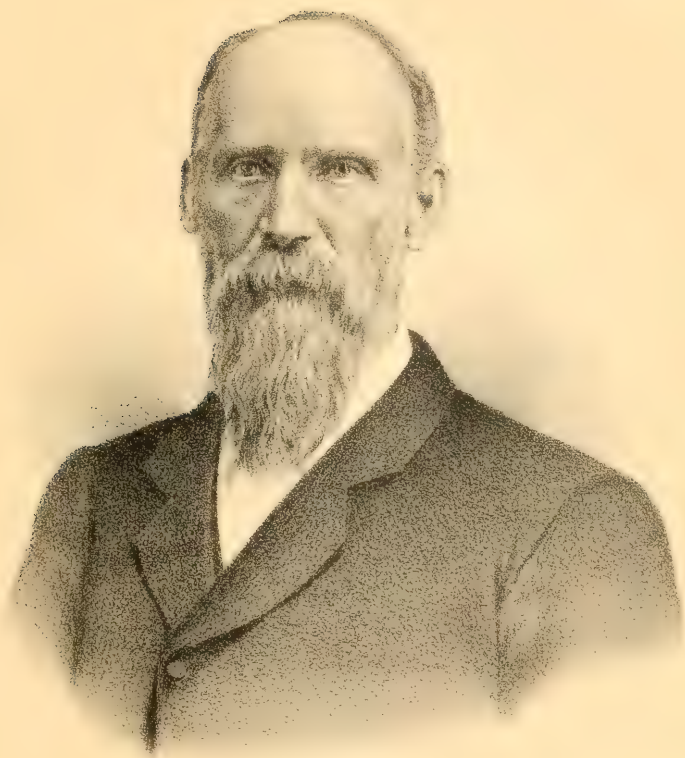
Valentine Shultz a native of the "Key-stone" State, started from Michigan, and arrived in Crystal township June 8, 1855, and settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 32, where he built the second log house in the township, and

lived in it until the time of his death, in 1868. His widow now lives in Garwin.

Asa Hoag, who was a native of the empire State, came here from St. Joseph county, Michigan, in 1855, and settled on the northeast quarter of 29, where he erected a board shanty. On the way here his wife lost her reason, and on that account he sold out in 1856 and returned to Michigan, where he was killed about a year later by a falling tree.

In the fall of 1855, Mrs. Margaret Morton also a native of the empire State came with her family from Lee county, Illinois, over land with ox teams, crossing the Mississippi river at Fulton. They were eleven days on the road and settled on the southeast quarter of section 14.

Mrs. Margaret Morton, one of the first settlers of Crystal township, is a daughter of Jonathan and Dorothea (Smith) Peterson, and was born January 11, 1817, in Cortland county, New York. September 1, 1836, she was joined in wedlock with John Morton, who was born in Tompkins county, New York, May 2, 1815. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and when a young man, learned the trade of wagon making. The same year in which he was married, he opened a wagon shop in Allegany county, and continued in business there until 1842, when he removed to Lee county, Illinois. There he was employed in farming for a while, and then opened a wagon and plow shop, which business he followed until the time of his death, October 6, 1854. He left a wife and seven children to mourn his loss; two of those children have since followed him to that "brighter shore." The five now living are Persis, Ann N., Luceba, Newman W.



J. F. Zuercher

and Almeda. In the fall of 1855, Mrs. Morton started, with her family, for the west. Upon reaching Iowa, she proceeded to this county, where she had previously purchased land in the southeast quarter of section 14, Crystal township, and where she has ever since made her home.

Her oldest son, Jonathan Morton, was born in Allegany county, New York, February 4, 1838. He made his home with his mother until January of 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, 14th Iowa Volunteers. His regiment joined General Banks' command and participated in the Red River expedition, in which campaign, at the battle of Pleasant Hill, he was wounded. He was in several other engagements, remaining in the service until the spring of 1865, when he was taken sick, from exposure, and never recovered. He was discharged in June, of that year, and returned home, where, after many weary months of pain and sickness, he died on the 24th day of February, 1866. Her daughter, Persis, is now the wife of M. C. Felter. Ann N., formerly a teacher in the public schools of this county, is now deputy postmaster of Crystal post office, and is also Secretary of the School Board. She has a general store on the northeast quarter of section 14, Crystal township. Luceba was married to George W. Buchanan, July 3, 1864, and is now residing with her family in Union county, Oregon.

Newman W., the only son now living, is a native of Lee county, Illinois, where he was born October 18, 1848. He was seven years of age when his mother settled in Iowa. His education was received in Crystal township. He was married at

Beaver City, Furnas county, Nebraska, on the 31st of January, 1880, to Miss Laura E. Evans, a native of Bureau county, Illinois. They have one son—Claude Henry. Mr. Morton now occupies the old homestead.

Almeda was married December 25, 1876, to John Estle, who died May 12, 1882, leaving his wife and two children, Tony Ray and Anna Mable, to mourn his untimely death.

West Wilson a native of Scotland came here from Connecticut in 1854, and entered land on sections 12 and 13, after which he returned to Connecticut. In 1856 he moved here with his family and has since made this his home.

West Wilson was born in Ayreshire, Scotland, September 19, 1820. He was reared on a farm and attended the public schools of his native parish, completing his education under the tutorage of Mr. Lang, Professor of Greek and Hebrew, in Edinburg University. After completing his education, he engaged in farming until 1846, when he came to America, and settled in New London county, Connecticut, where he rented a farm and engaged in the vegetable and dairy business. In 1854, he came to Tama county, and entered land in township 85, range 15, now known as Crystal township. He then returned to Connecticut and continued his former business until 1856, when he again came to Iowa and settled on his land. He has improved his farm and erected a good set of buildings. In 1874, he engaged in the grain business in Traer, and in 1879, he opened up a branch business in Morrison, and again in 1882, engaged in the same business in Reinbeck. Mr. Wilson was

married in 1845 to Margaret Drynan, a native of Ayreshire, Scotland. She died in 1860, leaving nine children, eight of whom are now living—Janet, Jane, Margaret, James, Agnes, William, Henry and Catherine. Grace died when three years of age. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1863, was Barbara Kennedy, a native of Ayreshire. Four children bless this union—Sarah, John W., Christiana and Dallan K. In 1880, Mr. Wilson made a visit to his native land, and his friends in Tama county had the privilege of reading, in the Traer *Clipper*, many interesting letters written by him during his travels. Mr. Wilson was the first to introduce shorthorn cattle in northern Tama. He has engaged quite extensively in raising this breed of cattle, and in the fall of 1882 sold ninety-five head. Mr. Wilson was also one of the instigators of the Toledo Agricultural Society, and of the Northern Tama Agricultural Society. He has always been on the alert to do anything for the good of his county, and it was mainly through his influence that most of the Scotch and English settled here. Mr. Wilson is possessed of excellent business qualifications, and has been successful in accumulating a competency. He is known and respected all over the county.

J. S. Townsend, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, came in 1854, and entered the northwest quarter of section 27. After entering his land he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1856, he returned with his family, coming on the cars as far as Iowa City. There he hired a team to take him to Linn county, where he had friends. He there bought a pair of horses and drove to his new home.

He has made great improvements and is one of the largest farmers in the township.

C. L. Davis, a native of Connecticut, came here from St. Joseph county, Michigan, in 1856, and bought land on sections 29 and 30. He bought a board shanty of Mr. Hoag, and lived in that until fall. In the meantime he had cut some trees and hauled the logs to Bruner's mill, on Deer creek, and had them sawed. He built a frame house, 16x24 feet, with a lean-to, in which he lived until 1868, when he built the house in which he now lives.

Washington Brown, a step-son of Valentine Shalbz, came here with him and entered the east half of the northwest quarter of section 32. He remained in the country until 1864, when he went to Dickerson county, Kan., where he is now engaged in farming.

Robert Wylie came in 1854, and entered land on section 24, after which he returned to Cedar county. In 1855 he came back to his land, did some breaking and built a house, but spent the winter in Cedar county. In the spring of 1856 he again returned, bringing his family.

Robert Wylie was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 8, 1807. He was reared on a farm. May 30, 1830, he was joined in marriage with Miss Isabella Ralston, who bore him nine children, six of whom are now living, Margaret J., John B., Mary, Isabella, Sarah and Matthew. Mr. Wylie made his home in his native State until the fall of 1854, when he came to Iowa for the purpose of finding a good location for settlement. He left his family at Tipton, Iowa, and came on to Tama county, where he soon

entered 320 acres of land in sections 27 and 28 of what is now Crystal township. He then returned to Tipton, but the following spring made another trip to this county, and while here made arrangement to have broken several acres of his land and also erected a house. In the spring 1856 he removed his family here, since which time they have been prominent residents of the county. During the year of 1872 his dwelling was destroyed by fire, and he immediately afterwards erected the large frame house, in which he lived until the time of his death—June 6, 1876. His widow, two daughters and a son now live on the homestead. When quite young Mr. Wylie joined the Presbyterian church in his native state. Subsequently he was one of the first elders of the Salem Presbyterian church, of which he was one of the original members. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people and filled many offices of trust in the township. Two of his sons now live in the township. His son, John B. Wylie, was born Feb. 19, 1834. He made his home with his parents until the fall of 1866, when he was married to Miss Margaret McQuilkin, a native of West Moreland county, Penn., where she was born Aug. 3, 1843. She bore him six children, four of whom are now living—Lillie Beele, Robert H., Mary E. and William Orr—and died in Crystal township, Feb. 8, 1881. Mr. Wylie is an elder in the Salem church, of which he has been a member since its organization. At the first town meeting he was elected an officer of the same, and he has been kept in some responsible position of trust most of the time since.

Orin Burright, a native of the "Buckeye" State, came here from Illinois in 1856, and first settled on section 3, where he built a house and lived a short time and then moved to the northwest quarter of section 15. In 1865, he moved to Toledo, where he now lives.

John Buchanan, a "Hoosier" by birth, came here in 1856 and settled on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 23. Afterward he sold and moved to Indian Village. He now lives in Oregon.

William Guilford, a native of the old "Bay" State, came here from Vermont in 1856, and located on the northwest quarter of section 30. In 1864, he went to Howard township, and afterward went to Toledo where he engaged in the hardware business. He now lives at Storm Lake.

Abraham Quinn, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Illinois in 1855, with a team bringing his family and driving through some cattle. He left his family in Monroe county while he came and entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 2. In September, he moved his family here and made this his home until 1877, when he moved to Oregon. His oldest son Peter, now occupies the old place. Abraham Quinn was born in Pennsylvania, in 1809. When a young man his parents moved to Ohio and settled in Franklin county, where they were among the first settlers. Abraham assisted his father in clearing up the farm, which was in a heavily wooded country. In 1835, Mr. Quinn was married to Miss Sarah Ann Hartsock, a native of Pennsylvania. They settled on a farm in Plain township, Franklin county, and made that their home until 1855, then came to Iowa, locat-

ing in Tama county, in what is now Crystal township. He purchased 120 acres of prairie land on sections 1 and 2, and some timbered land on section 3. He built the first frame house and lived in the township until 1877, when he moved to Oregon, where he now lives a resident of East Portland. Mrs. Quinn was born in Pennsylvania in 1812, and died in Crystal township, Tama county, September 17, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn were the parents of five children: Peter, Elizabeth A., Jane Ellen, Mark Leroy and John W. The daughters are both living in Grant township of this county. John W. is married and lives in Oregon, and Mark L., died in infancy.

The oldest son, Peter Quinn, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, March 15, 1837. He attended the public schools in Ohio and Illinois, making his home with his parents until 1864. On August 31, 1864, he enlisted in the 1st Iowa Cavalry, Company C, and was soon transferred to Company M. He joined the command at Little Rock, Arkansas, and was with the regiment until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 13, 1865. He returned to Crystal township, Tama county, and November 30, 1865, was married to Miss Agnes, daughter of Gilbert and Sarah McMillan, of the same township. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn have been blessed with seven children: Sheridan G., Wilson A., David W., James M., Freddie J., Maggie M. and Peter R. On his return from the war, Mr. Quinn settled on the southeast quarter of section 2, where he has since lived. Mr. Quinn is the proprietor of the Crystal Creamery, which he established in 1880.

Another man who came here to seek a home in 1855 was Gilbert McMillan, a Scotchman, who had come from the old country but a few months previous, and had made a short stop in Connecticut. He selected 120 acres on section 2, then went to Buckingham and lived until the spring of 1857, when he settled on his land and now makes this his home. Probably no man in the country is more fond of a joke than he, and it takes a good man to "get ahead" of him. It is said that J. Vertrees is the only person that ever did, and it happened in this way: Mr. McMillan had "considerable many hogs," and very little corn or feed of any description for them, and Mr. Vertrees had corn in abundance, but of hogs none. Meat was scarce in the neighborhood, and, in consideration of the hard work to be done, a necessity. In order to secure a supply, or make provision for the future, something must be done. There were the hogs and here the corn, a plan to get the two together would make pork. So Vertrees made a proposition to McMillan to take some of the shoats and feed them for one-half the pork. To this McMillan readily assented and Vertrees drove home the "porkers." In a few days he killed one of them, and wishing everything fair, called in Solomon Walls to divide it, which he did as carefully as possible, splitting exactly in the centre from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail. It was thin enough for a lantern, and without fat enough to cook it in. Vertrees carried McMillan's half to him, when it suddenly dawned upon McMillan that there was something wrong about that contract, but notwithstanding his loss

of hogs, he was not the man to "squeal" and enjoyed the joke as well as anybody. One day his neighbor, Chapman, was at his house when he was feeding his stock and said to him, "You have more stock than you need." "Mac" replied "yes, that is true," and pointing out two steers said, "You may have those two for all I care." Chapman knew well the propensity of his neighbor for joking, and knowing of course that McMillan would not think for a moment that he would actually take the cattle and drive them away, he concluded to play a joke by taking him at his word. It was a hot day in August, and he started the steers. They ran out on the prairie, and continued to run, with Chapman after them, until man and beast were both exhausted and mad. But finally, after much trouble and vexation, he succeeded in getting them well on the road toward home. When passing a neighbor's house, the man came out and asked, "what he was doing with those steers." He replied, "I am driving them home from McMillan's." "But," said the man, "*they are my steers.*" Then Chapman saw "where the joke came in," and went home a very tired, but a wiser man.

Gilbert McMillan was born in the parish of Colmonel, Ayreshire, Scotland, June 16, 1816. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser. Gilbert received his education in the public school at Barr Hill, and continued to make his home with his parents until twenty-six years of age, when he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Wilson, daughter of James and Jane (Lusk) Wilson. They have eight children: Agnes, Jennie, Maggie,

David, James, Janet, Peter and Grace. At the time of his marriage the subject of our sketch rented a farm in the parish of Colmonel, and there lived until 1855, when he left his native land and came to America. He landed at New York city on the 24th of February, and immediately proceeded to Connecticut, where he visited friends until the following June, when he came to Tama county, Iowa, for the purpose of settlement. He entered 120 acres of land in the northeast quarter of section 2, of what is now Crystal township, but spent the first year on a rented farm in Buckingham township. In the fall of 1856 he purchased 40 acres of land adjoining his farm, upon which he moved a small frame house that he had purchased in Buckingham township. After living here for some time he built an addition, and continued to occupy the house until 1880, when it was destroyed by fire. He then erected the frame house in which he now resides. Mr. McMillan now owns 260 acres of improved land and 70 acres of timber land.

Charles Lee Davis made his settlement in Crystal township, in the spring of 1856. He bought land on sections 29 and 30, and also purchased a little shanty to live in until he could get a more substantial house erected. He cut logs, hauled them to the saw mill on Deer creek, and that fall built a frame house, 16x24 feet, with a lean-to attached. In this house he lived until 1868, when he erected his present dwelling. He was born in Windham county, Connecticut, August 27, 1813, and is a son of Thomas and Prudence (Denison) Davis. When he was but three years old, his parents removed to Genesee county, New

York, where the subject of our sketch was reared on a farm. He received his education at the Pine Hill school, at Elba, that county. When he was twenty-four years of age his father died. In 1841 Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Miss Polly Ann Thorpe, daughter of John and Polly (Skidmore) Thorpe, of Otsego county, New York. The young couple continued to make their home in that State until 1845, when they removed to St. Joseph county, Michigan. There Mr. Davis purchased land which he improved and lived upon until his settlement in this county. Their children living are—Mary E., Helen P., John Russell, Henry M., Sheldon F., Lewis W., Eva A., Hattie A. and Frederick E. Their oldest son, Charles, was born December 12, 1842. He made his home with his parents until September 5, 1861, at which time he enlisted in the 10th Iowa Infantry Regiment, went south and joined Pope's command. While in service he was taken sick, returned home, and died two weeks after his arrival—on the 12th day of May 1862.

John S. Townsend is a settler of 1856. He is a native of Westmoreland county, Penn., where he was born Aug. 10, 1822. He is the third son of John and Elizabeth Townsend, natives of Pennsylvania. His father died in his native State in 1867, and two years later the wife and mother also passed away. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his native county. He made his home with his parents until his twentieth year, at which time he was united in marriage with Susan Dickey, a native of that

county and daughter of David and Elizabeth (McLellan) Dickey. In 1846 Mr. Townsend purchased a farm in his native township, erected a brick house, and continued to reside there until 1856, when he sold his place and came to Tama county, Iowa, where in November, 1854, he had entered land on section 28 of what is now Crystal township. He made this his home until 1857, when he purchased a quarter section of land in Deer creek timber, Indian Village township, and moved on it. He cleared and improved fifty acres of it, and at the end of four and a half years returned to his farm in Crystal township, where he has since resided, with the exception of six months spent in Toledo, Iowa, and three months spent in visiting friends and relatives in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Since coming to Tama county Mr. Townsend had bought large tracts of land, 1,000 acres of which he has improved and fenced. He has six children living—Mary E., wife of Robert Cowen, living on section 21 of Crystal township; Craig H., now engaged in the lumber trade in Greene county; Dan D., now clerking in a railroad office at Cedar Rapids; Edmund K., engaged in farming on section 21 of Crystal township; Cordia L., wife of W. Muirhead, who lives on section 20 of Crystal township; Charles, the youngest, is at home with his parents. Their eldest son, William Shields, was born Feb. 11, 1845, and made his home with his parents until December of 1863, when he enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Iowa, and went South. He was taken a prisoner of war in the battle at Pleasant Hill, La., and died Sept. 1, 1864, in the rebel prison at Tyler, Texas. David A. was born March

18, 1853, and died Oct. 24, 1865. Ann Eliza, the eldest daughter, was born Jan. 30, 1843, and died Oct. 29, 1865. Margaret L. was born March 10, 1847, and died Nov. 1, 1865. John M. was born March 20, 1851, and died Nov. 1, 1865.

Solomon Walls, a native of Ohio, came from Ogle county, Illinois, in 1857 and settled on section 3, where he lived until 1859 when he moved to section 15, where he now lives. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, January 10, 1832. He made that county his home until 1852, when he removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where he was subsequently married to Miss Mary E. Burright, daughter of Orrin Burright. During 1857 they removed to Tama county, Iowa, and settled on section 3, of Crystal township. Two years later, he purchased land on section 15, where he has since made his home. Mr. and Mrs. Walls have six children: Laurinda, William Henry, Charles E., Milan D., Hortense E., and Cordie. Mr. Walls is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Crystal, and has been its class leader for many years.

Joe Vertrees, a native of Illinois, came in 1858, and settled on section 3. During the war he returned to Illinois. He now lives in Shelby county, Iowa.

Dr. S. C. Rogers, the only practicing physician that ever settled in this township, was a native of Massachusetts. He came here from New York in 1859, and settled on section 16. He went to the army as surgeon, and after the war he sold his property here and settled in the east.

S. M. Chapman, a native of Kentucky, came here in 1859, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 2. During the war, he went to the southern part of the county. Stewart Burright came here in 1859, and settled on section 3. He enlisted in the army, and upon his return settled in Shelby county.

In 1865 the Whannel family came to Tama county, and have ever since been prominent and respected citizens. In their respective townships will be found sketches of the different members of this family, and in this connection are presented personal sketches of those who are residents of this township.

Peter Whannel, eldest son of John and Margaret Whannel, is a native of Ayreshire, Scotland, where he was born February 3, 1833. He received his education in the public schools of his native parish (Colmonel), and afterwards came with his father and family to the United States, settling in Knox County, Illinois, where they continued to live for a number of years. Immediately after the family were settled in their new home, the subject of our sketch hired out as a farm hand in the neighborhood of his parents home, and for the first year's labor received the small sum of \$165. Subsequently he, in company with his father and three brothers, rented land which they farmed while in that State. During the time, they managed, by economy and unceasing toil, to save \$1,500; however, by the failure of the bank in which it was deposited, all was lost with the exception of a paltry 20 per cent recovered by them several years afterwards. The father died August 29, 1864, and the following year the family

came to Tama county, Iowa, buying 640 acres on sections 6, 7 and 8 of Crystal township, of which only 50 were improved. Mr Whannel now owns a well cultivated farm of 560 acres, on which he has erected good, substantial farm buildings. His residence is located on section 6, and was erected in 1865. August 26, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Janet Young, a native of Ayreshire, Scotland, and daughter of Samuel and Janet Young. Seven children have been born to them : Janie E., Margaret K., Samuel L., Mary H., Janet C., Thomas A. and Marion A. Mr. Whannel is also largely engaged in stock raising in connection with farming. Mr. Whannel has three brothers whose farms join his : Thomas, in Crystall township, and John and Robert in Grant township.

Thomas Whannel, the second son of John and Margaret Whannel, was born in the parish of Colmonel, Ayreshire, Scotland, April 27, 1835. He received a liberal education in the public schools of his native parish, and subsequently came, with his parents, to America. For some years after their settlement in this country, the subject of our sketch was engaged in farming in the state of Illinois ; at first working as a laborer at ten dollars per month, and later, in company with his father and brothers, farming rented land. With them he suffered by the failure of the bank in which their hard earned money was deposited. In 1865 he came to Tama county, Iowa, with his father's family, and settled in Crystal township, where he now owns 480 acres of improved land ; he also owns 400 acres in Wright county of this State. February 9, 1870, he was joined

in wedlock with Mary J., daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Kelly) McCormack. They have been blessed with six children : Andrew, James M., Mary E., John H., Robert W. and Edward. In 1869 Mr. Whannel erected his present residence on section 7 of Crystal township. He, with his brothers, came to this county poor, but by patience, perseverance and industry, they now rank among the largest and best farmers of Tama county.

John Stevenson settled in Tama county, Iowa, on section 36, Crystal township, in 1865, and there made his home until his death, which occurred January 8, 1876. Mr. Stevenson was a native of Scotland, born in Ayreshire, June 12, 1808. He was joined in wedlock with Miss Marion Wier, a native of Ayreshire, Scotland, born in December, 1811. They were blessed with ten children, eight of whom are now living. Mr. Stevenson continued to live in Scotland until 1853, when they emigrated to Canada, settling on a farm in Peterboro county. During 1865 he sold his homestead there, and, crossing to the United States, came to Iowa, where he soon purchased land on section 25, of Crystal township, this county. He settled on it and continued to improve the same until the time of his death. His widow now occupies the homestead. Mr. Stevenson's third son, James, is also a native of Ayreshire, Scotland, having been born there November 23, 1843. He was eight years of age when his parents emigrated to Canada, and twenty-two years old when they settled in Iowa. He made his home with his parents until 1870, when he was united in marriage with Mary J., daughter



Thos Shannel.

of Samuel Steen, of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Ella E., Jessie J. and Samuel W. Mr. Stevenson's farm is in the southwest quarter of section 25, Crystal township. He is now largely engaged in stock raising in connection with farming.

Among those who have come into the township since 1865, and are now prominent settlers, may be mentioned Johann Cohrt, John B. Brush, Edward Dodd, E. B. Harlan, D. W. Baker, John Sharp, Claus Fredrick Jacobs, Heinrich Clausen, Edwin Moore, E. W. Harrison, James Fink, William Belfour, Robert McPherran, John Swan, Peter Ploen, Edwin Lynde, William McTurk, Robert Cowan, William Houghton, John Harmsen, Jonathan and Joseph Allard, and others.

Johann Cohrt, one of the first German settlers of Crystal township, was born at Hollingstedt, Schleswig, Germany. He received a good education in his native town, and there lived until 1856, when he emigrated to America. Upon being landed at New York city, he proceeded directly to Davenport, Iowa, and from there, removed to Illinois, where he was employed during that winter chopping wood, for which he received \$1 per cord. He then hired out as a farm hand, and for his first years labor received \$170; the second year he worked for twelve dollars per month, except during harvest time, when, he received \$1.50 per day. August 13, 1858, he was married to Rebecca Tenkk who was born August 26, 1840, in Holstein, Germany. She is a daughter of Peter and Maggie Tenkk. In 1859 Mr. Cohrt farmed land six miles from Davenport, Scott county, on shares.

The next year he removed to Liberty township, same county, where he bought 80 acres of wild land; on it he erected a house and continued to improve the land until 1866, when he came to Crystal township of this county and purchased the west half of section 16. He lived on the northwest quarter six years and then built his present residence in the other quarter. He is also engaged in stock raising in connection with farming. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cohrt, eleven of whom are now living—Claus, Mary, Peter, Annie M., John, William, Henry, Emma, Matilda, Clara and an infant named Theodor. Teresa, a twin sister to Matilda, died when in her fifth year; and just eight days later, Caroline died, aged about three years.

John B. Brush is a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, born July 26, 1817. His education was received in his native county, and there his youth and early manhood was spent. He passed the winter of 1846-7 in Buffalo, New York, and proceeded to Illinois, buying land in DeKalb county of that State. Two years later he sold his property there and removed to this State, making his first settlement in Center township of Clinton county, where he was one of the pioneers, the township not being organized until three years later. He purchased government land, and during the years he lived there, improved it and made of it a comfortable homestead. In 1866, he sold the farm, came to Tama county, and bought the southeast quarter of section 22, Crystal township, which land was then wild prairie. The same year he completed the house in which he now lives, and in 1881 erected a

barn 32x46 feet, with an ell 18x30 feet. Mr. Brush now owns 320 acres of improved land and 40 acres of timber land, and also a residence in the town of Traer. March 23, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Phebe C. Cole, also a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, and a daughter of Josiah W. and Hannah (Wickham) Cole. They have seven children: Walter J., Jane H., Emma A., Sarah F., Oscar W., Charles C. and Judson W.

Edward Dodd settled in Tama county in 1866. He spent the first year in the employ of West Wilson, of Crystal township, and then purchased, in that township, 120 acres of unimproved land on section 17. During the same year he broke a number of acres, and in 1868 raised his first crop. In January, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Janet Wilson, a daughter of West Wilson. They have been blessed with five children: Henry West, Thomas Wright, James Wilson, Maggie Drynan and William Andrew. Mr. Dodd now owns 280 acres of improved land, on which have been erected good farm buildings. In 1872 he built his present residence. He is a native of Ayreshire, Scotland, born March 29, 1838. He made that country his home until 1856, when he came to the United States. After landing in New York, he proceeded to Michigan where he was employed in farming until 1863, then removed to Illinois, remaining in the latter State until the year of his settlement in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Dodd are members of the Tranquility Church.

E. B. Harlan is a native of Putnam county, Indiana, where he was born November 25, 1843. His early years were spent in school and on the farm. During

August of 1862, he enlisted in the 89th Indiana Volunteers and went to Kentucky, where he was taken prisoner by Morgan, in his raid through the State. He was immediately paroled and returned to his home. April 26, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Susanna Etter, who also was born in Putnam county. In 1864, he purchased a farm in Washington township of that county, and there lived until the fall of 1868, when he sold his property and came to Iowa. He worked a rented farm near Tama city, this county, the first year and then bought a farm on section 15, Crystal township. There he lived four years then sold the place and purchased his present farm on section 5. During 1882, he erected the house in which he now lives, and at the present time owns 400 acres of improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan have been blessed with nine children, six of whom are now living: David Franklin, Mary Ann, Joseph R., Lizzie, Rosa and Noah Robert. Their son Johnny died in infancy; Etta May died at seven years of age, and Rebecca died when five years old.

Daniel Webster Baker is a native of Orleans county, Vermont, born on the 10th of January, 1847. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools. October 9, 1863, he left home, went to Montpelier, that State, and on the 12th of that month started for Cedar Rapids, Iowa, arriving on the 15th, and on the 18th started for Tama county. He reached Toledo the same day and stopped for a few days with George Guilford, an old acquaintance, who, on the 21st of October, took Mr. Baker to the farm of John B. Sharp, in Spring Creek township, where

he remained until about the 1st of December. Then Mr. Baker went to Wm. Guilford's, whose farm he cultivated the following year, and in August, 1864, purchased the David Hunnewell place in Howard township, where he remained, engaged in farming, until April, 1868. He then sold his farm and purchased the one which he now occupies in Crystal township, and removed to it on the 7th of April. During his first year in Howard township, Mr. Baker taught school for one term in the old log school house in the Gallagher district, and has frequently since taught singing school in that and adjoining townships. In 1864, Mr. Baker was married, by Judge T. A. Graham, to Miss Elisabeth Sharp, who came to Iowa from Vermont, in July of that year, in company with Wm. Guilford and wife, who were returning from a visit to friends in that State. This marriage has been blessed with two children: Hattie G., born January 24, 1868; and John W., born June 9, 1870. Mr. Baker is a Republican, and although not a politician, has held various township offices. When the Grange movement spread over this portion of Iowa, he took an active part, and was one of the officers of that lodge.

John Sharp is one of the oldest men in Crystal township. He was born June 3, 1798, seven miles from Manchester, England. When fourteen years of age he learned to weave, and six years later, learned to draw patterns for the Print Mills, which occupation he followed while in his native country. In 1830 he came to the United States. After stopping in the State of New York six or eight months, he journeyed on to the town of

Poultney, Vermont, where he was employed in weaving broadcloth. There he remained six months, and then decided to return to England; therefore made preparation, and started for Montreal, where he intended taking ship. On his way he stopped at Greensboro, Vermont, to visit friends, and they induced him to buy a farm in that vicinity, and settle there. He complied with their wishes, and made that his home until his removal to Tama county, Iowa, in 1867. He settled in Spring Creek township, where he lived for some years, and then took up his abode with his son-in-law, D. W. Baker, of Crystal township.

Claus Frederick Jacobs, is a native of Holstein, Germany, born January 14, 1837. He attended school until fifteen years of age, and from that time until his departure for America in 1855, was employed on a farm. Upon landing in New York city, he journeyed westward until he reached Winona, Minnesota, where he soon became engaged in a saw mill. Not long afterwards he removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained four years, employed on public works. At the end of that time he rented land in Scott county, and began farming on his own account. In 1860 he was married to Margaret Schmidt, who bore him four children—only one of whom, Henry, is now living—and died in 1867. He was married to his present wife, Miss D. Meier, 1869. They have been blessed with eight children, four of whom are now living: Dora, Willie, Annie and Bennie. In 1869, Mr. Jacobs came to this county and purchased wild land on section 35, of Crystal township. Since that time

he has improved the land, set out a grove, and in 1879 built a barn 24x32 feet, and two years later, erected his present large frame residence. In 1873, the family was stricken with scarlet fever, and within nine days' time, three of their children were taken from them by death.

Heinrich Clausen is a native of Germany, born in Klein Dennewerk, Schleswig, February 7, 1831. His early life was spent in school, and later, he worked on a farm. During 1869 he emigrated to America, making his first settlement in Jackson county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming. Subsequently he removed to this county, and rented a farm on section 30 of Crystal township. Five years later he purchased a farm on section 9, and in 1876 built the frame house in which he now lives. His marriage with Miss Catherine Michalsen occurred in 1856. They have three children: Hans, Henry and John.

Edwin Moore is a native of Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, born April 1, 1836. His early life was spent in school and on the farm. September 10, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Eryette Teal, a native of Dutchess county, New York, and a daughter of Jacob Teal. They have but one child—Ella A., who is now teaching school. During 1863, Mr. Moore settled in Illinois, where he was employed in farming until his removal to Iowa, in 1871. Soon after his arrival here, he purchased a farm on section 29, of Crystal township, Tama county, and immediately began making improvements. He has set out fruit and shade trees, and erected good farm buildings, which in-

cludes the substantial farm-house in which he lives.

E. W. Harrison is a native of Illinois, born in DeKalb county, August, 24, 1842. His parents were George and Elizabeth Harrison, natives of England. Upon coming to this country, they first settled in New York State, and from there removed to DeKalb county, Illinois, where their son Uriah was the second white child born in DeKalb township. The subject of this sketch received his education in the graded schools of DeKalb village. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 14th Illinois Volunteers; his regiment went South and joined the Army of Tennessee, but after some time, was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. It was the first regiment to enter Knoxville, and participated in the siege of Atlanta, besides being in several minor engagements. July 30, 1865, Mr. Harrison was honorably discharged with the rest of the regiment, and returned to his home, where he became engaged, in company with his brother, as a manufacturer and dealer in harness. During 1869, he sold his property and business there, and came to Iowa. The first season in the State was spent by him in breaking prairie land in the counties of Calhoun and Carroll, after which he came to Tama county, where, in the fall of 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Philena Mann, who died January 16, 1872. His present wife, to whom he was married in 1873, was Lorinda A., daughter of Solomon Walls. Six children have been born to them: Daniel S., George P., Clara E., Grace E., Ralph E., and Charles S. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Harrison moved to Kansas, remaining

until in the fall of 1874, when he returned to Iowa. He purchased his present farm in Crystal township, in the fall of 1877.

James Fink was born in Holstein, Germany, August 3, 1817. He attended school until sixteen years of age; then for four years he worked at farming. In 1837, he commenced wagon making, serving three years, then joined the army. After serving a few weeks he was discharged on account of an impediment in his speech. After this he worked at his trade two years; then opened a wagon shop, and carried on the business until 1866, when he came to America, landing in New York on the 28th of May. He came west as far as Scott county, Iowa, and in August of the same year rented a farm for three years. After the expiration of said lease, he came to Tama county, and settled on his brother's farm for one year, in Spring Creek township. After this he bought land in Crystal township on sections 15 and 22. He has at present 400 acres of well improved land and fine farm buildings. He has five children—Peter, Claus A., Annie S., Betsy C. and James. Three of these children—Claus, Annie and Betsy—are all of one birth, and are the only triplets in Tama county. His oldest son, Peter, was born June 3, 1849. He attended school until seventeen years of age, then was employed as clerk until he moved with his parents to America. He met with a small accident while crossing the bridge to the vessel. The chain broke and he, with two others, plunged head-foremost forty feet into the water. He was rescued without damage, but got a free ducking. He remained at home until 1879, and February 15, of that year, he married Miss Catherine Dow

Schmidt. Their union has been blessed with two children—Tilly Margarita and Rosa L. He lives in Lincoln township, and has a farm of 240 acres.

William Balfour is a native of Lincolnshire, England, born May 25, 1845. There he received his education in the private schools, and when thirteen years of age emigrated with his parents to America. They settled on a farm in Rock Island county, Illinois, and the subject of our sketch continued to make his home with them until March of 1864, when he enlisted in Company I, 28th Illinois Volunteers. He joined his regiment at Spanish Fort, Alabama, and continued with it until honorably discharged in March, 1865. He then returned to his home where he was employed in the coal mines until 1872, at which time he came to Tama county, Iowa, and purchased land on section 25 of Crystal township. He immediately settled upon it, and before many years had passed his farm was under good cultivation. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel J. Coulter, a native of Summit county, Ohio.

Robert McPherran was born on the 2d of September, 1835, in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Until sixteen years of age, his life was spent in school and on the farm. He was then employed by his brother as overseer of a construction force on the Pennsylvania railroad. In that work he was engaged two years and then returned to his home, and one year later, removed to Illinois, where he was employed for two years in the same capacity on the Mississippi River railroad. At the end of that time he again returned to Pennsylvania, where

he was married, December 29, 1858, to Miss Catherine A. Miller, a native of Mifflin county, that State, born April 16, 1838. They immediately settled on a farm in Mr. McPherran's native township, and there lived until 1873, when they sold their property and came to Tama county, Iowa. Mr. McPherran purchased wild land in the northeast quarter of section 36, Crystal township, where he immediately settled and began making improvements. Since that time his land has been well cultivated, and he has erected good farm buildings, which includes his present large frame residence. Mr. and Mrs. McPherran have been blessed with eight children—Florence, born March 19, 1860; Samuel S., born August 2, 1861, died in infancy; Harrison M., born April 13, 1863; Walter E., born January 11, 1865; Ada Maud, born December 30, 1866; John W., born May 3, 1868; Herbert B., born August 6, 1870, and Frank B., born December 1, 1873.

John Swan is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, where he was born August 22, 1839. He was reared on a farm, and continued to live in his native parish until twenty-five years of age, when he went to Dundee, where he was engineer in a linen factory eight years. He then emigrated to America, landing in the State of Virginia, where he engaged in farming (in Nansemond county) about four years, raising cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes and water melons. In 1876 he came to Tama county, Iowa, and settled in Crystal township, buying land in the northwest quarter of section 4. Since that time he has improved his farm, and among other buildings erected the house in which he

now lives. Mr. Swan was married in 1859 to Miss Adelaide Lawson, who bore him nine children, and died in 1876. Three of these children are now living—John, Jane and Adelaide. During 1880 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah McDurrell, who died June 16, 1882.

Peter Ploen was born February 25, 1839, in Holstein, Germany. He attended the public schools of his native place until sixteen years old, and at the age of seventeen emigrated to the United States. Upon landing at New York city he came directly to Iowa, where he was employed in farming in Scott county. For his first year's labor he received \$130, and for his second year \$100. In 1863 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Sophia Berten, a native of Holstein, and subsequently rented a farm, which he worked until 1872, when he removed to Marshall county, where he leased a farm for four years. At the expiration of that time he came to Tama county, and bought land in the southeast quarter of section 27, Crystal township. His farm is now under good cultivation, and he has erected all of the buildings now upon it. Mr. and Mrs. Ploen have five children living—Meta, Henry, Carrie, Adolph and Charlie. Their son Edward died at two and a half years of age.

ORGANIC.

This township was formed in 1857 by an order issued by J. C. Vermilya, then County Judge, to J. S. Bishop, directing him to call an election. It was a separation from Buckingham township, and the formation of Crystal. The first township election was held at the house of Nelson Felter, April 6, 1857, on the northwest

quarter of section 15, when the following named persons were elected: J. S. Townsend, Township Clerk; John W. McKune, Robert Wylie and Orrin Burright, Trustees; John B. Wylie and John Buchanan, Constables; Robert Wylie and West Wilson, Justices of the Peace; Nelson Felter, Supervisor of Roads. Township affairs seem to have been properly managed. Nothing unusual has occurred to mar the general good feeling, and the elections have been much the same from year to year. In 1882 the following were elected which constitute the present list of officers:

Clerk, Edwin Lynde; Assessor, Robert Cowen; Trustees holding over, George McKune, Wm. McTurk; Trustee elected, J. B. M. Bishop; Justices, John McClain, Wm. McTurk; Constables, John Winters and Wm. Houghton; Road Supervisors, District No. 1, Gilbert McMillan; District No. 2, Thomas McTurk; District No. 3, E. W. Harrison; District No. 4, Henry Weise; District No. 5, James Fink; District No. 6, John Klesspie; District No. 7, William Stevenson; District No. 8, Peter Ploen; District No. 9, E. Eby.

Edwin Lynde, present Clerk of Crystal township, came to Tama county March 4, 1869. He first rented land for five years in Crystal township, then purchased a farm in Buckingham township where he lived two years. He then sold, and bought his present place in Crystal township, where he has since lived. Mr. Lynde is a native of New York, born in Essex county, January 17, 1841. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and after the war was among the first settlers and first inn-keepers of Wills-

boro township, Essex county. His aunt Elizabeth was presented with fifty acres of land because of having been the first white child born in that town; and it was on that land that the subject of this sketch was born and reared. His early education was received in the district school, but later he attended four winters at a select school in town, having to make the trip of three long miles each morning and night. November 7, 1861, Mr. Lynde enlisted in Colonel Berdan's United States Sharp Shooters, went south and joined the Army of the Potomac, sharing in many battles and being wounded in one of the seven day's fight before Richmond. October 9, 1864, he was honorably discharged and he at once returned to New York State, where he was married to Miss Ann E. Lincoln, daughter of Simeon Lincoln, of Essex county. In 1868, Mr. Lynde removed to Vermont, where he remained one year engaged in farming, then came west and settled in Tama county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Lynde have seven children: Jennie, Woodard, Noble, Rolla Cassius, Daniel, Jesse and George.

William McTurk, one of the Trustees and Justices of Crystal township, was born in Ayreshire, Scotland, Aug. 13, 1836. In 1857 he emigrated to America, and upon landing at Quebec, Canada, came directly west to Wisconsin, where he was employed as a farm hand a short time, and then purchased a team and worked land on shares. During 1864 he went to Mitchell county, Minnesota, where he resided two years, and then came to Tama county, Iowa. He soon bought land in Crystal township and on it built a log cabin, in which he lived until 1872, when he erected the frame

house in which he now lives. He was married in Scotland, in 1857, to Miss Annie Donaldson. They have six children, Thomas, John and James (twins), Gilbert, Margaret, and an adopted daughter, Kitty.

Robert Cowan, the present Assessor of Crystal township, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born September 8, 1846. When he was nine years old his parents removed to this State and settled in Franklin township, Linn county. His early education was received in the district schools, and subsequently advanced by two terms at Cornell College, Mount Vernon. January 5, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Townsend, the daughter of John S. and Susan (Dickey) Townsend. The following year he came to this county, settling on section 21, of Crystal township. During 1879 he erected on his farm his present residence. He was elected to the office he now fills in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan have two children—Shields T. and Robert.

William Houghton, Constable, is a native of Canada, born in the province of Ontario, March 22, 1834. His father, Phineas W. Houghton, was a native of Vermont. When William was but two years of age his parents moved to the States, locating in New York, where they lived until 1848, when they moved to Michigan. After a two years' residence in the latter State the family moved to Illinois. Mr. Houghton remained at home with his parents until the fall of 1855; then went to Wisconsin and worked one winter in the pineries on the Wisconsin river. In 1856 he went to Minne-

sota and spent one year in the pineries on the St. Croix river, and while there met with an accident by which he lost the sight of his left eye. He then returned to Illinois and resumed farming until 1864, when, in company with his parents, he came to Iowa and located in Crystal township, Tama county. Here he lived with his parents one year, and then purchased land on section 3, on which he built a log house. In 1868, he bought more land on the same section and erected the frame house in which he now lives. Mr. Houghton was married in 1860 to Miss Samantha Collins. They have fourteen children—Orette, Ada A., Eli, Emma, Luella, William G., Edward, David, Burt Lee, Charles, Annie, James, Thompson and Lizzie. Mr. Houghton was elected Constable of his township in 1880 and again in 1882, being the present incumbent.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first blacksmith shop in this township was started in 1860 by Mr. Loupee on section 32. Here he farmed and worked at his trade two years, when he went to Howard township. He went to war and later opened a shop in Toledo. In the spring of 1883 he went to Kansas. William Brown opened a shop on section 14 in 1870. In 1876 he sold out and is now engaged in farming in Grant township. His successor sold to Lewis Gethman who rented the building to William Scott. He was succeeded by George Nichols who, six months later, removed to Traer where he now works at his trade. There is a brass band in this township which was organized in October, 1882. There is now a membership of twelve with Albert Fair-

child as leader. They meet at the school houses in the Bishop and Wylie districts. There are some good musicians in this organization and it promises well. James Atchinson erected a building on the northeast quarter of section 14, in 1866, and opened a general store. He sold out to J. M. Foster in 1875, who was succeeded by Ann M. Morton, the present proprietor, in the spring of 1882.

George White opened a shoemaker's shop here in 1870, where he worked at his trade until 1875, when he sold the shop to J. M. Foster and abandoned the business.

The first birth in the township was Lyman W., son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Felter, born April 13, 1856. He is now a teacher in the public schools of the county.

The first marriage was Lyman Wood to Miss Augusta McKune, June 28, 1857. The ceremony was performed by Leander Clark, Justice of the Peace. They now live in Perry township, and have one child, Abbie.

In 1880, Peter Quinn established a creamery at his residence on section 2. From January, 1882, to January, 1883, 26,000 pounds of butter were made, and sold in New York and Pittsburg. Cream is gathered in Spring Creek, Perry, Howard, Grant and Crystal townships. This is called "Crystal Creamery."

EDUCATIONAL.

Crystal township is well represented by schools and school houses, which speaks well for its people. A brief record of each district is here presented, showing the advancement made in educational matters here. The first school house in

the township was erected in 1856, and in this Miss Nettie Cyrenus taught the first school.

District No. 1.—The first school here was taught by Miss Janet Wilson in Gilbert McMillan's house, on the southeast quarter of section 2. The second term was taught by Miss Agnes McMillan in the same house. It was made a sub-district in 1862. The first school house was built in 1865 on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 11. The first term of school taught in this building was by D. B. Forrey in the winter of 1865-6. The same building yet remains on the old site.

District No. 2.—This was made a sub-district in 1876 and the school house was built in 1878. The first term of school was taught by Mrs. Elizabeth Hale during the winter of 1878-9.

District No. 3.—This was made a sub-district in 1871, and Peter Whannel was chosen Director. The first term of school was kept in his house, commencing in May, 1873, and was taught by Miss Agnes McNorin, who is now the wife of John Young. There were three terms taught in Mr Whannel's house. The school building was erected in 1874 and a term of school taught therein the same season by Miss Joanna McCosh, who is now the wife of Andrew Ross. The school house is located on the northwest quarter of section 8.

District No. 4.—This was made a sub-district in 1870, and O. P. Jones was chosen Director. The school house was built in 1871 on the southwest quarter of section 17. A. Wheatley was the first teacher in this district in the winter of 1871-2.

District No. 5.—The first school house in this district was built in 1873, and is located on the northeast quarter of section 21. The first term of school was taught by Miss Jennie Felter in the winter of 1873-74.

District No. 6.—The first school-house here was built in 1859, on the southeast quarter of section 14, and the first term of school was taught in the winter of 1858-9, and was taught by Charles Cooper, a student from Iowa College. This building was blown to pieces by a tornado in June, 1865, and the neighborhood was without any school for a time. The present house was built in 1867, located on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 14. It was moved to the east half of the same quarter in 1881. Miss Ann M. Morton was the first teacher in the new house.

District No. 7.—The first house built here was in 1870 on the northwest quarter of section 36, and is a neat frame building. Miss Belle M. Dickey was the first teacher.

District No. 8.—The first school house in this district was built in 1868 on the northeast quarter of section 28, in 1873. The district was divided and the house was moved to the southwest quarter of section 27.

District No. 9.—This was made a sub-district in 1856, and a school house was built the same year on the southwest quarter of section 29. The first school was kept in the summer of 1856 and taught by Miss Nettie Cyrenus. This house was sold in 1869 and moved to Grundy county, where it was used for a dwelling. The present house was built in 1869 on the old

site and within its walls Judson Pine was the first teacher. This is called the Bishop district.

POSTOFFICES.

The first postoffice in the town was established in 1857, under the name of Crystal, with J. S. Townsend as postmaster. As he was about to move from the town, he sent in his resignation, and recommended that R. R. Chambers be appointed in his stead, which was done, and the office kept at his residence, but was soon afterward discontinued.

In 1861, it was re-established, and Dr. S. C. Rogers was appointed postmaster. He resigned to go to the war, and William Wade was appointed in his stead. The office was held at Dr. Rogers' house, on section 16. Wade was succeeded by Nelson Felter, who kept the office about two years, when he was succeeded by West Wilson, who deputized James Atchinson, and he kept the office at his store, on section 14. He was succeeded by George McKune, the present postmaster. Miss A. M. Morton is the deputy, and has the office at her store on section 14.

Fairhaven postoffice was established in 1872, and O. P. Jones was appointed postmaster. He deputized Peter Seick, who kept the office at his house, on section 19. John Harmsen was appointed deputy in 1878, and moved the office to his house on the same section, where it still remains. Mail is received three times each week from Gladbrook and Traer.

John Harmsen, deputy postmaster of Fairhaven postoffice, was born in Hollingstedt, Schleswig, Germany, September 12, 1830. He attended school until sixteen years of age, and when eighteen years old

began learning the carpenter's trade, which occupation he afterwards followed while in his native country. In 1868, he emigrated to the United States, and upon landing in New York city, proceeded directly to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked at his trade one year and then came to Tama county. He purchased land on section 17, of Crystal township, and there engaged in farming until 1874, when he rented a place adjoining his, removed to it, and established himself in the saloon business. There he followed that business four years, then returned to his own place, made additions to it, and the same year opened a saloon on it. During 1879 he erected a hall 32x48, 12 feet post, to be used for dancing. At present he keeps a saloon and hotel, besides attending to the duties of postmaster. Recently Mr. Harmsen rented his buildings, and soon expects to retire to a farm he has lately purchased on section 20. August 3, 1858, he was married to Miss Kate Clausen. They have six children: Claus, Hans, Ralph, Willie, Hannes and Annie.

RELIGIOUS.

The first meeting of a religious character in Crystal township, was a prayer-meeting at the residence of D. L. Dickey, on section 31, during the summer of 1866; and was attended by about a dozen persons, of different denominations. Meetings were afterwards held of this kind in different private houses during the summer season.

A Sabbath School was organized in June, of that year, at J. S. Bishop's house, on section 31. D. L. Dickey was Superintendent, and there was an attendance of about twenty-five scholars.

This organization still continues; now holding meetings at the Salem church. John A. McClain is the present Superintendent.

The first church organization in the township was effected November 3, 1856, at the house of J. S. Townsend, on the northwest quarter of section 28, by Rev. Walter L. Lyon, with fifteen members, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wylie and three of their children, Margaret, John and Mary; Miss Jennie Ralston; Robert Crawford and wife, with their three daughters, Eliza, Rebecca and Isabella; Mr. and Mrs. James Stone and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Townsend. Rev. Luther Dodd was the first pastor, remaining with this congregation until November, 1871. The church was then supplied by different preachers until February 1877, when Rev. James Stickel took charge and continued until 1882, when he was succeeded by Elder Hughes, the present pastor. The society now numbers forty-seven members. This was named the Salem Presbyterian Church, by D. L. Dickey, in honor of a church in Pennsylvania. In 1864 a church was erected in the southwest quarter of section 28.

There was a Methodist Episcopal class organized at Orrin Burrigh's house on section 15, in the fall of 1859, by John L. Kelley, with six members, as follows: Orrin Burrigh and wife, Joseph Vertrees and wife, Solomon Walls and wife. Joseph Vertrees was elected class leader. As soon as the school house was completed they met there to worship, where Mr. Kelley preached one year. He was succeeded by the following who have preached since that time: Revs. Swearington,

Wirtz, Ingham, Hankins, Thomas, Holbrook, Fawcett, Baker, Byres, Wilkinson, Bailey, Spry, Snider, Winset, McGee, Palmer, Montgomery and Rev. Hiram Bailey, the present pastor. Meetings are held once in two weeks at the Centre school-house. Edward Lynde is class leader, with about thirty members. A Sabbath school was organized soon after the class, with Solomon Walls as Superintendent. Edwin Lynde is the present Superintendent and meetings are regularly held.

The Methodists held meetings in the Bishop school house, in 1856. Rev. Dutton from Marshalltown officiated. A society was organized here in 1859, by Rev. Kelly, with J. S. Bishop and wife and C. L. Davis and wife, of this town, as members. Other members were from Howard township. J. S. Bishop was class leader and Steward. Meetings were held regularly until 1862. The following named served as pastors for this class: Revs. Fawcett, Hankins and Thomas.

The Advents held meetings in the Bishop school house in 1877: They have not held meetings of late.

CRYSTAL CEMETERY.

The land for this abode of the dead was donated by C. L. Davis in 1858, when it was laid out and platted; since that time, one-half an acre has been added to it. It is controlled by the Township Trustees. The lots are free to all residents, and are sold to non-residents for five dollars each. The first burial here were the remains of Miss Laura, daughter of J. S. and Polly Bishop, who died July 4, 1859. Joseph Allard is sexton in charge.

Joseph Allard's father, Jonathan Allard, was born in New Durham, New Hampshire, August 2, 1802. When he was but five years old his parents removed to Canada, settling in the province of Quebec. There the subject of our sketch was married, in January of 1824, to Miss Isabella Kenison, who was born in Canada East, November 17, 1805. They were blessed with ten children, seven of whom are now living. In 1861 Mr. Allard returned to the United States. He settled in Stephenson county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm and lived until 1880, when he came to Iowa. He makes his home with his son in Gladbrook.

His son Joseph was born in Shefford township, Shefford county, province of Quebec, Canada, July 21, 1833. His youth was spent in school and on his father's farm. In 1857 he came to the United States, and purchased land in company with his brother, and erected a house in which he lived until his removal to Iowa in 1864. Upon his arrival here, he bought land on section 32, of Crystal township, Tama county, and erected a house 16x22, 12 feet post; attached, was a kitchen 12x14 feet. The family lived in this humble abode until 1878, when Mr. Allard erected his present residence. In 1875 he built a barn 40x48 feet with a basement. March 27, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary J. Berry, of Shefford county, Canada. They have been blessed with seven children, six of whom are living—Emily J., Ella May, Amanda M., George A., Carrie A. and Ruth-erford. Their eldest child, Florence M., died when seven months old.

CHAPTER XXVI.

* GENESEO TOWNSHIP.

This territory comprises Congressional township 86 north, range 13, west of the fifth principal-meridian. It is located in the extreme northeastern corner of the county. It is bounded on the north by Black Hawk county, on the west by Buckingham township, on the south by Clark and on the east by Benton county. The surface is rolling and the soil a dark productive loam in most places. It consists mostly of prairie, but some timber is found along the streams and there is a body of timber called "Six Mile Grove," in the northeastern part of the township. This grove consists of white oak, burr oak, red oak, elm, hickory, butternut, basswood, poplar and black walnut. Many fine trees were cut from this grove and the supply diminished, but there is considerable good timber left. The township is watered by Wolf creek and its tributaries. The main stream entering from the west, on section 30, and following mainly toward the east, passes through sections 20, 21, 22, 23, and makes exit toward the east on section 24. Years ago wheat was the main crop here, thirty bushels frequently being raised to the acre, but of late years this crop has been comparatively a failure, and is now but little cultivated, the attention of the farmers being turned to other products,

and to the raising of stock, in which they have been very successful.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this township was effected in the spring of 1853 by Joseph Hill, a native of Virginia, and his son-in-law, John Riley, who was formerly from Ohio. They came here from Macon county, Illinois, with ox teams, bringing with them cooking utensils, and camping out on the way, building rafts and swimming their cattle to cross many of the larger streams. After about a month's travel, they arrived and settled on section 13 where Hill built a log house. He died quite suddenly in 1855. His widow and two sons now occupy the original claim. Riley claimed land on sections 13 and 24, and built a small log cabin on section 13. It was in this building that the first white child of the township was born. In 1864 Mr. Riley built the frame house in which he now lives on section 24.

Joseph Hill was born March 18, 1804, in Virginia. When he was but four years old his parents removed to the State of Ohio, settling in Tuscarawas county. There Joseph was married July 29, 1825, to Miss Sarah Anderson, who was born in Pennsylvania, May 3, 1804. Twelve children blessed their marriage. During

1849 they settled in Macon county, Illinois, where they lived until 1853, when they came to Tama county, Iowa, and settled in Geneseo township, where Joseph Hill died June 28, 1855. Four of their children died while they were yet in the State of Ohio, and the remaining eight—William H. H., Charity, Mary, Martin, Joseph, William, George W. and Lorenzo D.—came with their parents to this county. William H. H. was married quite young, and in 1863, enlisted in Company D, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteers and died while in service. Charity is the wife of John Riley, of Geneseo township. Mary married Alpheus Goodpasture, now of Kansas. Martin was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Casey, who died April 24, 1882, leaving eight children. Joseph now lives in Vinton, Iowa. He has one child. William is married to his second wife and lives at La Porte, Iowa. George W. was married August 25, 1876, to Miss Cornelia Barber. They have three children—Lorenzo Joseph, Charity Daisy and Charlie.

John Riley, who, with Joseph Hill has the honor of being the first settler of Geneseo township, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, October 22, 1830. His early life was spent on the farm in his native county. In the fall of 1849, he started west for the purpose of seeing a little of the world. The winter was spent in Iowa, and the following spring and a part of the summer in Minnesota. From the last named State he went by boat down the river to St. Louis, where he made a short stay and then returned to Linn county, Iowa. In 1851 he located in Macon county, Illinois, where he was first

employed in a brickyard, and later, engaged in sawing lumber for the railroad. During 1853 he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Charity Hill, and, immediately afterwards, started in company with his father-in-law and family for Iowa. He came to Tama county, entered land on sections 13 and 24 of Geneseo township and immediately removed his family there and began making improvements. He first built a rough log cabin, which the family occupied until a more comfortable abode could be constructed. In 1864 he erected his present frame residence. Mr. and Mrs. Riley have six children—Louisa, Mary E., George W., William M., John and Barney.

In the fall of 1853 Nathaniel Spencer, formerly from New York, came here from Michigan, and took a claim on section 14. He was quite a prominent man, and took a lively interest in town affairs. It was he that proposed the name "Geneseo," for the township, and was always foremost in every public enterprise. He died in February, 1870, and was buried in the Spencer burying ground. His son William now live on section 14.

George Busler, a Pennsylvania German, came with the Spencer family, and entered land on section 13. He died in 1856 and his family now live in Black Hawk county.

Elijah Guernsey came here from Lick county, Indiana, and entered large tracts of land. He built a double log house on section 23, where he lived until his death, which occurred February 14, 1861. His widow and children now occupy the place. His son is one of the most extensive farmers in the county. Elijah Guernsey was

born in Canada, May 17, 1826. His parents were natives of Vermont, and soon after Elijah's birth, they returned to that State. Subsequently they removed to the State of New York, and later, returned to Canada, where they lived a few years, and then crossed over to the States once more, and settled in Lake county, Indiana, where they were among the first settlers. Mr. Guernsey made his home with his parents until 1850, when he went to California, where he engaged in mining three years, then returned to Indiana. In November, 1854, he was married to Miss Caroline Phelps, who was born in Geauga county, Ohio. A few days after his marriage, Mr. Guernsey started for Tama county, Iowa, and upon his arrival entered land on section 23, Geneseo township. He improved the land and made his home on it until the time of his death. He left his widow and two children—Chester and Seriah—to mourn his death. The spring following his decease, Mrs. Guernsey, with her children, removed to Ohio, where, December 10, 1867, she was married to Alvin Harrington. One child—Harry—was born to them, and her husband died February 7, 1872. The following fall Mrs. Harrington returned, with her children, to Geneseo township, and with them now occupies the old homestead. During 1875 she erected the frame house in which they now live.

Another early settler of Tama county is Patrick Emmett, who came here in 1854, and claimed land on section 30, where he has since resided. He was born in 1810, in Ireland, and was married there in 1829, to Miss Catherine Ryan, who bore him six children, and died in 1845. Three

years after his wife's death, Mr. Emmett came to America, and settled in Illinois, where he continued to reside until his settlement in this county. He was married the second time, in 1849, choosing for a helpmeet, Miss O'Donnel, who has borne him five children, four of whom are now living.

John L. Tedford, formerly from Ohio, came here from Linn county, in the spring of 1854, and selected land on section 21, and then returned to Linn county. In the fall he came back and built a log cabin and put up some hay. In the spring of 1855 he moved his family to their new home, where he has made great improvements and still remains. Chauncey B. Slade, a native of York State, came also from Linn county the same year and settled on section 16, where he lived until the time of his death. His son, Sardis, who was a school teacher, now resides in Waterloo.

Theodore Moore, a Pennsylvanian, came here from Michigan, in 1864, and claimed the east half of the northeast quarter of section 10, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11. However he did not move here with his family until 1855. He opened the first blacksmith shop in the town. He has improved his land, and built the neat frame house in which he now lives. Joel Hayward, a native of New York, came here from Michigan, in 1855, and bought land on section 21, where he lived until 1875, when he went to California, and still lives in that State. Harvey Wager, formerly from New York, came here from Michigan in 1854, and took a claim on sections 18 and 19; but sold out and took another

on section 10. He moved here with his family in 1856, and first built a small log house, bringing the shingles from Muscatine to cover it. In 1862 he erected a stone house, in which he now lives.

William Tedford, a brother of John L., came from Linn county, in January, 1855, and settled on section 21. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak, and died in July of that year, in Kansas. His widow now lives in Palo Alto county, with her son.

Harvey Wager was one of the pioneers of 1854. He was born October 23, 1827, in Washington county, New York. When he was but eight years old, his parents removed to Michigan, settling in Round Prairie township, Kalamazoo county. There he attended the common schools for some years, and then advanced his education by two terms at a select school at Schoolcraft. When twenty-three years old, he purchased a farm in Texas township, Kalamazoo county, and a year later, was united in marriage with Miss Betsy Ann Secoy. They were blessed with eight children, seven of whom are now living: Wallace, Evangeline, Viola, Irving, Byron, Della and Albert. During 1854 Mr. Wager started west on a prospecting tour, and upon reaching Tama county, Iowa, selected a claim on sections 18 and 19, Geneseo township. He soon after returned to Michigan, where he sold his claim, and during the winter of the same year, made another trip to this county. This time he selected land on section 10 of the same township, then again returned to Michigan. In the fall of 1855 he came here and erected a house on his land, returned home, and in the spring of the following year, removed his family to

their new home, and immediately began making improvements. In 1861 he erected his present stone residence. His first wife, who was a native of New York State, died in 1863. He was married to his present wife, Miss Charlotte Humphrey, of Utica, New York, in August of 1866. They have two children, Mattie and Mamie.

In 1855 the settlement of this part of the county was increased by the arrival of the Stoakes family. They settled mostly in Perry township, and in that connection will be found sketches of them. Geneseo, however, contains one of these pioneers—Eleazar Stoakes. He is the fourth son of John and Jane Stoakes, and was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 4, 1833. His younger days were spent in helping his father till the soil, but he was given advantages so that he obtained a good common school education. He came to Iowa with his parents and made his home with them until 1861. Fired with a zeal for the welfare of his country he enlisted in the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, Company G, went south with the regiment and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. He was taken prisoner at the latter battle, on the 6th of April, 1862. He was paroled at Macon, Georgia, in June following, and returned home. In August of that year he joined the regiment at Benton barracks, near St. Louis. Here he was taken sick and was honorably discharged, on account of disability, the 8th of November, and returned again to his home in Perry township. As soon as his health would permit he engaged in farming his land on section 2. In 1865 he purchased the

southwest quarter of section 32, in Geneseo township, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 5, in Clark township. He was married, March 1, 1866, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Granger, and settled on his land in Geneseo township. He has since improved the land and erected several good substantial buildings. The house in which he now lives was built in 1882. They have six children—Theodore G., George E., De Witt C., Alice V., Ella May and Belle.

Enoch Clay, a son-in-law of Varnum Helm, came here in 1854, and entered land on section 13. In 1857 he sold to George Wilson and went to Black Hawk county.

Another settler in 1854 was Patrick Emmett, a native of Ireland, who came here from Dubuque county, and settled on section 30, where he may still be found.

Phineas L. Sherman, a native of New York State, arrived here in 1855, and settled on section 10, where he built a log house which he covered with hay. He afterward made great improvements and built a good and commodious frame house. He died in 1875 at Iowa Falls while on a visit to his son. His widow died a few years later at Waterloo. They were both buried at Vinton. Their son, Buren R. Sherman, was elected Governor of Iowa in 1881.

Sylvester Zea, formerly from New York State, came here in 1855 and selected a home on section 28, where he lived a few years and then went to Crawford county. A few years later he came back and lived on section 20, until 1859, when he returned to Crawford county.

David Lefer, a native of Canada, arrived in 1855, and settled on section 29. He died a few years later. His family now live in Salt Lake city.

Jonathan Hall, who was quite a young man at that time, came with Mr. Lefer and afterward married his daughter and settled on section 20. He is now in Nebraska.

S. B. Secoy, a native of New York, arrived from Michigan, in 1856, and lived with Harvey Wager until fall, when he moved to a log house which he had built on section 10. In 1862 he erected a house on section 11 where he lived until the time of his death, in 1876. His widow is now in Michigan.

Edward Brennan, of Ireland, came here from Quebec, in 1856, and made a claim on section 1.

Luther and N. Wheeler, natives of Washington county, New York, came here from Illinois, in 1867, and settled on section 26, where they still live.

George Wilson, formerly from Pennsylvania, came from Michigan, in 1867, and bought land on section 13. By profession he was a preacher, a cabinet maker by trade, and a man much respected by all. He died at an early day and the family are now scattered.

George Meinger, of Baden, Germany, came here at an early day, and settled on section 29, where he improved the land and lived until 1874, when death called him away. His widow now lives in Kossuth county, and his son Charles lives on the claim.

Charles Meinger, a son of George and Rosa Meinger, was born in Baden, Germany, September 5, 1845. Five years af-

ter his birth, his parents emigrated to America, settling at Racine, Wisconsin, where they lived ten years, and then removed to Stephenson county, Illinois. Two years later, they came to Iowa, reaching Black Hawk county, their home until 1865, when they came to Geneseo township, of Tama county, and located on Elijah Guernsey's farm. There they lived two years, and then purchased land on section 25 and settled on it. Charles made his home with his parents until his marriage, which took place on the 4th of November, 1869. His wife was Miss Bertha Harch. They have been blessed with four children, three of whom are now living—Charlie H., Minnie and Dora. Mr. Meinger now occupies the farm on section 25, formerly owned by his father.

Another prominent settler of 1857 was Michael Casey, who came here from Vermont, and settled on section 29, where he lived seven years, and then moved to section 13, where he now resides. He is one of the largest land owners in the county. Michael was born in county Clare, Ireland, in 1819. His early life was spent in tilling the soil of his native country. In 1840 he was married to Miss Margaret Buckley, who bore him two children—James and Mary. In 1845 they emigrated to America. After remaining in Quebec (their landing place) three weeks, they crossed over to the States and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where, a few months later, his wife died. During 1849, he removed to Vermont, where he was employed on the Burlington & Rutland railroad. While there, Mr. Casey was married, in 1850, to Miss Loraine Madison, of Windsor county, that State. Four children have been born

to them—George (who was born in Vermont), Oscar, Henry and Alma, born in Iowa. In 1851, Mr. Casey went south, where he spent five years and five months, and then returned to Vermont. In 1857 he came to Tama county, Iowa, and settled on section 29, Geneseo township, where he had purchased 80 acres of land. He lived there until 1864, when he sold the farm, removed to section 13, where he bought land and erected the frame house in which he now lives. At the present time he has a large barn and other buildings for stock and grain on his farm, and is now making preparations to erect a new residence during the summer of 1883. Formerly, Mr. Casey devoted his many acres to the cultivation of grain, extensively, raising 7,000 bushels per year, but of late years he has turned his attention to stock raising. His farm now consists of nearly 1,300 acres. His eldest daughter, Mary, died in Black Hawk county, Iowa, April 23, 1882, leaving a husband and eight children to mourn her death.

Edward Brennan was an early settler of Tama county, coming to Geneseo township in 1856. He first entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 1; but was afterward notified that the railroad company had entered it previously; so he was obliged to purchase it, paying \$5 per acre. He first erected a log cabin, in which he lived until 1868. During that year he built the frame house in which he now lives. Mr. Brennan is a native of county Kilkenny, Ireland, born in 1811. In 1849, he left his native land and came to the United States, landing at Boston. From there he went to Bolton where he engaged in farming for a few

months, then made another change, going to Brunswick, Maine, where he followed railroading, thence he went to Vermont, where he followed the same business at Ludlow. In 1852, Mr. Brennan went to Quebec, where he served on the police force for four years, and in 1856, came to Tama county, as stated. Mr. Brennan was married in 1847, to Miss Margaret Casey. They have been blessed with seven children, four of whom are now living: Patrick, Edward, James and John. Thomas, born October 27, 1851, died January 27, 1875, of heart disease. He had gone into the timber for a load of wood, and a moment before his death, had been talking with his companions. When he was taken with the disease he fell over and expired instantly. Mary, a married daughter, was born March 24, 1848, died May 4, 1874, leaving two little children, one of whom soon followed her mother, the other is now living with her grandmother, Mrs. Brennan. Bridget, another daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brennan, was born in 1850, died in 1854.

Jared Cheasboro came here from Illinois in 1857, and settled on section 26. Here he erected a stone house in which he lived until the time of his death.

Andrew McIlhinney, a native of Ireland, settled on section 20, in 1859, on land he had entered a few years previously and on which he had built a house the year before. In this house he now lives.

After this the settlers came in more rapidly and it would be impossible in this connection to trace them with any degree of regularity. However, among those who came in since that time and are now prominent citizens, may be mentioned

the following, as representing the class of Geneseo's inhabitants: William Peverill, Silas H. Horton, Isaac W. White, S. Newell West, Benjamin Bisel, Benjamin McKay, John Life, Samuel P. Maynard, Charles Jameyson, Gilbert J. Monroe, George A. Edwards, George M. Life, Romanzo Nutt, John Huey, David Taylor, T. C. Temple, Robert N. Riggs, F. L. Leslie, R. S. Anderson, C. A. Williams, G. H. Grover, G. M. Tedford, Jacob Sirine, D. F. Campbell, Robert Speer, Theodore J. Merritt, Theodore Moore, Benjamin Bruner, Daniel McIntire and others.

William Peverill is a native of England, and was born in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, February 17, 1827. When fourteen years of age he was bound out to a starch-maker to learn the trade, but after three years ran away and engaged as toker on board a man-of-war in Her Majesty's service. After seven months had elapsed, he was discovered by his master, who procured his discharge, and took him back to his forsaken trade. Upon serving his full time, he went to Scotland and worked at his trade for two years in Paisley, a town near Glasgow. He then returned to England, and opened a factory at Baseford, near Nottingham, which establishment he operated ten months, and then made a trip to America. He located at Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade five months, then returned to England, and about ten months later, again came to the United States. After spending some time in the city of Cincinnati again, he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was foreman in a starch factory one year. From there he removed to Rockford, Illinois, where he was also fore-

man in a factory, until August, 1862, when he enlisted in company E, 74th Illinois Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, and Stone River, Tennessee, being taken prisoner in the latter engagement, but in less than an hour was re-taken by the Union troops. At Murfreesboro, Tennessee, he was taken sick, and in February, 1863, honorably discharged on account of disability. A scar can still be seen on the top of his head, where was hit by a ball at the battle of Stone River, and the probability is, that if he had been one inch taller, his life would have ended then and there. Upon receiving his dismissal from service, Mr. Peverill returned to Rockford; and the same year, traded some property there for land on section 2, of Geneseo township, this county, and removed here with his family. In 1869 he sold his farm and removed to Missouri; but after some time it fell back to him, and he therefore returned in 1871. He now owns 380 acres of land, and lives on the southwest quarter of section 2. In 1848 he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Williamson, of Old Radford, near Nottingham, England, who died at Chillicothe, Ohio, October 31, 1855, leaving her husband and three children—Christopher, Henry and Emma—to mourn her death. His present wife was Mary McVicker, widow of David Kern. They have been blessed with seven children, five of whom are now living: Sarah L., Albert L., William J., Alexander W. and Hugh G., the three last named were born in Geneseo township.

Silas H. Horton settled in Geneseo township of Tama county in 1863. He is a native of Tioga county, New York,

where he was born January 23, 1821. He was reared a farmer and spent most of the years previous to his settlement in Iowa in his native county; however, two years were spent at Oxford, in Chenango county; and another two years at Corning, in Chemung county. The first land owned by him in this county was a number of acres on section 3, of Geneseo township, for which he traded property in New York State. Since his settlement here Mr. Horton has added many acres to his original farm, now owning 480 acres. He was united in marriage in 1847 with Miss Sally Brundage, a native of New York city. They are blessed with eight children—Esther, Eunice, Jotham, Emily, Marshall, Nathan, Mary and Adie. The family make their home on section 2.

Isaac W. White, son of John and Sarah White, is a native of Carroll county, Ohio, where he was born November 21, 1832. In 1849 his parents emigrated to Iowa and settled at Shellsburg, Benton county, where they were among the first settlers. His father is still living there on the original claim, and is now in his eighty-sixth year. Isaac made his home with his parents until 1858, when he was married to Miss Nancy E. Miskimen, whose parents were also early settlers of Benton county. After marriage Mr. White rented his father's farm, on which he continued to live for six years, and then removed to Geneseo township, of Tama county, and there settled on section 29, on land which he had entered in 1855. Subsequently he purchased eighty acres adjoining his lands, and at the present time owns 250 acres, the most of which is improved.

They have five children—James H., Amelia, Almer, Clementine and Sarah A.

S. Newell West made his first settlement in this county in 1863. It was in Clark township, and there he lived until 1865, when he came to Geneseo township, settling on section 33, where he resided until 1882, when he sold his farm there and purchased land on section 32. In July of the same year he began the erection of the house in which he now lives. He was born in Warren county, New York, April 22, 1833. One year after his birth his parents removed to Chautauqua county, where they resided until 1839, and then settled in Erie county, Pennsylvania, near the town of Erie. The subject of this sketch spent his early life in school and on the farm. When twenty-two years old he removed to Kane county, Illinois, where he lived one year and then went to Wisconsin. He spent the first winter in the pineries of Clark county, and the following spring located in Jackson county, where he was employed in a sawmill near Black River Falls. During the fall of 1857 he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and there engaged in farming until his removal to Tama county, Iowa. January 28, 1862, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Abbie Sherwin, of Erie county, Pennsylvania. They have been blessed with five children—John Sherwin, George Markham, William W., Royal A. and Hattie. The last named, their only daughter, was born February 17, 1872, and died October 30, 1873.

Benjamin Bisel is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Bedford county of that State February 7, 1817. He received his education in the county of his birth, and

was there reared an agriculturist. In 1850 he bought a farm in Salt Creek township, Fayette county, that State, where he lived about two years, and then purchased another one in Bull Skin township, and removed to it. In 1854 he came west to Illinois, first locating in McLean⁷ county, where he resided until 1857, then removed to Will county, and thence, in 1861 to Kendall county. During 1865, he came to Tama county, Iowa, and settled in the northeast quarter of section 30, Geneseo township. He has since improved the land and in 1882, erected the frame house in which he now resides. Mr. Bisel was married in 1844, to Miss Susanna Wonders, who has borne him ten children, seven of whom are now living: Henry, Mary E., Amanda, Alexander, Isaac, Melvina and Benjamin F. Sarah, their eldest child, was born January 11, 1845, and died December 30, 1863. Catherine M. was born July 18, 1850, and died February 14, 1862. Jacob was born March 23, 1852, and died January 23, 1864.

Benjamin McKay is a native of Onondago county, New York, born March 20, 1822. He received his education in the district schools of the county, and at an early age learned the carpenter trade of his father, who was a carpenter before him. At the age of seventeen, he removed with his parents to Warren county, Pennsylvania, and continued to make his home with them, until 1857, when he went to Winnebago county, Illinois, where he bought land, commenced to make improvements and in connection worked at the trade. During 1867, he sold his farm at an advanced price, and went to the State of Missouri with the intention of settling

there. He found, however, upon arrival, that the country fell far short of what he had anticipated, and therefore turned his face northward again. He came to this State and purchased a tract of wild land on sections 18 and 19, of Geneseo township, Tama county. Since that time he has cultivated the same, planted groves of trees upon it, and erected the house in which he now lives. In 1864 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Hill, a native of New York. She bore him three children, two of whom—George W. and Alva D.—are now living; and died December 2, 1876. Mr. McKay's present wife was Mrs. Caroline Marsh, widow of Joseph Marsh. She had three children by her first husband: Estella D., Lucy E. and Alice L.

John Life was born April 6, 1820. He was the second of six sons and stayed with his father until he was twenty years old. When the subject of this sketch was eighteen years old, his oldest brother, William, who was then twenty years old, started out with a determination to receive an education, which left a heavier weight of care upon John. Two of his younger brothers also pursued the same course William did. Henry took a medical course and is now practicing medicine in McEwingsville, Pennsylvania, and George, who qualified himself for the ministry, followed preaching until his health failed him. He is now occupied in farming in this county. Two of John's brothers, Samuel and Abraham, are farmers in Virginia. John has one sister, Annie, who also lives in Virginia. William and his wife are at the head of the Rye Female Seminary, New York, at this

time. John, when he was eighteen years old, met with the misfortune of losing his left eye by accidentally having it pierced by a twig, while in among the timber and brush clearing land on his father's farm. The inconvenience of the loss of an eye can only be known to those who experience it. When twenty years of age, he learned the trade of wheelwright and cabinet maker, and after serving fourteen months, embarked in the business for himself, making spinning wheels, chairs, bedsteads, and other articles of furniture. He continued to work at that business until in the spring of 1862, when the late civil war was carried on to its fullest extent. His brother Abraham not feeling disposed to join the Southern army, left Virginia and went through the line to Pennsylvania, where he remained until the close of the war. John then took the care of his parents upon himself until the close of the war, when his brother Abraham returned home. In the spring of 1862, the Union Army made their first move through Highland county, and John happened to be at the mill with a grist of two bushels of wheat, taken there on horseback. While there, a party of Union soldiers came and took all the flour that was in the mill, and among others they took John's. He tried to persuade them to let him have his, but without avail, they promising to pay him if he would come to their headquarters. This seemed to be a dangerous undertaking to him, but he gathered up courage and made arrangements with one of his neighbors to go with him; but the following morning his neighbor declined to go. This was a trying time for Mr. Life, but he moved

through this perilous undertaking by himself. He was arrested twice on his way there and searched; but after reaching headquarters he was kindly received by Col. McLean of the 75th Ohio Regiment, who requested him to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, which he willingly did. He then collected pay for all the flour that had been taken. He returned home in safety, and paid off his neighbors for the flour that was taken. This course he pursued throughout the entire war, trying to save life and aid distressed families irrespective of parties.

When the war closed he made up his mind to move to Iowa, to his brother William's land on section 8, Geneseo township, Tama county. He started with his family from Highland county, Virginia, on the morning of the 18th of April, 1867. He hired a man with a wagon and team to take him and his family and goods to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, a distance of ninety miles. He reached the railroad on the 22d, took the train on the 23d, and reached Waterloo, Iowa, on the 26th, which was then the nearest station to his brother's farm in Tama county. On the morning of the 27th of April he crossed Cedar river on a ferry boat; then hired a rig—and a poor one it was—to bring him and family to Tama county. At that time the country was very thinly settled between Waterloo and the six-mile grove in Geneseo township. After traveling seven miles south from Waterloo they came to an open prairie, which extended ten miles with no settlers, except a man by the name of Spence, who lived midway between that point and the six-mile grove settlement. Consequently, the roads were

in bad condition and Mr. Life and family did not reach their place of locality until late in the evening of the 27th of April, 1867. Having no house to move into, he and his family lived with a neighbor for three months until he could haul lumber from Waterloo to build. Before his house was fully enclosed he moved his family into it and made their beds on the floor, and on the first night a heavy rain-storm came up, dashing the rain in torrents all through the house, so that their beds were soaked with water. But this did not discourage him. He commenced improving his brother's farm of 320 acres and continued until it was all under cultivation, and in the same time he bought 80 acres on section 5, on credit, by paying 10 per cent. interest in advance for the first year, the principal being divided into three annual payments, which he met promptly. The land cost him \$7.50 an acre. In the spring of 1882, he bought an improved farm on section 6, adjoining his other place, upon which he now resides and which he intends making his permanent home. He had a family of five children, all born in Virginia. Sarah, the oldest, was born April 19, 1846. When she was eleven years old she went to her uncle William's, whose wife was then the Principal of the Muncie Female Academy, Pennsylvania, and remained with her aunt and uncle until she had finished her education. William and his wife then moved to Rye, New York, where they located and are at the head of the Rye Female Seminary. While there Sarah was married to Rev. John C. Taylor, who is now located in Cuba, New York. William H., the oldest son, was born on the 18th

of March, 1849. He stayed with his father until November, 1881, when he was married to Miss Sarah B. Rohrbaugh, a native of Grant county, West Virginia. They now live on their farm of 160 acres on section 7, Geneseo township. Henry M. was born January 10, 1855, and died November 20, 1870. Mary M. was born on the 17th day of March, 1857, and stayed with her father until June 16, 1881, when she was married to H. B. Griffin, who now resides on section 17, Geneseo township. George P., the youngest son, died the 27th of October, 1870.

Another early settler in the northwestern part of Geneseo township, Samuel P. Maynard, came here in 1868, and purchased wild land on section 7, where he has since resided. His farm is now under good cultivation, and in 1871, he erected his present dwelling-house. He was born at Granville, in Washington county, New York, August 15, 1828, and received his education in the public schools of that place. In 1846, his parents removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and Samuel continued to make his home with them until 1852, when he, in company with his brother Nathan and several others, started across the plains to California, carrying provisions, cooking utensils, etc., with them, and camping out on the way. They left their home on the 15th of April and arrived at Hangtown, California, on the 15th of August. Mr. Maynard engaged in mining near the latter place eight months and then went north to Sierra county, where he followed the same occupation five years. From there he proceeded to the Santa Clare Valley, where he engaged in farming until 1865, when

he started for New York by way of the Isthmus. He stopped in the State of New York long enough to visit friends and then started for Minnesota, spending the following winter with his father and brother at Saratoga, in that State. In the spring of 1866, he came to Iowa, first locating in Clinton county, where he spent two years and then made his settlement in Geneseo township, of this county. In 1871, he was joined in marriage with Miss Sarah Tallett, a native of England. They have three children: Chloe, May and Ralph. Mr. Maynard's brother, who went to California with him, started on his return in 1857, taking passage on the steamer Central America, which was lost, and he, with a greater part of the crew, perished.

Charles Jameyson was born November 18, 1828, in the province of Ontario, Canada. His early life was spent in school and on the farm. In 1843, he, in company with his parents, who were Quakers, came to the States and settled in Medina county, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade. During 1849, Mr. Jameyson removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he resided two years and then came to Iowa, making his first settlement in the State in Hampshire township, Clinton county, where he was one of the first settlers. There he resided until 1864, and then entering Company F, 10th Iowa Volunteers, went South and joined Sherman's command at Atlanta, Georgia. He was with that general in his triumphant march to the sea and afterwards went to Washington with him, where he was honorably discharged from service, May 30, 1865. He then returned to Clinton county and

in 1868, sold his property there and came to Tama county, settling on land which he purchased in the northeast quarter of section 30, Geneseo township. Mr. Jameyson was married, in 1855, to Miss Caroline M. Maynard, of Washington county, New York. They have five children: Alice M., Champe O., Mary L., Elmer C. and Courtney R.

Gilbert J. Monroe settled in Geneseo township in 1879, and upon his arrival purchased wild land on section 28. Since that time he has thoroughly cultivated the land, set out trees and erected the comfortable farm house in which he now lives. He is a native of New York, having been born in Delaware county in that State, April 14, 1835. His early life was spent in school and on the farm, and at eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to a carpenter to learn the trade. In 1857, he removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where he followed his trade until 1869, when he came to Geneseo township. December 5, 1861, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Jane Anderson, who also was born in Delaware county, New York. They have been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are now living: Jessie, William A., John, Guy, George, A. Archie and Gertrude M. Their daughter Nettie died when eighteen months old.

George A. Edwards is a native of Illinois, having been born in Putnam county, of that State, April 22, 1838. He is a son of William and Mary Edwards who were among the very first settlers of that county. He attended the district schools of his native county, subsequently completed his education with two terms at Mt. Palatine College, situated in Putnam county. Dur-

ing 1860 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mullin, a native of Warren county, Ohio. Six children bless their union, Estella, Hattie, Charlie, Oscar, Walter and Clarence. In 1869, Mr. Edwards came to Tama county, and settled in Geneseo township, on land entered in 1854 by George Dent, an Illinois neighbor of his. Soon after the land was entered, it was purchased by Mr. Edwards' father for \$1.75 per acre. Since his settlement here, Mr. Edwards has improved the land and erected on it a good set of farm buildings. The house in which he now lives was built in 1870.

George M. Life is a Virginian by birth, was born in Highland county, that State, February 14, 1830. He received his early education under a private tutor, and in 1854 entered the Tuscarora Academy at Tuscarora, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1855, and in 1859 graduated from Washington College at Lexington, Virginia. He then entered the Union Theological Seminary in Prince Edward county, Virginia, but at the opening of the war came north to finish his studies, and entered the Princeton Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. His first pastorate was at Nichols, in Tioga county, New York, where he had charge of the Presbyterian church seven years. From there he came to Iowa and located at Dubuque, where he preached one year, and then came to Tama county and settled on land which he had previously purchased, on section 17, of Geneseo township. Since that time Mr. Life has devoted his attention exclusively to the cultivation of his land. He was joined in the

holy bonds of matrimony, in 1863, with Miss Anna E. C. Smith of Montour, Pennsylvania.

Romanzo Nutt made his first settlement in this State in 1864, locating in Eagle township, of Black Hawk county, where he rented land and lived until 1870, when he bought and removed to section 1. He also bought on section 11, Geneseo township, Tama county. In 1872, he erected, on section 11, the house in which he now resides. Mr. Nutt was born in Tioga county, New York, on July 14, 1819. He received his education in the common schools of his native county, and when of sufficient years, was employed in farming during the summer season, and followed lumbering the remainder of the year. In the spring he took rafts of lumber down the Susquehanna to Harrisburg and other points on the river. In 1844, he removed to Lake county, Indiana, where he lived two years and then returned to New York and purchased a farm in Broome county, of that State. Three years later, he sold it and bought a piece of timber land, which he cleared, and sold just before his removal to this State. His wife, to whom he was married in 1842, was Miss Caroline Goodnow, of Broome county, New York. They have five children—David, Elijah, Charles, Martha and Frank.

John Huey was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1830. Four years after his birth, his mother died. When eighteen years of age he came to America, and from Boston (his landing place) proceeded directly to Holyoke, Massachusetts, and one year later removed to Chicago, where he was employed in the Broomer & Chapman car works one and a half years. He

then worked in the Rock Island Railroad Company's shops for nine years; after which, he removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming near Whitewater one year, and then returned to Illinois, and followed the same occupation in the vicinity of Rockford until 1868. At that date he came to Iowa and located in Black Hawk county, where he lived three years, and then settled in Geneseo township, of Tama county, which place has since been his home. In 1880, he purchased an improved farm on section 18 and immediately removed his family to it. Mr. Huey was married October 22, 1856, to Miss Margaret McNeill, a native of Chicago, where she was born in 1839. They have been blessed with six children, five of who are now living—Flora I., Joshua C., Esther C., Mary J. and Lizzie B.

David Taylor is a native of Delaware county, New York, where he was born in July, of 1844. His education was received in the district schools, and at Andes' Collegiate Institute, Delaware county, which latter place of learning he attended two and one-half terms. In the spring of 1869, the subject of this sketch made his first trip to Iowa, visiting Cedar and Tama counties, and returning home in the fall. In September, 1871, he again left his native State for Iowa. Tama county was again visited, and after purchasing land on section 27, of Geneseo township, Mr. Taylor went to Cedar county, where he spent the winter. The next spring he returned to this county, broke 80 acres of his land, and then went to Minnesota and spent the winter of 1872-3 in Redwood county, of that State. The following spring he returned to Geneseo township,

which has since been his home. In 1876, he erected the house in which he now lives with his sister, Christina. During the year of 1882, he erected on his farm, a barn 40x60 feet.

Tillotson C. Temple settled in Geneseo township, on section 16, in 1874. When four years of age his parents moved to Hartford county, Maryland, where his father died in 1823, and the family soon after returned to Pennsylvania. When he was sixteen, he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and four years later, moved to Cincinnati, where he was married, April 9, 1839, to Miss Ann Eliza Carsner, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. They soon after removed to Vicksburg, where he worked at his trade three years, then returned to Cincinnati. After a short stop there, they went to Louisiana, and made that State their home for five years. In 1843, Mr. Temple and family settled in Rock Island county, Illinois, where they were among the early settlers. Mr. Temple here engaged in farming for six years, and from there removed to Port Byron, where he embarked in the mercantile business. He also built a saw and flouring mill and continued in business until the breaking out of the Rebellion. August 14, 1862, Mr. Temple enlisted in the 126th Illinois Volunteer Infantry; went south and participated in several engagements, being present at the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He was honorably discharged August 27, 1864, on account of physical disability, and at once returned to Illinois. He worked at his trade as much as his health would permit, and in 1872, he came to Iowa, living one year at Vinton; then spent one year in

Waterloo, and in 1874, came to Tama county, as above stated. Mr. and Mrs. Temple have but one child living—Edgar W. Charlie, born March 17, 1855, died, February 24, 1856; Frank, born October 29, 1859, died, February 25, 1856.

Edgar W. Temple was born at Tibedorville, Louisiana, November 28, 1838. He received his early education in the district schools, and completed it at the Rock River Seminary, in Ogle county, Illinois. When twenty-one years of age, Edgar took charge of a ferry boat, which he run six years. He then opened a grocery store at Port Byron, Rock Island county, Illinois, in company with G. D. Comstock, and continued in business two years, when he sold his interest and engaged in farming in the same county until 1872. That year he came to Iowa, spent two years in Benton county, then came to Tama county, settling on section 16, Geneseo township. In 1882, he erected a frame house into which he moved and where he now lives. December 19, 1862, Mr. Temple was married to Ellen C. Durnan. Mrs. Temple died, and Mr. Temple was again married in 1880, to Mrs. Martha E. Wales, of Hastings, New York. They have two children—Lincoln E. and Lewis P.

Robert N. Rigg was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1845. At the age of fourteen Robert, with his parents, moved to Indiana. He engaged in farming and married Miss Emma Casbon, of Wayne county, Ohio, April 15, 1869. In 1876 he moved from Indiana to Tama county, Iowa, and bought land on section 1, Geneseo township, his present home.

ORGANIC.

This township assumed its present boundaries in 1856. The first election was ordered at the house of Nathaniel Spencer. At this time Chauncey B. Slade was elected Town Clerk; John L. Tedford was elected as one of the first Trustees. The records are lost, and it is impossible to give a full list of the first town officers.

An election was held at John L. Tedford's house, in the fall of 1856, to vote for presidential electors. There were eighteen votes cast, seventeen for the Whig candidate and one for the Democratic.

At the annual election in November, 1882, held at the Geneseo Centre school house, the following officers were elected: Justices of the Peace: C. A. Williams and G. H. Grover; Township Clerk, G. M. Tedford; Constables, F. L. Leslie and R. S. Anderson; Assessor, Jacob Sirine, Trustee, T. R. McIlhinney. The Trustees holding over are D. F. Campbell and Robert Speer.

George H. Grover, one of the Justices of the Peace of Geneseo township, came here from Clinton county in 1865. He first purchased wild land on section 5, which land he continued to improve for three years, and then bought a farm on section 7, where he has since resided. He now has a large barn, besides other buildings necessary for the shelter of stock and grain, and in 1869, erected his present residence. He is a native of Ocean county, New Jersey, where he was born August 18, 1834. When twenty years of age he went to Philadelphia, and there, in company with his brother, spent two years in horse dealing. He then located at Daven-

port, Iowa, but after a few months spent in a store in that place, removed to the country, where he was engaged in breaking prairie land. He was also married there, in 1857, to Miss Catherine Fullmer, a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, where he spent several months engaged in mining, then returned to Scott county, and in the spring of 1861, removed to Clinton county, where he tilled the soil until his settlement in this county in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Grover have eight children: Angeline C, Charles H., William I., Robert E., Alice S., George E., Mary N. and Curtis I.

EDUCATIONAL.

School matters here have received their share of public attention. In 1874 all the districts were made independent and so remain at the present time. There are now six districts, and following is a record of each:

School District No. 1—The first house in this district was built in the spring of 1858, and was constructed of logs furnished by the neighborhood. The people of the vicinity turned out, made a "bee," and put up the building on the southwest quarter of section 21. Miss Frank Eaton was the first teacher in this house when completed. This building was used for school purposes until 1863, when the present house was erected on the old site. It is a neat frame building. Miss Mary Slade was one of the first teachers in this building. This is called the Geneseo Centre District.

District No. 2—The first school in this district was taught in Phineas L. Sherman's house on section 10, by his son, Eugene, in 1856. It was a select school.

In the fall of 1858, the present school house was finished. It is a stone building. The stone was quarried at Camp quarry, Black Hawk county. It is located on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 10. Miss Lottie Baker from Black Hawk county is the present teacher.

District No. 3—The first school in this district was taught by Sardis V. R. Slade in the winter of 1856-57, in Nathaniel Spencer's house on section 14. The next school was taught in John Riley's house on section 13. Jacob Parmenter was the teacher. In 1860 the district bought a stone building on the northwest quarter of section 24. Miss Morton was the first teacher in this building. It was used until 1869, when the present building was erected on the southwest quarter of section 12. It is a frame building and cost about \$500. Miss Elizabeth Landis, from Waterloo, was the first teacher in this school house. Miss Ida Estle, of Crystal, is the present teacher.

District No. 4—In 1862 the first house was erected in this district. It is located on section 31. Miss Lizzie Klingaman was the first teacher. Miss Mary Tallet is the present teacher. This is called Excelsior district.

District No. 5—There are at the present time two school houses in this district. The first school was taught in Jared Cheasboro's house on section 26, in 1864. His wife was the first teacher. The first school house was built in 1866, on the northwest quarter of section 16, and in this house, Elder Beach was the first teacher. In 1867, the building was moved to the northwest quarter of section 36. The second school house in the district

was built at Mooreville, and in it E. A. Pine was the first teacher. The present teacher is A. L. Bell. This is called the Mooreville district.

District No. 6—The first and only house built in this district was erected in 1868, and is located on the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 8. Miss Jennie Hayward was the first teacher. Miss Ida Redfield is the present teacher. It is called Mt. Pleasant district.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious service held in this township was at the house of William Tedford, on section 21, during the summer of 1855, by Elder Kern, a preacher of the United Brethren denomination. As soon as the school house, on section 21, was erected, meetings were held there once in two weeks. A society was organized here by Elder Kern, who continued to supply the pulpit. The members of this church have mostly removed or died, and the meetings were discontinued some years ago.

The Methodists held meetings in Phineas L. Sherman's house in 1857. George Wilson who lived on section 13 preached. Meetings were afterward held in the stone school house on section 10, and a society was organized there by Elder Donaldson, in 1858. Peter Cromhurst was class leader. In connection they had a Sabbath school with quite a large attendance. Harvey Wager was Superintendent. In 1869, they built a church on section 10, which is a neat frame structure and cost about \$2,000. Elder B. C. Barnes, of Dysart, is the present pastor, and W. C. Best, class leader. There is a membership of seventy-six. Meetings are held once

every two weeks. Sabbath school weekly, with T. J. Merritt as present Superintendent.

Theodore J. Merritt is a native of Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he was born October 8, 1842. Two years after his birth his father died, and his mother soon after removed to McKean county, Pennsylvania, where she was subsequently married to Isaac Smith. In 1853, two years after, the family removed to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, where they remained until 1858, and then came to Iowa and settled on section 16 of Geneseo township. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public school. He was married March 13, 1867, to Eliza J. (Simons) Spencer, widow of N. K. Spencer. They have been blessed with five children, four of whom are now living: Oliver, Dell, Cora and Ida. One child died in infancy. Mrs. Merritt has one son living, by her first husband—Lyman.

Religious meetings were held in the school house in district No. 6 soon after the house was built. J. L. Leisher, a Free Will Baptist, was one of the first preachers here. A Protestant Methodist society was organized by Elder Griffith, with George H. Grover as class leader. There was a Sabbath school organized soon afterward with Russell Richards for Superintendent. Church services were held once in two weeks, and every week, sabbath school, during the summer. Ministers of different denominations have preached here frequently since that time. At present there are no regular meetings there, the people attending at Geneseo church.

There was a Methodist class organized at the school house in district number five in 1867, with N. P. Wheeler as class leader. Meetings were held regularly every Sabbath, and preaching every two weeks. This organization still continues to exist and meets to worship in Mooreville. Lorenzo D. Hall is class leader; B. C. Barnes, pastor in charge. There is a membership of twenty-six.

The Free Will Baptists held their first meetings, in 1864, in the school house in district No. 1. C. B. Messer, who lived on section 15, was the preacher by whom a society was organized with ten members. Nathaniel Spencer and Luther Wheeler were the first deacons. Meetings were held once in two weeks. In 1870 they built a church edifice at Mooreville. There is now a membership of twenty-eight. J. L. Leisher is the pastor.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

The first blacksmith shop in the township was started by Theodore Moore in 1855 on the northwest quarter of section 11. He put up a log building and covered it with "shakes." About two years afterward this building was burned. He then erected a frame building which is still standing. He was a horse shoer and did all kinds of work in his line, having at that early day considerable trade from adjoining counties.

Theodore Moore was born at Mooresburg in Montour county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1826. When he was nine years of age his parents removed to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, where they were among the first settlers. He made his home with his parents until in his twentieth year, and was then apprenticed to a blacksmith. He

served one and a half years and then embarked in business for himself at Flowerfield. Mr. Moore worked at his trade in that State until 1854, when he came to Iowa in search of a good location for a future home. Upon visiting Tama county, he selected land on sections 10 and 11, of Geneseo township, and in the fall of 1855, removed his family here. Since that time he has divided his time between farming and working at his trade. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Eliza A. Brown, a native of Monroe county, New York. They have been blessed with four children, three of whom are now living—Charles, Frank and Harriet. Their youngest son, John Hamilton, was born December 26, 1861, and died June 15, 1872. He was thrown violently from a horse, and when taken from the ground was unconscious, in which state he remained five days and then died.

Among the earliest births in this township were the following:

Henry, son of John L. and Elizabeth Tedford, born March 30, 1857.

Byron, son of Harvey and Betsy Ann Wager, born August 4, 1857. He yet lives with his father.

America Hill, son of William H. H. and Charlotte Hill, born December 28, 1854. He now lives in Nebraska.

Louisa, daughter of John and Charity Riley, born March 10, 1854. She is now in Missouri.

Chester L., son of Elijah and Caroline Guernsey, born November 6, 1855. He now lives on his farm on section 23.

During the summer of 1865, a tornado swept over this township, striking first in the southern part, and demolishing a house

belonging to John Letler; passing thence north, it unroofed Andrew McIlhinney's barn, and blew down a house belonging to Mrs. William Tedford; passing thence in a northeasterly direction it blew down the house of Newton Spencer, passed across the grove and on to Benton county, where it did but little damage.

The first marriage was that of Alpheus Goodpasture to Mary Hill, in April, 1854. They have two children now living and now reside in Bourbon county, Kansas. The second child born to them (Arthur) died of hydrophobia at his grandmother's in this township, while here on a visit, in July, 1882. He had been bitten by a mad dog six weeks previous. His remains were taken back to Kansas and buried.

Alexander H. Price, from Ohio, came here in September, 1856, and put up a building on the northwest quarter of section 24, and opened a general stock of merchandise, with whisky in connection. Here he continued in business about three years, when he sold out his goods and disposed of the building for a school house. It has since been torn down.

Among the early deaths in this township are the following:

James Riley died May 3, 1855, of typhoid fever, at eighteen years of age. He was a brother of John Riley. His was the first burial in the Hill Cemetery.

Joseph Hill died the 28th day of June, 1855, after an illness of four days, at the age of fifty-one years. He was also buried in the Hill Cemetery.

Smese Hulse, came here from Illinois, with his brother and cousin, and were camping out on their claim, on section 24, when he was taken sick in the camp.

This was during the fall of 1855. Mrs. Joseph Hill took him to her house, where he died in a few days of typhoid fever. He was buried on the northeast quarter of section 24, across the road from the Hill Cemetery.

George Busler died in the spring of 1856. He was buried in the Hill Cemetery, but his remains have since been removed to Black Hawk county.

POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice in the township was established in 1861, and was called Fork Postoffice. Andrew McIlhinney was the first postmaster, and the office was kept at his house on section 21. Mail was received once a week, it being on the route between La Porte City and Tama. After a few years this office was discontinued.

Evergreen postoffice was established in 1870, with Dewitt Hayward postmaster, and the office was kept at Joel Hayward's house, on section 21. Andrew D. McIlhinney is the present postmaster, with the office at his residence on section 28, with a daily mail from Dysart.

Andrew McIlhinney is a native of Ireland, born in March, 1829. He made his home in his native land and with his parents until he attained his majority, and then came to America, and settled in the State of Pennsylvania. His marriage with Miss Nancy A. Smith occurred in 1859, and the same year they came to Iowa, and settled in Geneseo township, on land which Mr. McIlhinney had previously entered. They have four children living—Estella J., Fayette F., Byron W. and Theresa O.

VILLAGE OF MOOREVILLE.

This place was staked out in 1869, by Henry Beach, a Methodist preacher. The same year William Davidson built a store and opened a stock of goods. He continued this business here about two years and sold to Mr. Greenleaf, who ran it eleven months and sold to C. B. Messer, who continued only a few weeks when it again changed hands, C. A. Williams, the present proprietor, being the purchaser. He afterward erected a larger building and has a good trade. He is a native of Niagara county, New York, and came here from LaPorte, where he had been clerking in a drug store.

In 1869, Livermore & Beach started the building of a mill, which was completed in 1871. Captain Moore, a native of New Jersey, bought Livermore's interest, and in company with Beach, ran the mill a short time. Then Moore bought Beach's interest. He soon after sold a half interest to his nephew, Charles Moore, and later sold the other half interest to Thomas Carter, who soon bought Charles Moore's interest. In 1879, Captain Moore took his half interest back, and Benjamin Bruner bought the other half and in company they ran it a few months, when it was burned. Mr. Bruner's wife bought Captain Moore's interest and the mill was rebuilt in 1880. It is two and one-half stories high, with a basement 30x37 feet. There are three runs of buhrs and machinery for making first-class flour. It is now run by Benjamin Bruner.

Benjamin Bruner was born November 24, 1841, in Sandusky county, Ohio. His parents were Christian and Sophia Bruner. In the fall of 1851, the family came to

Iowa and after spending the winter in Iowa City, came the following spring to Tama county. They first settled in Howard township, and were one of the first families in the county. Mr. Bruner was married, September 30, 1863, to Miss Mary E. Harbaugh, a native of Medina county, Ohio. Immediately after marriage Mr. Bruner settled in the village of Monticello and, in company with his brother, bought his father's mill at that place. In 1869, they sold the mill and Mr. Bruner purchased a farm in Howard township, on which he lived until 1875, when he sold, and bought, in connection with his brother, a flour mill in York township. Four years later, he sold his interest in that mill and bought a half interest in the mill at Mooreville, which he still operates. He has three children: Carl F., John G. and Robert J.

The only practicing physician in Mooreville is Dr. C. W. Knott. See Medical chapter.

This first postoffice was established here about 1870, as Mooreville, and Captain Moore, who named the office, was the first postmaster. William Davidson, as deputy, had charge of the office until J. R. Williams succeeded Captain Moore. Since that time Mr. Williams has held the office. There is a daily mail from Dysart.

A shop was started in this village about 1870, by John and William Tiller. There have been several blacksmiths in town since that time. The present shop is con-

ducted by Daniel McIntire who came in 1880, and in 1882, purchased the blacksmithing business of C. A. Williams. Mr. McIntire is a native of Lancasterhire, England, born March 22, 1840. When but twelve years of age he was apprenticed to a blacksmith in Scotland, and after serving six years, went to Dublin, Ireland, where he worked at his trade three months. He then returned to England and was employed in a machine shop at Liverpool a number of years. During his residence in that city, he spent three years in the employ of the Guion Steam Ship Company. On the 12th day of April, 1875, he started for the United States, and upon landing in New York City, proceeded to De Soto, Wisconsin, for the purpose of visiting a brother, who resided there. From De Soto, he came to Traer, Tama county, where he followed his trade two years, in company with S. Hyde, and then located at Reinbeck, Grundy county. There he engaged as a journeyman a short time and then opened a shop of his own, which he run about two years. At the expiration of that time, he returned to Traer, where he resided until 1880, and then settled at Mooreville, where he ran the blacksmith shop for C. A. Williams two years, and then purchased the stock and has since carried on the business himself. Mr. McIntire was married in 1864 to Miss Margaret Bootle, who has borne him five children—Robert, Daniel, Margaret A., Janet G. and Peter.

CHAPTER XXVII.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

This territory comprises all of Congressional township 86 north, range 15, west of the fifth principal meridian. The surface is quite rolling, with many deep ravines in the southern part. The soil is a rich, dark loam, inclined to sandiness, in places. The township is well watered. Twelve Mile creek rises on section 18, and flowing through sections 8, 9, 10, 15, 14, 23 and 24, makes exit at the northeast corner of section 25. Given creek enters the township on section 1, and running in a southerly direction through sections 12 and 13, makes confluence with Twelve Mile creek on section 24. Four Mile creek enters on section 30, and running in a southeasterly direction through sections 29, 28 and 23, leaves the township on the southwest quarter of section 34. Along these streams there are rich bottom lands. There is but little timber in the township. "Five Mile Grove," on section 23, originally contained about eighty acres, consisting of oak, cherry and poplar mainly, but in an early day this was mostly cut off. It remains at present about its original size and is covered with a thrifty growth of young timber. There is also a small grove on the southwest quarter of section 32. This is all the native timber in the township.

The township is mostly settled by a class of people born in Scotland or of Scotch extraction. They are an industrious, enterprising class of citizens, having good farms, comfortable homes, and well improved lands.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad crosses this township, entering on the northeast corner of section 25, running thence northwest through section 24, and traversing the west half of sections 13 and 12, leaves from section 2.

SETTLEMENT.

The first persons to settle in this township were Conklin and Cornelius Gay. They came in 1855 and located on section 23, where they built a small cabin and remained until 1857, when they removed to Buckingham township, where Cornelius died in 1865. Conklin, with the family of Cornelius, are now residents of Humboldt county.

The next to arrive in the township was Evander Murdock, who arrived in 1857, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 33. He was from New York State, was a married man and their son Clarence was the first white child born in the township. They now live at Cedar Falls.

The next settler was Jasper H. Scott, who came with his family in 1859, and built his cabin on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 36, where he still resides.

In 1850, David Heath and Lorenzo Hall arrived and lived in the house formerly occupied by Olleslaugher and Butler, on section 23. They remained about seven years when they removed to Kansas, where Heath was shot by his step-son. Hall now lives in Wright county.

In 1858, John Fleming, from Pennsylvania, purchased a tract of 400 acres of land. He was never an actual resident, but improved his farm and took an actual interest in church and township affairs. He died here May 25, 1868.

In 1861, William and Walter Kline came; the former finally settled on section 29, where he yet resides, the latter settled on section 34, and is still living in the township. Andrew Dodd came the same year and settled on section 34, where he still remains.

William Kline is a Pennsylvanian by birth, as were also his parents. They had nine children; William being the eldest, born in October, 1826. When he was sixteen years of age his parents emigrated to the then new country of Ohio, settling in Wayne county, here they engaged in farming. Here William assisted his father until attaining his majority, and at this time entered a mill to learn the miller's trade. After mastering this trade, he leased a mill, and getting married commenced business for himself. He remained in his business until 1853, when he engaged in farming for one year. In 1854, he removed to Johnson county, Iowa,

and engaged in farming until 1861, then came to Tama county, locating in Crystal township, where he remained until March, 1865, at which time he located on his present farm on section 29, Grant township. Mr. Kline takes an active interest in educational matters both in the township and his own district, and on the organization of the township was elected a member of the first School Board. At this election he was also given the office of Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds, and has held since his first election, with the exception of one year. August 22, 1850, Mr. Kline was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah Ellen McVicker, born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1829. Her parents moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Kline have had nine children: John, Catherine Ann, William Penn, Virgil A., Byron C., Jane Adaline, Agnes A., Ida Belle and Mary Estella.

Walter Kline was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1829. When twelve years of age he removed to Wayne county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. In 1853, he came to Iowa, first stopping in Johnson county and afterwards going to Muscatine and other places in the State. In 1861 he came to Tama county where he has since resided. In 1864, on the 27th of October, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Eldridge, a native of Franklin county, Ohio. She was the widow of Ely Eldridge to whom she was married in 1861, in Crystal township, by Rev. David Donaldson, of the M. E. Church. The fruit of this union was one child—Henry E. September 15, 1861, Mr. Eldridge, through patriotism, enlisted

in the 28th Iowa Infantry, serving until his death on June 30, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Kline are parents of six children, Clara M. and Amra J., (twins), Ely L., John W., Wesley S., and Majory E. Mrs. Kline is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which she joined in 1860.

In 1864 L. P. Dinsdale arrived and selected a farm on section 24. He is still living in the township.

The settlement of this township was not very rapid. The next year, 1865, the Whannell family came and settled in this neighborhood, mostly in Crystal township. Thompson Weir was also one of the settlers of this year.

Robert Whannell is a son of John and Margaret (Kelley) Whannell, who were natives of Scotland. They came to America in 1857, and settled in Knox county, Illinois. His father died at that place July 29, 1864, from the effects of an injury received at Dixon, Illinois, while returning from a trip to Iowa. The family consisted of the parents and five children,—Peter, now a resident of Crystal township; Thomas also living in that township; Jane, deceased; John and Robert. The two latter named are residents of Grant township. In 1865, the mother, with Thomas, John and Robert, removed to Tama county, settling in Crystal township, where Peter had preceded them; she made her home with her children until her death on June 29, 1869. Robert was born in Scotland on the first of March, 1842, and came with his parents to the United States. He was reared on the farm and has since made farming his business with good success. His education was acquired in the common schools of Scotland and Illinois. He came to Iowa,

as above stated, with his mother and settled in Crystal township where he remained until 1873, when he moved upon the land where he still resides in Grant, which he had previously purchased. Politically, Mr. Whannell is an advocate of Republican principles, and has held various local offices. On the 23d of January, 1873, he was married to Miss Jane Wilson, a native of Connecticut, born December 20, 1847. She is of Scotch extraction, her parents, West and Margaret (Dryman) Wilson being natives of Scotland. They came to the United States in July, 1846, and settled in Connecticut where they remained until April, 1856, when they removed to Tama county, Iowa, and located in Crystal township. Here the mother died in March, 1860, and the father, who has since married again, is still a resident of the township named. The result of the first marriage was nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Whannell are the parents of one child, Westina Maggie. They are members in good standing of the United Presbyterian Church, and are highly respected and esteemed by all who know them. John Whannell is one of the enterprising and thrifty farmers of Grant township. He was born in the parish of Colmonel, Ayrshire, Scotland, August 4, 1839. In 1857 he came with his father's family to Knox county, Illinois, where they engaged in farming. Here John grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. On August 5, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 102d Illinois Infantry, his captain being Edwin H. Conger, the present State Treasurer of Iowa. With his regiment he took part in many of the hard battles of the war, including Rensselaer, Peach Tree Creek,

Kenesaw Mountain and New Hope Church, South Carolina, where he was slightly wounded. He was also with Sherman on his successful march to the sea, and at the grand review at Washington, where he received his discharge dated June 6, 1865, and was mustered out in Chicago. He then returned to his home, and in July came to Tama county, settling in Crystal township, where he engaged in farming with his brothers' Peter, Thomas and Robert. He was married November 5, 1870, to Miss Ann Preston, a native of England, born August 12, 1847. When five years of age her parents emigrated to Canada, and her mother died a few years later. Her father died when she was fifteen, and at the age of seventeen she came to Tama county, Iowa. In May, 1871, Mr. Whannell removed with his family to their present home, on section 31, Grant township. His farm contains 240 acres under a good state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Whannell are respected members of the Amity congregation of the United Presbyterian Church. Their children are: William J., Margaret J., James K., Elizabeth A., Robert C. and Thomas Garfield.

Thompson Weir is a native of Renfrewshire, Scotland, born in 1820. In 1854, he came to New York city, thence to Connecticut, and in the spring of 1855, went to Chicago, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Tama county, and has since been one of her most respected citizens. In 1869, he removed to his present home on section 32, Grant township. His wife was formerly Miss Margaret Sloss. She is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.

Andrew Dodd was a settler of 1866, and is one of the representative men of

Grant township. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1816. His father was a native of Cumberland, England, and when a young man went to Scotland, where he was married to Mary Wright, a native of Wigtownshire. They then engaged in farming, making Scotland their home until their death, the father dying in 1857, aged seventy-two years; the mother in April, 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-six. They reared a family of eleven children, Andrew being their second. He grew to manhood in his native shire, receiving a common school education. At the age of twenty-four he married Miss Alexander, of Ayrshire, who died in 1841. He was again married, May 12, 1846, to Miss Christina Wilson, a native of Ayrshire. In 1853, they left their native land and came to the United States, stopping the first winter in Perry township, this county, and in the spring rented a farm in Crystal township, where they resided until 1866, then purchased their present home on section 34, in Grant township. In politics Mr. Dodd is a Republican and has held the office of Township Assessor for many years. He and his wife are active members of the Amity congregation of the United Presbyterian Church. They have had thirteen children: Henry, deceased, James W., Robert H., Andrew W., West, Thomas, deceased, John, deceased, William, Edward H., Jane L., Mary S. and Maggie J., deceased.

In 1867, the settlement of Grant township was increased by the arrival of William Keown, George Barker and John Howard, who are still prominent citizens.

William Keown was born in the county of Down, Ireland, in 1837. His parents were natives of that county and remained there until their death. When seventeen years of age, William left his native land to seek a home in the United States, first stopping in Pennsylvania, remaining until 1867, then coming to Tama county and settling upon his present farm, on section 14, in Grant township. He was married, February 18, 1861, to Miss Aseneth McAlevy, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1836. They have had nine children, five of whom are now living: Elizabeth, Aseneth, Nancy, Charlotte and Sarah. Mrs. Keown is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Mr. Keown, when he came to this country, was a mere boy with no means, but by industry and hard work has succeeded in accumulating a fine property, his farm containing 200 acres of well improved land. He has been successful in his farming and now has a pleasant home.

George Barker is the oldest settler in the northern part of Grant township, where he settled, on section 2, in 1867. He is a native of Canada, born in 1821, there receiving a good common school education. When he was sixteen years of age he shipped as a sailor on the lakes between Buffalo and Chicago, which occupation he followed until 1838, when he was hired to run an engine in the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal. He remained on this work until 1841, then returned to New York State, where he stayed until 1843, when he again went to Canada and engaged in the lumbering business in connection with farming, which business he followed until he came to Tama county.

He was married on the 10th of January, 1844, to Lydia Comstock, a native of Canada, born December 10, 1819; died in April, 1878. This union was blessed with five children: Eliza J., George F., Sarah A., John C. and James A. (deceased). Mr. Barker was again married on the 22d of November, 1882, to Mary Hodge, a native of Ireland. She is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Barker has seen many changes since his settlement in Tama county. When he came, his neighbors were distant from him, four, five and six miles, and the nearest trading points were Cedar Falls and Waterloo; now, the cars run through his township, and his market is at the railroad towns, but little farther from his home than were the houses of the first neighbors. George's father, John Barker, was a noted shipbuilder of Yorkshire, England. In 1812, at the time of the American war, he came to Montreal, in the employ of the British Government, to take charge of the construction and repairing of vessels. After a time, he engaged in business for himself, and died at Montreal, in 1856.

John Howard was born November 8, 1840, in Montgomery county, and was brought up in Broome county, New York, where he received a common school education. He enlisted August 19, 1862, in Company E, 137th Infantry, New York Volunteers, and served as a non-commissioned officer until June 9, 1865, when he was discharged by reason of the close of the war. He took part in many a hard fought battle, including Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and a host of other battles. He was also with

Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea," and at the grand review at Washington. On receiving his discharge he returned to his home in New York. In March, 1867, he started for the far west, and, after stopping a few months in Illinois, came to Tama county, arriving September 25, at which time he purchased his present farm, returning in December to New York. On the 25th of February, 1868, he married Miss Lucina Giffen, a native of Pennsylvania, and in the spring came to their new home. In politics Mr. Howard is an Independent and has held various local offices. He owns 320 acres of land located in Grant, and 160 acres in Buckingham townships. He moved to his farm in Buckingham township in March, 1883.

Among the arrivals in 1868 were William and John Young, James Murray and James C. Fleming.

William and John Young are natives of Ireland, but the family, at an early day, emigrated to Clinton county, Iowa. William settled upon the place he now occupies in Grant township in 1868. They are large land owners and prominent farmers. William has been a member of the School Board for many years.

Among the arrivals in 1869, were Eli S. Bennett, William Brown and Hugh Brash, all of whom still remain here.

Eli S. Bennett was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut. He grew to manhood in his native State, and received a common school education. He learned the machinist's trade and followed it for five years at Pine Meadow, Litchfield county. In 1858 he went to Elkhorn Grove, Car-

roll county, Illinois, and engaged in making shovel plows in connection with farming. He came to Tama county in 1869, and settled in Grant township. He was married on the 17th of September, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Thorp, a native of New York. They have been blessed with seven children—Lucius C. (deceased,) Charles E., George C., Frank R., Aura, Mary E. and Viva A. (deceased.) In politics Mr. Bennett is a Republican, and has held the offices of Township Trustee and Treasurer, and has also been a School Director and a member of the grand jury. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Baptist Church.

Another of the prominent farmers in Grant township, is William Brown, born in Wigtownshire, Scotland, in 1845. His father was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, born in 1815; his mother was born in 1816, in Wigtownshire, where they now reside. William received a common school education in his native land, and when seventeen years of age, learned the blacksmith's trade, which business he followed until 1869, then came to Tama county, engaging at his trade in Crystal township. In 1876, he removed to Grant township, and commenced farming on land that he had previously purchased, making it his permanent home. His farm contains 320 acres. Besides farming he is largely engaged in raising stock. He was married in 1871, to Miss Margaret Wilson, a native of Connecticut, born December 20, 1847, and a twin sister of Mrs. Robert Whannell. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are now living—John W., Mary and Janie. Jessie died

when nine months and two days old. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

Hugh Brash, in 1837, came with his parents from Scotland to Western Canada, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He was born in Scotland in 1832, was reared on the farm and followed farming until 1869, then came to Tama county, settling on section 19, Grant township. His marriage to Miss Isabella McKeligan, a native of Canada, took place in 1855. They have had eight children, seven of whom are still living—Elizabeth, Jessie, Agnes, Mary, Maria, Ida Jane and Katie Bell. In politics Mr. Brash is a staunch Republican, and has held various local offices.

Since 1869, a number of settlers have arrived, who have been or are now representative men and prominent citizens of Grant township. Among these may be mentioned: W. H. Slessor and his two sons, James and W. T., James Davidson, William Mitchell, Alexander McCracken, William F. Fleming, James McCreath, James Sloss, James Watson, James Innes, James Mutch, Thomas Watson, Allan Sloss, James Murray, James Stewart, Peter Swan, Newell H. Adams, Samuel Reid, Samuel D. Long, James Davidson, J. R. Davis, Andrew Dodd, W. Kline, William Dodd, John Harrison and others.

William Hardy Slessor, one of the prominent farmers of Grant township, was born in the parish of Cruden, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, February 20, 1817. His parents were natives of the same shire, his father being born in 1789; his mother, Jane (Gray) Slessor, born in 1792.

His mother descended from a very old family, her ancestors having lived in that vicinity for two hundred years, and it is said of them that they were a family of stone-cutters, one of whom built Old-deer Kirk, in Old Deer parish, which kirk is still in a good state of preservation, after standing for two hundred years, and at present is being used for church purposes.

The father of William H. by trade was a stone-cutter, of whom William learned the trade when nineteen years of age, and followed it for eight years, when he enlisted in the Light House department of the Civil Service, remaining twenty years, and then turned his attention to farming for three years in his native parish. June 25, 1867, he left his native country to seek a home in America, first locating at Lyons, Ohio, remaining three months and then removing to Rock Island, Illinois, where he remained until January, 1870, at which time he came to Tama county, and settled in Grant township, on section 17, his present residence. Mr. Slessor received his education at the Perocel school in Cruden parish, and also at the Architectural Drawing School at Peterhead parish, where he attended for three winters. While in the light house service, Mr. Slessor devoted the most of his leisure time to reading the works of some of the best authors, thereby becoming well informed on most subjects. He was married in November, 1845, to Miss Catherine Mess, born February 27, 1827, in Old-deer parish, Aberdeenshire. Nine children have been born to them—William T., James, Sarah A., John M., Isabella J., Margaret J., Victor A. A., A. E., O. C.



W. T. Lessor

and Catherine (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Slessor are members of the Amity congregation of the United Presbyterian Church.

W. T. Slessor was born on the Isle of Man, in 1848, his parents afterwards removing to Aberdeen, where he received his education. After leaving the common schools he attended the academy at Aberdeen for five years, and then learned the stone-cutter's trade, which business he has followed a number of years in this country, having worked from Minneapolis to the Gulf. In 1873, he gave up working at his trade and engaged in farming, which occupation he still follows. In 1865, he came with his parents to the United States, and after stopping for a time in Ohio, went to Rock Island, Illinois, and in 1870, came to Tama county, where he purchased the farm on section 8, in Grant township, where he now resides. He has a farm of 160 acres, and is largely engaged in raising stock. He was married on the 18th of March, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Aldrich, a native of Ohio, born in 1854. Miss Aldrich after leaving the common schools, attended the High school at Marshalltown for six months, and also spent two months in taking a normal course at Vinton, after which she taught school five terms. Mr. and Mrs. Slessor have been blessed with four children—Florence N., William O., Sarah L. and Estella B. William O. when eighteen months old had a severe attack of spinal fever, which settled in his limbs, crippling him for life. The parents are both members of the United Brethren Church.

Alexander McCracken is a native of Wigtownshire, Scotland, born in 1837. He was married in 1863 to Miss Williamina

McCosh, who was born in Ayrshire in 1836. In 1870 he left his native land and came to Tama county, Iowa. In 1876, he purchased and removed to his present home, on section 34, in Grant township. His farm contains 160 acres. Mr. and Mrs. McCracken are Presbyterians in faith.

Wm. F. Fleming is one of the leading farmers of Grant township, owning a farm of 800 acres of well improved land, with comfortable buildings for his stock. He has two hundred head of cattle and is also largely engaged in raising hogs. He resides on section 24, where he settled in June, 1871. Mr. Fleming is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1838. While young he worked out on neighboring farms until he had accumulated a few dollars, with which he purchased cattle and sheep, and sold them to buyers and butchers in the vicinity, thus making some money. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he contracted to buy stock for the Government and made considerable money. He was married in December, 1870, to Rebecca Williams, a native of Pennsylvania, and the June following came to Tama county, where he has since resided. His wife died December 5, 1876, aged thirty-two years, eight months and two days, leaving four children: John; Mary E., Sarah J., and Rebecca W. December 26, 1878, he married Miss Matilda Yeigh, a native of Pennsylvania, born November 14, 1844. Mr. Fleming received a common school education, and is a supporter of the Democratic party.

James McCreath is a son of James and Margaret (Logan) McCreath, natives of Ayrshire, Scotland, the father being

born in 1789, the mother in 1787. In March, 1853, James accompanied his parents to Ireland, where they rented a farm and engaged in farming. Here his mother died, May 17, 1861. James was married November 25, 1856, to Miss Sarah Beckett, a native of the county of Antrim, Ireland, born October 28, 1831. They made Ireland their home until 1864, when they came to the United States, landing at New York city. After remaining here about eight months, they removed to Cook county, Illinois, and there followed farming until 1871, then came to Tama county and settled on section 22, in Grant township, where they still reside. Their farm contains 160 acres of well improved land. Mr. McCreath is also largely engaged in raising stock. He was born in Ayrshire, August 31, 1824. His education was acquired in the common schools. In politics he is a staunch Republican and has held various local offices. He was Justice of the Peace for six years and a member of the Board of School Directors for five years. Mr. McCreath and wife are members of the Amity congregation of the Presbyterian Church. They have had nine children: Alexander B., James, Gilbert Maggie L., Grace A., (deceased), Anna, Mary E. B., Jane and Georgie A.

James Slessor, one of the substantial farmers of the township, is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, born in 1850. He was given the advantages of a common school education in his native country. In 1868, he accompanied his parents to the United States, stopping two months in Ohio, then three years at Rock Island, Illinois, and from there came to Tama county, where he settled in Grant town-

ship, on section 8, his present home. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Sarah Brush, a native of Iowa, born in 1857. She has borne him three children: Daisy, James and Charlie. Mr. and Mrs. Slessor are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Slessor owns a fine farm containing 240 acres, and makes stock-raising a specialty.

James Sloss is a native of Scotland, born in October, 1830. He was reared on a farm and received a good common school education. In 1852, he left the land of his birth and came to the United States, locating first in Chicago, Illinois, where he remained for five years. The outbreak of the rebellion found him in Arkansas, and being a Union man and outspoken in his views, he incurred the ill-will of the rebels, which displeasure they manifested by forcibly marching him upon a steamer, instructing him to "put for the north." He went, landing at St. Louis, Missouri, where, through love for his adopted country, as well as a desire to get a little satisfaction out of the Southerners for their treatment of him, he enlisted, December 1, 1861, in the 1st Illinois Artillery, for three years, or during the war. He participated in many battles and engagements, coming out without a wound, and was honorably discharged June 5, 1865. Shortly after receiving his discharge Mr. Sloss came to Tama county, locating first in Perry township and remaining until 1871, when he purchased his present home in Grant township. In 1875, he was married to Miss Jeannette Wilson, a native of Scotland. They have been blessed with four children, two of whom are now living: Herman West and an in-

fant named Flora Wilson. John and Alan are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sloss are members of the Amity congregation of the Presbyterian Church. Their farm consists of 160 acres of land, all under good improvements.

James Watson was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1830. He grew to manhood in his native country and was given a common school education. When sixteen years of age he went to a neighboring town, Lunearthy, and worked at bleaching cloth, which business he followed until 1852, at which time he came to Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm. He made this his home until 1872, when he moved to Tama county and settled on section 10, in Grant township, where he has since lived. Their farm contains 320 acres of well improved land. Mr. Watson was married, March 27, 1857, to Miss Margaret Young, a native of Ireland, born in 1830. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are now living: Mary J., Agnes, John, William and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Amity congregation of the United Presbyterian Church.

James Innes, one of the representative farmers of Grant township, was born in Banffshire, Scotland, January 6, 1830. His parents were natives of the same shire, his father being born in 1795, his mother Margaret (Adam) Innes, in 1805. In 1846 the parents emigrated to the county of Oxford, province of Ontario, where they engaged in farming until their death, the father dying June 22, 1879, the mother July 6, 1882. James, the subject of this sketch, assisted his father on the farm, and is proud to say that he remained

under the parental roof and under the guidance of his father long after reaching his majority, even one year after his marriage, not going for himself until thirty years of age, at which time he engaged in farming. Mr. Innes came to Tama county in November, 1872, and settled in Grant township, on section 16, where he still resides. Since becoming a resident, he has taken an active part in county and township affairs, and has held several local offices. On the 25th of March, 1859, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Monroe, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where she was born in 1838. In 1841, her parents emigrated to Oxford county, province of Ontario. The father lived there until his death, March 12, 1881; her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Innes have had born to them ten children—Robert G., James A., Katie E., John W., Maggie A., George (deceased), George, Willie and Alexander, twins, the latter deceased, and Mary M. Mr. and Mrs. Innes are members in good standing of the Amity congregation of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. As a farmer Mr. Innes has been very successful, and may well be classed among the leading farmers, not only of his township, but of the county, having a fine farm of 640 acres in a good state of cultivation. He deals quite extensively in stock. He is a conscientious Christian, a good neighbor, strictly honest in his dealings and well liked by his neighbors and friends.

James Mutch was born in 1833, in the parish of Cruden, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His parents were natives of the same shire and are both dead; the father dying there in 1874, the mother in 1877, at Edin-

burgh. James was reared on a farm, receiving advantages for a common school education. In 1866, he crossed the Atlantic and went to Oxford county, province of Ontario, where he remained until 1873, then came to Tama county, purchasing land in Grant township. He worked among his neighbors as a farm hand until 1876, when he returned to the land of his birth, and while there, on the 9th of February, 1877, was married to Miss Mary Gray, also a native of Cruden parish. They immediately set out on their wedding tour, spending their honey-moon on the ocean, on their way to their new home in Iowa. Arriving in due time, they went to housekeeping on the farm where they now reside. Four children have been born to them—Lizzie, Alexander, Jimmie and an infant not named. Mr. and Mrs. Mutch are members of the United Presbyterian Church. In a financial way Mr. Mutch has been very successful. Coming here poor, by industry and hard work he has succeeded in buying and paying for his large farm of 440 acres. He has improved his land and is at present engaged largely in stock raising.

Thomas Watson was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in April, 1850. When he was about one year of age his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Clinton county, Iowa, where they engaged in farming; here Thomas grew to manhood on the farm, remaining until his father's death, when he went for himself and in 1873 came to Tama county, Iowa. His farm consists of 160 acres, located on section 11, where he still resides. September 14, 1881, he was joined in marriage to Miss Ida O. Felter, born in Buck-

ingham township, Tama county, October 1, 1858. Her father was a native of New York, and came to Buckingham township in 1856, where he married Miss Charlotte Thomas, a native of Preble county, Ohio. She died in 1866. The father died in the winter of 1881-82. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are the parents of one child—George.

Allan Sloss, one of the prominent farmers and a member of the present board of Township Trustees, of Grant township, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1833. His parents were natives of Scotland, where they lived until their death. The father died in 1847; the mother in 1873. Allan attended the common schools until his father's death, after which he learned the millwright trade, serving four years. In 1856 he left his native land first stopping at Chicago, Illinois, here he engaged at his trade and in different parts of the State, also in Tennessee where he was in the Government employ. In 1873 he came to Tama county, purchasing a farm on section 11, in Grant township, and engaged in farming which he still follows.

Mr. Sloss has been twice married, first in 1863 to Miss Jeannette Shanks, a native of Scotland, born in 1840. She died in 1869 leaving three children, Mary E., Andrew and John, now deceased. February 19, 1873, he was again married to Ellen M. Carson, born in Cook county, Illinois. Three children bless this union—Ellen M. and Annie B., twins, and Jeannette. Mr. and Mrs. Sloss are members of the Amity congregation of the United Presbyterian Church. Their farm contains 400 acres of well improved land. They make stock raising a speciality.

James Murray is a native of Oxford county, province of Quebec, born November 23, 1845, and is of Scotch descent, his father, William Murray, being born in Southerlandshire; his mother, Elizabeth (Ross) Murray, in Rosshire, Scotland. In 1840 they emigrated to Canada, and, after remaining at Montreal for eighteen months, removed to Oxford county, where they yet remain. James, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm, and attended the common schools. In 1869 he left his home, came to Tama county and stopped near Traer. He spent the first winter with Dr. Daniel, of Buckingham township, and the next spring entered the employ of Mr. Hartshorn to work on a farm, remaining for two years. While here he purchased the farm where he now lives, on section 16, in Grant township. He worked for different parties until 1873, when he concluded to improve his own farm. November 8, 1877, he was married to Miss Addie Stanley, a native of Johnson county, Iowa, born October 11, 1856. Her parents were natives of Butler county, Pennsylvania, where they were married, and in 1852, emigrated to Johnson county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Murray are the parents of three children—Mary Omie, Hattie and William. Mr. and Mr. Murray are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

James Stewart was born in 1810, in Perthshire, Scotland. His early life was spent on a farm, receiving advantages for the acquirement of a common school education. In 1865, he came to the United States and first settled in Clinton county, Iowa, where he remained engaged in farming until 1875, then removed to Tama county, and located on section 9, Grant town-

ship, where he now owns a well improved farm of 160 acres. He was married in his native land on the 22d of December, 1853, to Miss Jeannette Rodgers, also a native of Perthshire, Scotland. Eight children bless their union: John R., James, Peter, Agnes, Maggie, Alexander, Jessie and Janie. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Amity congregation of the United Presbyterian Church.

Peter Swan, a native of Scotland, was born October 17, 1846, and grew to manhood in his native county, receiving a common school education. His early life was spent as a laborer on the neighboring farms, and in February, 1868, he left Scotland, came to New York city, and first got employment as porter in a hotel in Delaware county. Here he remained until the spring of 1875, when he came to Tama county and purchased a farm on section 35, in Grant township, his present residence. His farm contains eighty acres of good land. His parents were natives of Scotland, where his father died in 1851; his mother is still living.

Samuel Reid is among the pioneers of Tama county, as he settled in Crystal township, in 1856. He is a native of county Down, Ireland, where he was born in 1830. His parents died when he was but eleven years of age when he went to Scotland and there remained until 1852. He then crossed the ocean to New Brunswick and engaged at lumbering in connection with carrying on a farm. In 1854, he went to Greenville, Connecticut, where he remained until 1856, when he came to Tama county as above stated. He made his home in Crystal township until 1877, when he removed to his present home on

section 26, of Grant township. He has 327 acres of land in this and Crystal township, and makes stock raising a specialty. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Reid was married to Miss Jane Ellen Quinn, who was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1842, and seven children have blessed the union: Abraham M., Emily A., Thomas L., Almira M., Sarah J., John G. and William Garfield. Mrs. Reid is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, belonging to the Amity congregation. In political matters Mr. Reid is a Republican and has held various local offices.

Newell H. H. Adams settled upon his present farm on section 35, containing 240 acres, in 1880. He is a native of Orleans county, Vermont, where he was born in June, 1841. He is a son of Abial A. and Irena (Gray) Adams, both natives of Vermont, the father being born in 1803, the mother in 1805. The father died in 1882, in Vermont, where the mother is still living. Newell was reared on a farm and received a good common school education. In 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 8th Infantry, Vermont Volunteers, serving until June, 1864, when he re-enlisted in Company F, 1st Vermont Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He took part with his regiment in many battles and was wounded June 10, 1863, at Port Hudson, Louisiana, from the effects of which he now draws a pension. On receiving his discharge he returned to his home in Vermont, and in 1868, went to Montcalm county, Michigan. After remaining there one season he went to Stephenson county, Illinois, where he spent three years and then returned to Michigan.

In 1875 he came to Tama county and rented land in Grant township, engaging in farming. In 1880 he removed to his present home as stated. Mr. Adams has been twice married, first to Miss Mary Whitney, a native of Vermont; she died in Ogle county, Illinois, in 1871. By this marriage there were four children, one of whom, Abel D., is still living. On May 23d, 1872, he was married to Miss Lenora McKinney, a native of New York, where she was born in 1853. Five children have blessed this union, three of whom are still living: Frankie D., Bertha and Bowen C. Politically, Mr. Adams is a staunch Republican and has held local offices both here and in Michigan.

Simeon D. Long was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1845. His parents were natives of the same shire and both were born in the year 1823. His mother died in 1855; his father in 1879. The father was a miller, of whom Simeon learned the trade and followed that business until he left England to seek a home in the new world. He first located at Fulton, Illinois, remaining four years engaged in farming, then came to Iowa and followed farming four years in Clinton county, after which time he removed to this county and settled in Grant township, where he now lives. Mr. Long has been twice married. His first marriage was to Miss Sarah Link, a native of Lake City, Minnesota, on the 12th of October, 1877. She died in 1878, leaving one child, Mary E. His second marriage took place February 12, 1880, and was with Miss Marjory Durwood, a native of Scotland, born June 6, 1824. She has borne him one child,

Simeon E. Mr. Long is a member of the Church of England; Mrs. Long of the Presbyterian.

ORGANIC.

Grant township was organized in June, 1868. The first election was held in the following October, and resulted in the election of J. W. Fleming, Supervisor; J. C. Fleming, Clerk; J. H. Scott and L. D. Hall, Trustees; William Kline, Justice of the Peace.

Township matters have been managed efficiently, and nothing has occurred to disturb the usual tranquility. Among those who have been prominent in township affairs, and have held office, are Jasper Scott, Alexander Mitchell, J. J. Allen, James Young, L. P. Dinsdale, James C. Fleming, James Stanley, William Kline, W. P. Seelye, E. Bennett, Andrew Dodd, William Krouse, John Kline, William Mitchell, Robert Whannell, James Watson, J. Nichols and James Weir. The present officers are: Trustees, Robert Whannell, Allen Sloss, James Davidson; Clerk, J. R. Davis; Assessor, Andrew Dodd; Justices, William Kline and William Dodd; Constables, John Kline and W. John Harrison.

At the election held June 27, 1882, there were sixty-one votes polled in favor of the Constitutional Amendment and eight against.

This township was originally a part of Buckingham. When it was set off and assumed its present boundaries, it was named "Grant" in honor of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Jasper H. Scott, in company with others, was instrumental in the organization of Grant township and one of the first

Trustees elected. He is the oldest settler now in Grant. He is a native of Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, born May 16, 1820, and is of Scotch extraction on his father's side. In 1822, his parents moved to Columbus, Indiana, where he spent his boyhood days. In 1840, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, a native of Fayette county, Kentucky. In 1853, Mr. Scott removed to Ogle county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. He remained there until 1859, when he came west and settled on section 26, Grant township. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined in 1840. They have had born to them thirteen children, ten of whom are now living.

James Mitchell, for many years Township Clerk and the present Secretary of the School Board, is a native of New Jersey, born in 1837. When sixteen years of age he went to Canada, where, in 1863, he married Miss Margery Davidson, a native of Scotland. In 1870, they came to Tama county, settling on section 10, Grant township, where they still reside. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living.

John Russell Davis, present Clerk of Grant township, is a native of St. Joseph county, Michigan, born April 3, 1848. In 1856, his parents removed to Tama county and settled in Crystal township, on section 30, where they now reside. His father, a native of Connecticut, when quite young went to New York State and later, married Miss Polly A. Thorp, remaining in New York until 1844, then removed to St. Joseph county, Michigan, where the sub-

ject of this sketch was born. John R. was reared on a farm and received a common school education, with a course of book-keeping. He is a staunch Republican and besides his present office he has been Justice of the Peace. He resides on section 4, and owns 160 acres of fine land. On the 22d of November, 1881, he was married to Miss Jennie Spicer, born in Marquette county, Wisconsin, February 1, 1860. Her father is a native of Chenango county, New York, her mother of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where they were married in January, 1856. They came west the same year, first stopping in Marquette county, Wisconsin, until 1861, when they went to Illinois, and in 1864, removed to Tama county, settling in Indian Village township, where they yet reside. Mrs. Davis, after finishing her studies in the common schools, attended the Normal course at Toledo for two terms, and at Marshalltown one term, thus qualifying herself for her profession. Previous to her marriage she followed the profession of a school teacher, teaching altogether seven terms.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in this township was taught during the summer of 1860, in a building 8x10 feet, built by J. H. Scott for a summer kitchen. John Hopkins was the teacher, a young man who lived with his parents in Buckingham township. He is now married and lives in Perry township. The first school building was erected in 1865, on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 25. It was a frame building 20x30 feet and cost \$210. It was used for school purposes until 1874, when it was sold at auction and pur-

chased by William C. Seelye for \$75. It is now used on his farm for a granary. There are now eight school buildings in the township, and opportunity is furnished every child to obtain an education.

VARIOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first marriage was that of John H. Scott, son of Jasper H., to Miss Sarah Belknap on the 12th of December, 1869. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Baker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The parties to this transaction are now living in Nobles county, Minnesota, and are the parents of six children. The first birth was that of Clarence Murdock, born in 1858. The first death was that of William Stopp, who was murdered. The first and only blacksmith shop in the township was located on the southeast corner of section 16. It was 16x20 feet. The first work done was for Campbell & Evans, November 25, 1870. Mr. Davidson continued in this business in connection with his farm work until 1876, when the shop was closed and he devoted his entire time to his farm. James Davidson is a native of Scotland, born in Banffshire, July 18, 1836. His father, Thomas Davidson, was a native of Aberdeen and when eight years of age went to Banffshire where he was afterward married to Miss Jane Morrison. They were residents of Banffshire until their death. Six children were born to them, only two of whom are now living: James, the subject of this sketch, and May, now wife of William Mitchell, both residents of Grant township. James attended the common schools until seventeen years of age, then he was apprenticed to John Bagrie to learn the blacksmith trade, serving three and a



James Sessor.



half years. In 1855, in company with his employer, he left his native hills for the Western World. They first stopped in Middlesex county, Canada West, where they worked at their trade about eighteen months: then went to Oxford county, and engaged in blacksmithing until 1870. At this time they dissolved partnership, Mr. Davidson taking his share and coming to Tama county, Iowa, locating on section 16, Grant township, where he erected the first blacksmith shop, and engaged in blacksmithing with tools which he had brought from Canada. Mr. Davidson was married May 27, 1869, to Miss Mary Ann Murray, native of Oxford county, province of Ontario, born November 2, 1847. Her father is a native of Southerlandshire, Scotland; her mother of Rosshire. Her parents emigrated to Montreal, Canada, in 1840, remained eighteen months and then removed to Oxford county, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have been blessed with six children, four of whom are living: Willie J., Thomas, Elizabeth J., and May. Mr. Davidson, by hard work and industry has accumulated a large property, his farm containing 320 acres of well improved land, and is classed among the leading farmers of his township. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are active members of the United Presbyterian Church, and are highly respected by all who know them. Mr. Davidson takes an active interest in educational affairs, and has held the office of School District Treasurer six years. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and is a member of the present Board of Trustees.

The particulars regarding the first death and first house erected in Grant township, will be found in the Chapter upon "Events of Interest."

C'EMETERY.

Grant township cemetery was surveyed by W. H. Holstead, County Surveyor, in May, 1877, and is located on the south side of the north half, and the north side of the south half, of the southeast quarter of section 16. The first interments on these grounds were the remains of Maggie A., Elizabeth M. and James S., children of James and Margaret Watson, all being buried during the same month.

THE CHURCH IN GRANT TOWNSHIP.

By a Local Writer.

The first religious services in Grant township were held in the Seelye school-house in 1861, by Rev. Mr. Upton, Congregationalist, of Buckingham. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Roberts, Congregationalist. Next came Rev. Mr. Baker, a Methodist minister. Then Rev. Mr. Dodd, Presbyterian from Salem. None of these effected an organization.

"The United Presbyterian Congregation of Amity" is the only Church organization in the township. It is under the care of the U. P. Presbytery of Cedar Rapids.

This congregation was planted in the summer of 1873, in the Bennett school house, by the preaching of Rev. J. H. Turnbull, pastor of the Tranquility U. P. Church, ten miles southeast of here. It was partially organized December 29, 1874, by the enrollment of seventeen members, Rev. P. H. Drennen officiating. It was fully organized February 27, 1875, Rev. J. H. Turnbull and Elder Peter Whannell from Tranquility, officiating. The origi-

nal members were twenty—John Porter, Rebecca Porter, William Creswell, Catherine Creswell, James Watson, Margaret Watson, Mary Jane Watson, James Davidson, Elijah Fletcher, Jannet Fletcher, W. H. Slessor, William Watson, William Mitchell, Margery Mitchell, John Galloway, Agnes Galloway, John Young, John Dalglish, Isabella Dalglish, and James Innes. James Innes and James Watson were elected ruling elders. John Galloway, John Dalglish and Wm. Mitchell were elected trustees.

The following ministers filled appointments here for a longer or shorter time, before the present pastorate—Revs. J. H. Turnbull, J. L. Bull, P. H. Drennen, J. D. Whitam, J. R. Doig, D. D., James Duncan, D. D., Andrew Gordon, J. H. Gibson, J. P. Black, G. W. Hamilton, Thomas Park, J. A. Ferguson, R. A. Gilfillan, Reid, S. T. Herron, W. J. McAllister. These ministers are held in grateful remembrance by the people.

Rev. J. H. Turnbull, the founder of this congregation, was born July 1, 1842, at Hindley, Roxboroughshire, Scotland; educated in Monmouth College, at Monmouth Seminary; pastor of Tranquility congregation 1872—1875; and pastor at Fall River, Mass., since 1876.

Rev. W. J. McAllister was stated supply at Amity, for two years previous to the present pastorate. He was born, March 25, 1832, in Washington county, N. Y.; graduated at Monmouth College, in 1870, and in Monmouth Seminary in 1872; pastor of Wheatland, Illinois, for two years; stated supply at Amity, 1876—1878, and died, February 9, 1879, at Traer, Iowa. He was a fine scholar, a faithful

preacher, and a man of blameless life. He will be held in everlasting remembrance. Rev. David Livingston, of Traer, has always helped this congregation by neighborly sympathy and co-operation.

The present pastor, Rev. J. M. Hamilton, is of Irish descent, and was born June 5, 1852, in Guernsey county, Ohio; third son of John and Elizabeth Hamilton came to Iowa in 1858; graduated at Monmouth College in 1876, and at Xenia Seminary in 1878. Preached first at Amity, October 11, 1878; was called as pastor December 17, 1878; began regular work January 1, 1879, and was ordained and installed May 14, 1879. Was married June 5, 1879, to Miss Anna Hoffman, of German descent, a graduate of Simpson Centenary College, and third daughter of Thomas and Maria Hoffman, of East Des Moines, Iowa. Two children have blessed their home—William James, born March 3, 1880, still living, and David Livingston born October 13, 1881, and died, June 1, 1882.

Amity Church is located on the southwest corner of section 16, and was built in 1879, at a cost of \$2500. It is a frame building 54 x 34; fine steeple seen for miles; recess for pulpit, large entry, two Sabbath school rooms, a gallery, seats over 300, and is well filled from Sabbath to Sabbath. The parsonage, a neat, convenient building of eight rooms, is near the church and was built in 1882; cost \$1500. Present membership, 125. Enrollment since organization, 160. Have lost only one member by death, the venerable and respected John Young, Sr. Members of session are—James Innes, James Watson, James Young, Peter Whannell, Wm. Brown and

John Brown. Trustees are—James McWhirter, John Nicoll and Wm. Todd. Will G. Brown has led the singing acceptably for years.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 12 M. Young people's prayer meeting Sabbath evening. General prayer meeting each Wednesday evening. Ladies Missionary Society, third Wednesday of each month.

They have a good Sabbath school; enrollment, 256. Average attendance, 120, and the following officers: Superintendent, Peter Whannell; Assistant Superintendent, Wm. Mitchell; Secretary and Treasurer, J. A. Innes. Mr. Whannell has served very acceptably as Superintendent since the organization. There are thirteen classes with the following teachers: John Brown, J. M. Hamilton. Wm. Mitchell, Alex. Southerland, James Innes, Mrs. James Young, Wm. Dodd, Alex. Brown, John Nicoll, Mrs. P. Whannell, Lizzie Brown, Maggie Weir and Belle Young.

We have a new library of 200 volumes. The Ladies' Missionary Society of Amity was organized in June, 1881. Officers: President, Mrs. J. M. Hamilton; Vice Presidents, Mrs. James Davidson, Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. James Stanley, Mrs. Peter Whannel and Mrs. James Watson; Secretary, Mrs. Will Brown; Treasurer, Mrs. James Young; Collectors, Mrs. Thomas Becket, Misses Janie Whannell, Maggie McWhirly, Katie Innis and Sadie J. Watson. Society meets monthly. Programme: Business, Missionary Exercises, Essays, Readings, Conference, Prayer meeting. The society attends to

collecting funds for missions, raising about \$200 annually. It is a blessing to its members, to the community and Christ's cause.

We have two prayer meetings. A cottage prayer meeting, well attended from house to house, on Wednesday evenings, and a young peoples' prayer meeting in the church on Sabbath evening, with a large attendance, and commendable devotion. The young people of the congregation are intelligent, earnest Christians; a number are teachers, and many of them are seeking a liberal education in the higher schools and colleges.

The congregation is in good order, spiritually, socially and financially. It is alive to every good work, supporting the work well at home, and contributing liberally to the Mission Boards and institutions of the church. During the present pastorate it has paid to all objects over \$2,100 annually, an average of about \$20 dollars per member annually. We trust it is only entering upon its usefulness.

"I therefore wish that peace may still
Within thy walls remain,
And ever may thy palaces
Prosperity retain."

John Fleming organized the first Sabbath school in Grant township, in 1863, at the school house on section 25. This was called the Jasper Sabbath school.

John Fleming was born June 29, 1800, and was married to Miss Mary Wills, April 26, 1826. They had eight children, one daughter and seven sons, the youngest of whom died in infancy. Mr. Fleming came to Iowa in 1854, to look after land, and every year until 1861, made a summer trip to Tama county. In 1861, his son, James C., came with him, and together

they completed their house on section 23, Buckingham West, Tama county. About 1863, Mr. Fleming organized the Jasper Sabbath School, as stated above, it being the first organized in Buckingham West, as that region was then called. Mr. Fleming was Superintendent of the school until his death, which occurred May 25, 1868. J. C. Fleming was then in the county for the purpose of building on his farm, but was delayed in his improvements by the death of his beloved father. The remains were placed in a metallic coffin, shipped to Pennsylvania, and buried in the Kishacoquillas Cemetery, in Mifflin county. His son, John W. and wife, came to Tama county, in March, 1866, and located in Buckingham West, on section 23. In 1869, James C. Fleming came to Grant township, Tama county, to improve his farm on section 24. He erected a house and returned to Pennsylvania. James C. was married in Pennsylvania, on the 23d of December, 1869, to Miss Tillie R. Wilson, of Mifflin county, of that State, and in March, 1870, permanently located in Grant township, Tama county, Iowa, on section 24.

Religious services have been held in the Weir school house at different times, and preaching had by ministers of various denominations. The first to preach here was Rev. Roberts, a Congregationalist, and afterwards the Rev. Mr. McAllister, of the United Presbyterian Church, and Henry Baldwin, now one of Grundy Centre's lawyers. The latter gentleman organized the Sabbath school here with a membership of thirty or forty, and Fernando Kelly as Superintendent. This school continued in active operation for a few years, then suspended for a time, to be revived by James

Weir, a member of the United Brethren Church. This Sabbath school was kept up until the Union Presbyterian Church was erected.

ALLENDALE STOCK FARM.

This place is located on the southeast quarter of section 24. L. P. Dinsdale & Son, proprietors. In 1875 they commenced the business of raising shorthorn Durham cattle. Their first purchase being Master of Arts, No. 20,372, for \$335, and Lady Thompson, second. To these two magnificently bred animals were added a number more from the best herds in the United States. Their herd now contains representatives of the best in the country, and the notable improvement in the stock of Tama county is largely due to the enterprise of this firm. They have annual sales of full blooded stock. The last one was held in the fall of 1882.

L. P. Dinsdale, one of the substantial farmers in Grant township, and senior member of the Allendale stock farm company, is a native of Yorkshire, England, born January 16, 1817. His parents were natives of the same shire, his father being born November 14, 1791, his mother, Jane Parker, in 1794. They lived in their native shire until their death, the father dying October 12, 1857; the mother May 4, 1840. L. P. was reared on the farm, receiving a limited common school education. When he was fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, remaining until twenty-one years of age. In the spring of 1845, he left his native land, came to Canada and settled in Petersborough county, where he purchased a farm and followed farming until 1864, at which time he removed with

his family to Tama county, settling on section 24, in Grant township, where he has since resided. He was married in July, 1836, to Miss Martha Birtch, born in York-shire, in 1811. She died in Grant township, July 22, 1873. This union was blessed with seven children—Jane, Elizabeth, James, John, now deceased, Ellen and Alice. In politics, Mr. Dinsdale is a warm supporter of Republicanism. In his farming operations, Mr. Dinsdale has been very successful, owning 840 acres of good land in Grant and Buckingham townships. He takes quite an interest in horticulture, and has an orchard containing over 800 fruit trees of the different varieties adapted to this climate. But he may justly take pride,

as he does, in his herd of short horn cattle, which have been selected by himself with great care, from the best herds in different parts of the Union.

POST OFFICE.

Connell postoffice was established in May, 1872, and Alexander Mitchell was appointed postmaster, with James Davidson as assistant, the office being kept at his house. The first two years mail was carried by the neighbors from Buckingham. In 1874 a mail line was established from Buckingham, by way of this office, to Coleville. This route was discontinued in September, 1879, when the office soon ceased to exist.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

This is the southwestern corner township of Tama county, embracing the territory of township 82, range 16, west of the fifth principal meridian. The surface of the township is quite rolling, is well watered and the soil very rich. The attention of the inhabitants is given entirely to stock-raising and general farming. The only reason that Highland does not rank first among Tama county's sub-divisions is that a large portion of its lands are owned by non-residents, and therefore are not so much improved as they otherwise would be. There are, however, sev-

eral large stock farms here upon which the improvements are among the best and most convenient in the county.

The surface is almost wholly a rolling prairie, the only natural timber being on sections 5, 15 and 22. The principal stream in the township is Richland creek. The two forks which form the main stream unite on section 21, and thence flow through sections 16, 15, 22, 23 and 24 and pass into Columbia township. Raven creek enters the township on section 6, crosses sections 5 and 4, and leaves the township by way of the northwest corner

of section 3. Bennett creek is formed by two forks, which both rise in this township and unite on section 1. A branch of Richland creek touches section 36.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway crosses the west half of Highland, but there is no station on the line in this township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Only about a quarter of a century has passed since this section of country was uninhabited except by the Indian. The first advent here of the white man is yet remembered by many now living. Through dense forests and over trackless plains came the early pioneers, making selection of lands, establishing homes, turning the virgin sod, planting the fields with grain, reaping the golden harvest, and thus toiling on from year to year, subduing the land and accumulating property, until now one may see a beautiful country, containing the homes of a contented, happy people.

The first person to effect a permanent settlement in what is now Highland township, was James B. Merritt, who located on section 16, on the 11th of March, 1855. He at once purchased that section, erected a cabin and busied himself making necessary improvements. In May, his family, consisting of wife and three children, arrived to join him and participate in the struggles of pioneer life. James B. Merritt was born in Orange county, New York, August 5, 1814. His father, Daniel M. Merritt was a native of Westchester county, New York; and his mother, Charity (Hultz) Merritt, of New London Connecticut. James B. was the seventh of ten children, three of whom are living.

James lived with his parents, attending the common schools and helping on the farm until he was nineteen years old, when he learned the trade of mason. Mr. Merritt was married in 1839, in Litchfield county, Connecticut, to Miss Laura C. Wing, a native of Schenectady, New York. They made New York State their home until 1855, when Mr. Merritt concluded to go west and obtain some land on the frontiers. He traveled by railroad to Rock Island, Illinois; then by stage to Marengo, Iowa, where he obtained a private conveyance to take him to Eureka. From here he started out on foot, and on the 10th of March arrived at the residence of James Magee in Tama county, where he rested for the night. On the day following he located where he now resides, owning one of the largest farms in the county. After making the first payment on his land, Mr. Merritt had \$400 left, and thus the family lived quite well until 1858, in which year the wheat crop was a failure on account of wet weather. Mr. Merritt harvested ten acres, but only got forty bushels. This furnished the family with bread stuff; but they had to manufacture their own flour, which they did by grinding the wheat in a coffee mill. In the spring of 1859, Mr. Merritt sowed what wheat he had left and the family then lived on corn meal and water until the next harvest. Since that time, however, they have had no serious hardships. Mrs. Merritt died June 21, 1876. She had borne her husband ten children, three of whom are now living: Frances, now Mrs. D. E. Wing; James A. and Earnest A. Mr. Merritt was again married in April, 1882, to Miss Mary E. Gaffney.

He is a staunch Republican, and has held various offices of trust. He is a good citizen and is respected by all. He has been very successful in his farming operations, and is one of the most well-to-do farmers of the county.

Soon after James B. Merritt had effected a settlement, Samuel Clark arrived and erected a cabin on the south-west quarter of section 3, which was soon afterward destroyed by fire. He erected another, however, and in the spring of 1856, moved here from Indiantown where he had been stopping, and thus became a citizen of Highland.

In July, 1856, David Babb arrived and entered the southeast quarter of section 8, which he at once began improving. The family lived with James B. Merritt until October, then with James Bradley, of Indian Village township, until the following spring, when they permanently settled upon the land which had been entered. David Babb lived here until his death, which occurred on the 24th of December, 1877. His widow still resides on the old homestead. Mr. Babb was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, born December 1, 1812. His parents, David and Susan Babb, moved with their family to Ohio at an early day, and here David, jr., was married to Miss Elizabeth Boughart, a native of Northampton, Pennsylvania, born June 17, 1816. This union was blessed with six children, four of whom are now living: Mary C., now Mrs. H. I. Reed; Anthony E., Quincy W., and Martha E., now wife of W. P. Kellogg. In 1856, Mr. Babb, with his family, left Ohio and came to Tama county, being the third settler in Highland township. The jour-

ney was accomplished by teams and they were twenty-eight days on the road, arriving here on the 10th of July. Mr. Babb had but \$37 when he arrived here and therefore experienced all the hardships of pioneer life.

Quincy Babb, son of David Babb, came with his parents to Highland township, where he has since resided. He now has charge of the old homestead. Mr. Babb is a native of Summit county, Ohio, born February 25, 1848. In politics he affiliates with the National Greenback party; and his religious connections are with the M. E. Church.

Anthony L. Babb, oldest son of David Babb, was born in Summit county, Ohio, February 25, 1841. He came with his parents to Iowa in 1856, and has since been a resident of Highland township. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 28th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was married in 1869, to Miss Milly A. Richards, of Marshall county, and they have now six children: Alma L., Emma L., David R., Clarence E., Linna L. and Laura E. Mr. Babb was a member of the M. E. Church from 1860 till 1882, since which time he has been connected with the U. B. Society. In politics he is a National.

In the latter part of July, 1856, A. Hull made his appearance and settled upon the west half of the south-west quarter of section 12, while his son, Samuel Hull, settled just across the township's line on section 13.

In 1857, Jacob Korn's broke thirty-four acres on section 27, where George G. Walker had entered land for him in 1856. Mr. Korn's did not move his family to the

county, however, until the spring of 1858, at which time John Korn's also settled in the township.

Then followed R. Johnson, Arthur Manfull, John and Quincy Manfull, Franklin Hubbard, E. M. Poynear, A. N. Poynear, C. W. Moffatt and others. The most of those named are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Later came James H. Smith, Hiram Winders, C. A. Wilson and S. W. Snyder.

James H. Smith came to Tama county in 1861. He resided at Indiantown until 1864, when he located on section 4, Highland township, where he has since resided. He now owns about 300 acres of land, and is principally engaged in raising stock. Mr. Smith is a native of Washtenaw county, Michigan, born September 1, 1827. His parents were James C. and Sally (Dickerson) Smith. He was left motherless when only four years of age, but his father subsequently married again. James H. Smith was brought up on a farm, and resided with his father until eighteen years of age, when he removed to Boone county, Illinois. On December 31, 1848, he married Miss Julia Linderman, a native of the State of New York. He continued farming in Illinois until he came to Iowa in 1861. Mr. Smith does not belong to any sect, party or creed, but is what may be strictly called a free thinker. He voted the Republican ticket for many years, but now votes the National. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have eight children—Julius B., Carrie, Josephine, Ida, Sarah, Frank, Emma and Gertie.

Among the large stock farmers of the county is to be found Hiram Winders, who resides on section 14, Highland township.

His farm consists of 560 acres on section 14, and 160 acres on section 15. This land has been well improved and the farm is second to none in the township. Mr. Winders is a native of Maryland, born on the 6th day of June, 1826. His father, George Winders, was a native of Ohio; his mother, Jane Winders, a native of Maryland. Hiram worked for farmers in his neighborhood until he reached his majority, then he worked at wagon making one year, at the end of which time he emigrated to Ogle county, Illinois, where he followed the trade of carpentering. In 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Hettie M. Tice, a native of Ohio. They followed farming in Ogle county, Illinois, until 1868, when they emigrated to Iowa, and have since lived in Highland township. In politics, Mr. Winders was formerly a Democrat, but of late years he has voted the National Greenback ticket. His religious connections are with the Christian Church. There are eight children—Charles L., Lucy J., William R., Carrie B., Samuel W., Chauncey, Blanche and Earl.

ORGANIC.

Highland township was organized October 9, 1860, and the first election held at the house of James Adair, on the 5th of November following. C. W. Moffatt was chosen Chairman; Franklin Hubbard, Jacob Korn's and J. B. Merritt, Judges; and Robinson Johnson and C. W. Moffatt, Clerks of the election. Isaac Toland, Esq., administered the oath to the above named. The following is a roster of the officers as copied from the records:

Officers elected at first election: Jacob Korn's, Arthur Manfull and David Babb,

Trustees; Robinson Johnson, Clerk; Franklin Hubbard, Assessor; S. J. Alden and Arthur Manfull, Justices; Edward Hull and David Babb, Constables; C. W. Moffatt, Road Supervisor.

1861—David Babb, Jacob Korns and J. B. Merritt, Trustees; Robinson Johnson, Clerk; E. M. Poyneer, Assessor; C. W. Moffatt, Justice; David Babb, Constable; C. W. Moffatt, Road Supervisor.

1862—J. B. Merritt, Jacob Korns and David Babb, Trustees; R. Johnson, Clerk; E. M. Poyneer, Assessor; A. N. Poyneer, C. W. Moffatt, Justices; Charles McLaughlin, J. G. Cronk, Constables; C. W. Moffatt, Road Supervisor.

1863—David Babb, J. G. Cronk, R. Moffatt, Trustees; E. M. Poyneer, Clerk.

1864—A. H. Cowles and Quincy Manfull, Constables. There was a tie on all the rest of the candidates, and on the 17th of November the matter was decided by drawing lots with the following result: David Babb, S. T. Leach, J. G. Cronk, Trustees; E. M. Poyneer, Clerk; R. Johnson, Assessor; C. W. Moffatt and Edward Phillips, Justices.

1865—David Babb, C. W. Moffatt and John Roberts, Trustees; E. M. Poyneer, Clerk and Assessor; J. H. Smith, Justice; John Manfull, Constable; R. Johnson, Solomon Korns and J. G. Cronk, Supervisors.

1866—C. W. Moffatt, John Roberts and F. M. Clark, Trustees; E. M. Poyneer, Clerk and Assessor; David Babb and F. M. Clark, Justices.

1867—David Babb, E. R. Moffatt and F. M. Clark, Trustees; E. M. Poyneer, Clerk and Assessor.

1868—Levi Snyder, J. G. Cronk and David Babb, Trustees; E. M. Poyneer, Clerk; C. W. Moffatt, Assessor; C. B. Croft and C. W. Moffatt, Justices.

1869—J. G. Cronk, H. J. Reed and D. Babb, Trustees; E. M. Poyneer, Clerk; E. J. Jenks, Assessor; C. W. Moffatt and J. B. Merritt, Justices.

1870—R. Johnson, John Ramsey, and J. G. Cronk, Trustees; A. N. Cowles, Clerk.

1871—R. Johnson, E. L. Fish, and V. Smith, Trustees; A. N. Cowles, Clerk; J. G. Cronk, Assessor.

1872—E. L. Fish, E. R. Fish, and V. Smith, Trustees; A. N. Cowles, Clerk; E. M. Poyneer, Assessor; C. W. Moffatt and H. Vosburg, Justices.

1873—H. J. Reed, J. H. Smith, and John Ramsey, Trustees; F. B. Sanborn, Clerk.

1874—H. J. Reed, Hiram Winders, and C. W. Moffatt, Trustees; F. B. Sanborn, Clerk; Isaac Smith, Assessor; W. Stewart, Justice.

1875—E. L. Fish, Henry Vosburg, and Ovid Vandyke, Trustees; D. E. Wing, Clerk; C. A. Wilson Assessor; C. A. Wilson, C. W. Moffatt, Justices.

1876—Ovid Vandyke, A. J. Vosburg, and E. L. Fish, Trustees; D. E. Wing, Clerk; C. A. Wilson, Assessor and Justice.

1877—A. J. Vosburg, E. L. Fish, and Ovid Vandyke, Trustees; D. E. Wing, Clerk; C. A. Wilson, Assessor; C. W. Moffatt, Justice.

1878—Hiram Winders, 1 year; Jonas Kellogg, 2 years, C. W. Moffatt, 3 years; Trustees; T. A. Dunlavy, Clerk; James H. Smith, Assessor; A. J. Vosburg, Justice.

1879—E. L. Fish, Trustee; D. E. Wing, Clerk; C. A. Wilson, Assessor.

1880—A. J. Vosburg, Trustee; C. A. Wilson, Clerk; D. E. King, Assessor; J. C. McClure, Justice.

1881—J. D. Sanborn, Trustee; C. A. Wilson, Clerk; D. E. Wing, Assessor; C. A. Wilson, and J. Speaker, Justices.

1882—A. L. Franz, Trustee; C. A. Wilson, Clerk; F. B. Sanborn, Assessor; and Levi Snyder, Justice.

Levi Snyder, Justice of the Peace of Highland township, is a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and was born May 1, 1828. He was left motherless when but an infant. His father subsequently married again, and Levi was brought up on the farm. February 16, 1855, he married Miss Hannah Booth, a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1857, emigrated to Ogle county, Illinois, from thence, in 1866, moved to Iowa, since which time he has been a resident of Highland township. Mr. Snyder is a Republican, in politics; in religion, a Congregationalist. His family consists of three children: Samuel W., Mary and Mamie. Mr. Snyder is one of the leading farmers of Tama county. He has made good improvements on his land, and he may truly be called a well-to-do farmer, who is prompt in fulfilling all his obligations.

The present Clerk of Highland township, C. A. Wilson, came to the county in 1872, and in 1873, located on his present farm, which he had purchased in 1869. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 9, 1839. His parents were A. C. and Cloey E. (Bowen) Wilson, the former of Vermont and the latter of Pennsylvania. In 1845, the family moved to Carroll county, Illinois, where, in 1861, Mr. Wilson enlisted in Company K, 15th Illi-

nois Volunteer Infantry and served one year, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. In December, 1861, while in the service, he came home on a furlough and married Miss Miriam A. Rice, a native of New York. After being discharged from the service, he followed farming in Ogle county, Illinois, until he came to Iowa. He is a Republican, has held all the township offices except Trustee and was census enumerator in 1880. Mr. Wilson is a member of the M. E. Church. The children are: Lettie, Nora, now Mrs. R. Anderson; and Minnie.

FIRST THINGS.

The first birth in the township was William, a son of James B. and Laura C. Merritt, born in October, 1856. In the same month, James, son of Samuel and Amanda Hull, was born, and, it is thought by many, that this was the first birth.

The first death in the township was an infant son of James B. and Laura C. Merritt, named William, who died in August, 1857. The remains lie buried on section 16, but there is nothing to mark the spot.

On the 14th of April, 1859, the first marriage was solemnized at the residence of David Babb, by Isaac Butler, Esquire. The contracting parties were H. I. Reed and Mary Babb. This was the first wedding that was celebrated in the township. The couple resided in Highland township until the spring of 1883, when they moved to Nebraska.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school building in Highland township was erected in 1861, near the center of the township, on the site now occupied by Center school house, district number 5. Miss Lucy Clark, of Grinnell

taught the first school—a term of three months—receiving \$25 per month as compensation. There were only ten or twelve pupils present. The second school house was erected in district number 2.

There are now nine school houses in the township, valued at about \$800 each, and educational facilities are on a par with any township in the county.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in the township were held at the house of Jacob Korns, with Rev. Daniel Long, a minister from Pennsylvania, presiding.

There was preaching at the school houses occasionally for many years, but no society was permanently organized until June, 1881, when Rev. G. P. Fisher, of Grinnell, organized what is known as the Tama Mission of the United Brethren Church. The society started out with a membership of twenty-five, as follows: I. Speaker, Martha Speaker, F. Nichols, Elizabeth Nichols, R. Martin, Margaret Martin, A. L. Babb, Milla Ann Babb, Fannie Ireland, Maggie Martin, Mary Martin, Joseph Martin, Thomas Speaker, Allie Speaker, May Nichols, Laura Nichols, Carrie Nichols, Charley Drew, Nora Spickler, Reuben Spickler, Albert Spickler, Charles Hamil, Carrie Hamil, Eddie Hamil and Claretta Honeywell.

I. Speaker was chosen class leader, and F. Nichols, steward. Rev. G. P. Fisher was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Richard Swaim, the present minister.

Services were held at the school house of district number 6 until 1883, when the present church edifice was erected near the school house. The church is a frame structure, 28x40 feet in size, with a seating capacity of 165, and cost \$1,300. The membership of the society now numbers thirty-four.

A Sabbath-school was organized in April, 1880, with J. Speaker, Superintendent. The school is now in flourishing condition and has an average attendance of about thirty-five.

POSTOFFICES.

Highland township has never had a postoffice within its boundaries. The citizens have always been obliged to patronize neighboring villages for mail.

CEMETERY.

There is one cemetery in Highland township, located on the southeast quarter of section 22. It contains a fourth of an acre, which was donated to the township for burial purposes by John Korns, in 1870. The first body interred here was Louisa Korns, wife of the donor.



CHAPTER XXIX.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

Howard township is six miles square, consisting of Congressional township 84, range 15. It is bounded on the north by Crystal, on the west by Carlton, on the south by Toledo, and on the east by Carroll townships. Along its western boundary is a heavy body of timber, six miles in width, which extends into this territory, which is of an excellent quality consisting mostly of white and red oak. On the eastern side of this timber runs a rapid stream, called Deer creek. On the east side of this creek there is a beautiful valley, averaging about three-fourths of a mile in width, and extending along with the stream easterly through the township. On the eastern boundary of this valley, commences the beautiful rolling prairies, which extend on eastward to the township line. On these prairies rise a number of small streams which empty into Deer creek. There is another stream running through the centre of the township called Jordan, which receives its water from a number of smaller streams, and has along its banks several small groves. These lands are very fertile, the soil being a dark sandy loam about two feet in depth. There are some bluffs and hills, but good soil may be found well toward the top of the highest.

There are a good many springs in this township. There is a large mill, at present owned and operated by Sol. Bruner, which was erected by Christian Bruner, his father, in 1854. Three miles south of the southern boundary line, is the beautiful and thriving town of Toledo, the county seat of Tama county. Nearly the whole township is under fence and in a high state of cultivation. It is settled by a good, honest and industrious class of people, who by hard toil have accumulated good comfortable surroundings. In 1880 the population was 900.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers in Howard township were the Giger's, who came in the spring of 1852. The head of the family was Samuel Giger, and there were several grown sons.

Samuel Giger emigrated to Iowa in the fall of 1851, spending the first winter in Benton county. In the following spring he came to Tama county and located in Howard township. He was born in Walnut, Fairfield county, Ohio, in October, 1811. His father, Martin Giger, married M. Hite, by whom there were five children born. Mrs. Giger died in 1812, and his father married Nancy Montgomery, by

whom he had thirteen children. Making him the father of eighteen children—nine sons and nine daughters. The subject of this sketch was married December, 1832, to Miss Fannie Haudeshill, a native of Virginia. By this union there were nine children, six of whom are living—Mary J., Sarah C., John H., Isaac F., Rebecca and Aaron M. Mr. Giger has been identified with the county for thirty years. Coming to the county poor, he went to work to make a home, and by hard work has accumulated a competency, and to-day is one of the well-to-do farmers of Howard township. Mr. and Mrs. Giger have passed their fiftieth marriage anniversary, and all those years have been active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I. F. Giger was born in Perry county, Ohio, December 12, 1842. His parents were Samuel and Frances (Houdeshill) Giger, who emigrated to Tama county in 1852, locating in Howard township. I. F. was reared on his father's farm, receiving his preparatory education in the common schools. In 1863, he attended Cornell College, where he graduated with the class of 1869. In October of the same year he was married to Miss Mary Winset, a daughter of Benjamin Winset, a native of Maryland, and Mary (Davis) Winset, of Ohio. Mrs. Giger was born in Delaware county, Indiana, January 6, 1847, and emigrated to Black Hawk county, Iowa, with her parents in 1852. This union is blessed with one child—Regina, born in Bates county, Missouri, August 28, 1872. In politics, Mr. Giger is a staunch Republican. In 1872 he was nominated for the office of County Superintendent of schools, by the Anti-Monopoly party. Not wish-

ing the office, he took no interest in the canvass and was finally beaten by a few votes. In 1864, he enlisted in the 44th Iowa Volunteers, Company D, in the one hundred days service. Mr. Giger has a farm in Howard township, consisting of 160 acres, all under good cultivation, valued at \$45 per acre. For the past eight years he has turned his attention to teaching.

John H. Giger, another son of Samuel Giger, came to the county with his parents in 1852. In 1864 he was married to Rhoda E. Hammitt, a daughter of Benjamin Hammitt, who was one of the pioneers of Tama county. By this marriage there are five children living—Mary A., Estella F., Louis K., Ella Leota and Samuel A. Mr. Giger is a Republican in politics, has held the office of Township Clerk for seven years and has also been elected to several other local offices of trust within the gift of the people.

The next settler within the limits now comprising Howard, was Christian Bruner, who erected a cabin on section 33. The interesting details connected with the settlement of this party, will be found in connection with the history of Toledo township.

Peter Overmire was one of the Bruner party coming from Ohio. He first settled on section 6, Toledo township, and was the first settler in that township. Later, he moved into Howard township, and is still one of her citizens.

Peter Overmire was born in Perry county, Ohio, February 1, 1814. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Guinn) Overmire, who emigrated to Ohio in 1816, being among the early settlers of Perry

county. Here Peter grew to manhood, receiving his education in the pioneer schools. When eighteen years of age he went to Sandusky county, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Elizabeth Hill, June 24, 1838. Five children have blessed this union—Eve, John F., Levi W., Silas and Mary C. Mr. Overmire left Ohio and went to Indiana, and in the summer of 1851, emigrated to Iowa City, where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1852, came to Tama county, settling in Toledo township, on section 6. He built a log cabin, the first erected in the township, and remained three years, when he removed to the vicinity of Monticello. In the spring of 1860, he removed to his present home, in Howard township, where he has since resided. Mr. Overmire has a farm of eighty acres on section 19, under a good state of cultivation, valued at \$40 per acre, and also owns twenty acres of timber. Mr. Overmire is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Lutheran Church.

R. A. Rundle came here in the fall of 1852, from Ohio, stopping for some time in Carlton township, and finally settled on section 29. He remained there until 1873, when he removed to Ohio, where he died shortly afterward.

E. G. Moler came to Howard township in 1852, and took a claim. He is still a resident of the township.

In the spring of 1853, Benjamin Hammitt, a native of Ohio, arrived, and made selection of land by taking the southeast quarter of section 20. Here he lived until the time of his death. His widow and daughter still occupy the old homestead. Benjamin Hammitt was born near Wheel-

ing, Virginia, July 29, 1805. He removed soon after with his parents to Ohio, where he lived until 1853, when he again removed to Howard township, Tama county. He was married to Miss Mary Overmire, May 14, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Hammitt were the parents of twelve children, four sons and eight daughters. He joined the Baptist Church in 1840, since which time he led a consistent and exemplary Christian life. He served as Justice of the Peace for several years in Ohio, and for six years in Howard township. He was highly respected for his trustworthiness and integrity by all who knew him. After a severe and painful illness, he died Monday morning, July 19, 1880, leaving an aged widow and seven children to mourn his death.

L. F. Hammitt came to Howard township with his parents in 1853. He is still a resident, living on the northwest quarter of section 29.

David Miller came with the Hammitt party, in 1853, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 19. He now lives on the southeast quarter of the same section.

Jacob Reedy, from Ohio, came in 1853, and settled on section 29. He lived there until 1871, when he removed to Monticello. He is now dead.

His son, S. C. Reedy, who is still a resident of this township, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 12th day of February, 1846. In 1852, his parents emigrated to Tama county, where he grew to manhood. His education was received in the pioneer schools of his adopted county. He attended his first school in a log cabin, his teacher being a Mrs. Skinner. S. C.

was married on the 25th of February, 1869, to Miss Julia Hammitt, a daughter of Benjamin Hammitt, one of the early settlers of this county. She was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, November 26, 1849. By this union there were five children, four of whom are now living: Carl R., born April 29, 1873; Winfred N., born March 1, 1875; Florence M., born October 23, 1880; Roscoe R., born August 17, 1882. Mr. Reedy has a very comfortable home on the southeast quarter of section 20, Howard township.

Robert Ray made his appearance also in 1853, coming from Michigan. He settled on the northeast quarter of section 29, where he lived until 1878, and then removed to Kansas. In 1882, he returned to this township and settled on section 15.

In 1854, Frederick Spayde, a German, came and settled on section 32. Here he remained until the time of his death in 1880, when his family returned to Ohio.

Jacob H. Tindall, a native of New Jersey, who came here from Ohio, entered the southwest quarter of section 18, in 1854. He built a cabin and remained one year, then went to the timber one year, spent a few months in Kansas and Missouri, and finally returned to Howard and settled on section 27, where he still resides.

Philip Otterman was also a settler of 1854. He was born in West Virginia, June 24, 1818. His parents were Lewis and Glory (Null) Otterman, both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1831, they emigrated to Montgomery county, Indiana, and settled in a heavily timbered region. This move was made with one team of horses and a wagon, which were sold upon their

arrival in Indiana for \$100. With this money Philip's father purchased eighty acres of land. Here he remained a short time, then sold and purchased 160 acres of a farm and remained here till his death. Philip was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in a school which was supported by subscriptions. Mr. Otterman was brought up to hard work. When fourteen years of age he worked out by the month through the summer season to help support the family. His forte seemed to be in the use of the axe, and he has split one thousand rails between sun and sun. There was no man that could drop a log quicker than he. In 1842, he was married to Miss Nancy Davis, of North Carolina. In September, 1854, he left Indiana in company with his brother Elisha, John Cross, L. Harrington and Ferdinand Utterback, and started out with teams for Iowa. Stopping in Bruner's timber, they camped out until they erected log cabins in which to spend the winter. During this winter Mr. Otterman hauled and prepared timber for a house and to fence his farm. In May, 1855, he moved on the place where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Otterman are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living: Thomas, George, John, Martishia, Josephine, Sarah and Albina. Mr. Otterman has owned 600 acres of land in the township, but has divided it among his children. In his homestead there are 320 acres with fine and substantial buildings, plenty of fruit and valued at \$45 per acre. In politics he is a strong Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

George W. Otterman has been identified with Tama county for a quarter of a

century. He was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, February 17, 1847. When seven years of age his parents moved to Tama, where he grew to manhood. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary E. Peugh, a daughter of Samuel Peugh, of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Otterman are the parents of two children, Franklin J. N. and P. Roy P. Mr. Otterman has a farm of eighty acres under good cultivation, valued at \$45 per acre.

John Schmitt, one of the "1854 settlers" of Howard township, was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, near the river Rhine, on the 2d day of February, 1816. When twenty-one years of age he came to America, landed at New York and from there went to Pennsylvania, where he remained a few months and then came to Muscatine county, Iowa. In 1843, he returned to his native country, remaining but a short time, and then returned again to Iowa. In 1844, he was married to Sarah Acker, who bore him two children, Edward and Augusta. He went to California in 1849, and followed mining for eighteen months and then returned to Iowa, when he and his wife separated. In 1854, he came to Tama county, and purchased his farm in Howard township and kept "bach" for a couple of years. In 1858, he married Mrs. Eliza Emerson, widow of John Emerson, by whom he had four children: Mary P., Phoebe, Lyman and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt are the parents of six children: Harriet, William T., Emily, Franklin, George E. and John C. Mr. Schmitt has a fine farm of 320 acres in Howard township, valued at \$45 per acre. In politics he is a Democrat.

D. K. Gallagher settled in Howard township in 1854, and is still here. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1831; was raised on a farm, receiving a common school education. When fourteen years of age his parents moved to Whitley county, Indiana, and in 1854, came to Tama county. In February, 1878, D. K. was married to Miss T. J. Sellers, a native of Ohio, born January 5, 1843. By this union they have had four children, three of whom are now living: Lizzie M., Charles L., and Edith. In politics Mr. Gallagher is a Republican and cast his first vote for Gen. Fremont. Mr. Gallagher has held several local offices of trust in the township.

Among others who settled here at a very early day were: P. J. Hartman, H. Howdyshell, R. Blake, E. Meyers, A. Harbaugh, D. Miller, G. Zehrung, P. and L. Otterman, William Gallagher, N. Hill, S. Bird, S. Peer, J. Strain, C. R. Ward, A. Leonard, W. C. Granger, J. Davis, B. C. Trust and others.

Captain William Gallagher settled in Howard in 1856. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1803. William was reared on a farm and received his education in a school which was supported by subscription. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, December 23, 1830. Eight children have been born to them: Dan. K., William, who enlisted in the 14th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was elected Lieutenant and afterwards was promoted to the Captaincy. He was taken prisoner at Shiloh, and lay in prison for six months. He was here exposed to all kinds of weather, and contracted diseases, from the effects of which

he died at Denver, Colorado, in December, 1871; Hannah J., James S., also a soldier of the Union army, died January 24, 1866; Francis S., who died August 10, 1846; John, who died August 25, 1846; Rebecca E., who died January 16, 1863; and Randolph Lu. In 1845, Mr. Gallagher emigrated to Whitley county, Indiana, where he remained ten years. In 1855, he removed to Linn county, Iowa, and in the spring of 1856, came to Howard township, where he entered a large tract of land and opened a good farm. Mr. Gallagher has been identified with the interests of Tama county for over a quarter of a century. In December, 1876, Mrs. Gallagher died, leaving her husband and children to mourn the loss of a dutiful wife and a kind mother.

Another settler in 1856 was Samuel Bovenmyer. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1826. His parents were Philip and Hannah (Gohun) Bovenmyer, who were married in Pennsylvania, where four of their children were born. Samuel was brought up on his father's farm. He was married in York county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1855, to Miss Mary Huffman, a daughter of George and Sarah (Bowen) Huffman. In 1855, they left their home in Pennsylvania for the then far west, coming by rail to Rock Island, then the terminus of the railroad. There they purchased a team and came to Tama county, by the way of Iowa City, where he purchased land of Rufus Clark, now owned by Mr. Gally. In 1856, he sold out and removed to his present farm in Howard township. Mr. and Mrs. Bovenmyer are the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Sarah N., wife

of Emanuel Merede; Andrew J., Ulysses G., and Samuel, jr. Mr. and Mrs. Bovenmyer are hard working, honest and upright people, and, by hard work and attention to business, have accumulated a fine property, and are classed among the well-to-do farmers of the county. They have 280 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, valued at \$40 per acre, and forty acres of timbered land valued at \$20 per acre.

Joseph Matern, one of the early settlers and prominent farmers of Howard township, was born in Alsace on the 2d day of April, 1836. When he was seven years old his parents emigrated to America, coming in a sailing vessel and being thirty-five days upon the water. They located in Muskingum county, Ohio, and in the spring of 1857, came to Tama county and settled on section 20, in Howard township, where Joseph's father remained until his death, which occurred January 20, 1881. Joseph was married in 1879 to Miss Augusta Brecht, at Cedar Rapids. She was born in Baden, near the river Rhine, August 17, 1839. They have had born unto them, fifteen children, twelve of whom are now living—Rachel M., wife of H. Atkinson; Franklin L., John P. T., Henry, Mary, Joseph J., Albert, Philomenia E., Edward A., George Otto, Maggie A. and Gracie H. Mr. Matern has 245 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Matern are members of the Catholic Church. In politics, Mr. Matern is a Democrat.

Alanson H. Bailey settled in Howard township in 1858. He was born in Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., January 23, 1827. He is the son of Howard and

Mary (Cutter) Bailey. When a young man he learned the wheelwright's trade of his father and followed it for a number of years. November 27, 1851, he was married at Glens Falls, N. Y., to Miss Frances A. Patter, daughter of David Patter, of Hebron, Washington county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are the parents of one child—Mary A., now the wife of O. A. Hulett. In October, 1853, Mr. Bailey left northern New York and moved to Ogle county, Illinois, where he remained three and a half years, engaged the greater part of the time in working on the Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris. He helped make the sash by hand for 120 windows and bought some of the material that was left from the building, at the rate of five cents per foot. He hauled it to Tama county, Iowa, and used a part of it to make sash for his dwelling house. In the spring of 1857 he came to Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa, and from there to Tama county in June of 1858. He settled in Howard township, took up land and began making a home. At the time of his settlement here, for a distance of eleven miles from Traer to Philip Otterman's, there was but one house, which was at Baker's Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey came to the county in rather limited circumstances, but, by close attention to business, fair dealing, and living within their means, have accumulated considerable property, and to-day rank among the most prosperous farmers of the county. They now own 240 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation, valued at \$45 per acre. They know by experience what privations may be met in a new country; for one year after coming to Tama county

they had but one apple, and also in that time they used but fifty cents worth of sugar. Mr. Bailey is a Republican and has trained in that party since its organization. He has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the M. E. Church.

In 1859, John F. McCormick came, and is now one of the most enterprising farmers in Howard township. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, October 3, 1833. When he was still very young, his parents moved to Perry county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In 1857, he was married to Miss Mary Jane Giger, a daughter of Samuel Giger's, who was one of the pioneers of Howard township. This union has been blessed with ten children, nine of whom are still living: Nathan E., born March 14, 1858; Samuel L., born July 20, 1859; James A., born March 8, 1861; John H., born December 3, 1863; Isaac S., born March 14, 1865; Frances E., born July 2, 1867; Mary C., born February 7, 1869; Charles A., born August 1, 1871; William F., born September 3, 1873, died February 17, 1879, and Sarah M., born May 8, 1879. In 1856, Mr. McCormick came to Tama county, and in 1859, settled on his present place, where he has since resided. When he came to the county he was poor, but by hard work and economy, has succeeded in securing comfortable surroundings, a valuable property, and to-day is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township. He now owns 240 acres of prairie land, all fenced in and valued at \$45 per acre. In politics,

Mr. McCormick always votes with the Republican party. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church.

Among the arrivals during the decade between 1860 and 1870, may be mentioned the following, who are still prominent citizens and representative men: Adam Brecht, F. Goodenow, Madison Schroeder, C. A. Baxter, Dennis B. Gregory, H. H. Withington, A. Cuthbertson and J. M. Grau.

Adam Brecht, an enterprising farmer of Howard township, was born in Baden, near the river Rhine, July 11, 1835. When a young man, seventeen years old, his parents emigrated to this country, landing at New York city. They went from there to Cleveland, Ohio, where they remained one year. In 1858, Adam's father removed to Iowa county, Iowa, where he is living at present. At the time he landed in Cleveland, Ohio, he had but \$5 in ready money and had a family of eleven children to support; to-day, he has a fine farm of 240 acres, with good buildings. Adam Brecht was married in October, 1860, to Miss Nancy Matern, a daughter of John Matern. She was born on the 22d day of May, 1840. By this union there were eleven children, nine of whom are living: John H., born June 24, 1861; Edward, born October 31, 1862; Anna M., born June 1, 1864; Marcella, born October 16, 1865; Mary A., born March 12, 1870; William S., born April 9, 1872; Lawrence, born July 3, 1874; Clarence C., born July 18, 1876, and Mary T., born June 22, 1880. In 1861, Mr. Brecht came to Tama county a poor man, but he went to work with a will, and by good management has accumulated a fine property. He

has 290 acres of land, 240 are under cultivation, valued at \$45 per acre. The family are all members of the Catholic Church, one daughter is in the St. Francis Convent at Dubuque. In politics, Mr. Brecht is a Democrat.

Fitch Goodenow was born May 22, 1834, in Livingston county, New York. His parents were Enos and Abigail (Cole) Goodenow. Fitch was one of a family of three sons and eight daughters, and when he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Potter county, Pennsylvania. At seventeen he came with a brother to Sterling, Whiteside county, Illinois, and hired out to work by the month on a farm. He worked at one place three years, then was engaged in breaking prairie in the summer and running a threshing machine in the fall until he had earned \$700. He went into partnership and lost every cent of his earnings. In 1863, Mr. Goodenow came to Tama county, Iowa, and located in Howard township, where he bought eighty acres of land on ten years time. He broke his land and fenced it, going twelve miles for the posts and rails. March 13, 1860, Mr. Goodenow was married to Miss Ann C. Thompson, a native of Lee county, Illinois, born April 22, 1839. She was a daughter of John M. and Rachel Thompson. This union has been blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters: Florence E., Annette R., Charlie F., Ira E. and John T. Mr. Goodenow has been a hard working man and now has 160 acres of land, all under good cultivation and valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Goodenow is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has for his motto, do right and fear not.

Madison Schroeder was born in June, 1835, in Prussia, Germany, where he was reared on a farm. In 1854, he came to America, stopping in Pennsylvania, where he worked on a farm for four years. In 1858, he came to Tama county. He was joined in marriage with Miss Margaret Matern in November, 1861. She was born in Ohio, on the 28th day of August, 1843, and came to Tama county with her parents when she was fourteen years old. By this union there were seven children, five of whom are living: Martha S., born November 29, 1863; William U., born April 24, 1865; Delbert, born October 19, 1871; Appelona C., born December 19, 1873; and Mary L., born February 6, 1881. Their first winter was spent in Toledo, where Mr. Schroeder sawed wood, and Mrs. S. did washing, by which means they raised money enough to buy the rough lumber to build their first cabin, now a portion of their comfortable home. In 1864, Mr. S. purchased his present place. He now owns 200 acres of prairie land valued at \$45 per acre. He began at the foot of the ladder and has steadily gone up. During the war when prices were high, they used to grind wheat to make wheat coffee; and for three years they had only fifty cents worth of sugar in their house, using sorghum for sweetening purposes. They thus kept within their means. All of the family are members of the Catholic Church.

C. A. Baxter was born in Chenango county, New York, October 29, 1842. His father, Augustus Baxter, was a native of Scotland; his mother, Hannah Padgett, of New York. His parents were married in Chenango county, where three of their

children were born. The father, for many years, was engaged in the mercantile business, and just previous to his death he followed farming. The subject of this sketch enlisted in April, 1861, in the 13th Illinois Volunteer Infantry for three months, being discharged at the expiration of his time of service. He again enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Ball Bluff, Warrenton Junction, seven days fight before Richmond, Malvern Hill, second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Martinsburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded, Spottsylvania Court House, and Coal Harbor, where he left the command and was detailed at General Wilson's headquarters, as head blacksmith, receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant. He also participated in Wilson's Raid and the battle of Stone River, where he was again wounded, lying for five days without food and surrounded by rebels. When he was relieved he went to City Point. He was discharged at Chicago, September 28, 1864. The following fall he was married to Miss Mary J. Smith, of DeKalb county, Illinois. They have a family of five children—Henry A., Ettie M., Clara A., Cora E. and Jessie A. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Baxter came to Tama county, where he purchased land and made a home. He has 160 acres valued at \$45 per acre, and nine acres of timber land valued at \$15 per acre. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dennis B. Gregory was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, January 25, 1820. His parents were Miles and Annie (Bron-

son) Gregory. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfathers, on both sides were participants in the Revolutionary war. Dennis B. when eighteen, left home and went to Winnebago county, Illinois. He was married at Rockford, in 1841, to Miss Harriet N. Bunker, who was born in Chenango county, New York, April, 1820. In 1856, he moved to McHenry county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1859 he went to Mercer county, Missouri, and in 1861, enlisted in an independent regiment, known as Merrill's Horse Regiment. While in the stampede at St. Charles, Missouri, he was disabled and discharged June 21, 1862, on account of disabilities. In May, 1865, he came to Tama county and located on the place where he now resides, in Howard township. He now owns 138 acres of land valued at \$45 per acre. In early life Mr. Gregory supported the Democracy, but at the commencement of the war he went over to Republicanism, and has affiliated with that party ever since. Mr and Mrs. Gregory are members of the M. E. Church.

H. H. Withington, of the firm of H. H. Withington & Son, proprietors of the Ridgeland farm, and feeders of Holstein cattle and Merino sheep, was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the 21st day of January, 1829. His father, Robert Withington, was born in Hillsboro, now Merrimac county, New Hampshire, in 1807; his mother, Sally (Putney) Withington, was born in Grafton county, in 1806. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom lived to be adults, but only four are now living: Lucinda A., wife of J. A. Hurlbert, of Elroy, Wisconsin; Nathan H., of Smith county, Kansas; Emma L., wife of S. W.

Durkee, Olatha, Kansas. Mr. Robert Withington is still living, at the advanced age of 76. Mrs. Withington died in 1879. The subject of this sketch, when fourteen years of age, was bound to Abraham Longfellow, who gave him a good education in the English branches, and also one hundred dollars when he reached his majority. In 1857, Mr. Withington was married in Canaan, Grafton county, New Hampshire, to Miss Lydia Ann Fellows, a daughter of Peter Fellows. She was born in Bristol, Grafton county, September 23, 1834. By this union there is one son, Wallace H., who was born in Hanover, Grafton county, August 20, 1858. In 1865, Mr. Withington came to Tama county, locating in Howard township, where he turned his attention to farming and stock raising. Mr. Withington has a fine stock farm of 280 acres, valued at \$45 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Withington are members of the Free Will Baptist Church, of Toledo. Mr. Withington, in politics, was a Democrat in early life, but at the time of the Kansas trouble he came over to Republicanism and has since affiliated with that party. In 1876, he was elected County Supervisor and in January, 1878, was chosen chairman of the Board of Supervisors, which office he held until the expiration of his second term.

A. Cuthbertson, carpenter and joiner, was born in Orleans county, Vermont, January 4, 1846. His parents were Bruce and Isabella Cuthbertson. Mr. Cuthbertson when a small boy, learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, his father being a mechanic before him. In December, 1867, he left his native State and came to Iowa for the purpose of trapping. Being

pleased with the State, he concluded to make it his home. He was married to Miss Martishia Otterman, a daughter of Philip Otterman, a prominent farmer of Howard township. Five children have been born to them: Nancy S., Edda, Archie, George and Philip. Mr. Cuthbertson is principally occupied with his trade, hiring men to work his farm, which consists of 120 acres under cultivation, valued at \$45 per acre.

J. M. Grau was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 29th of September, 1843. His parents were John and Mary (Bishop) Grau. His mother died when he was a small boy. From the age of seven to eleven he lived with an uncle. At the latter age he started out on his own hook, working by the month. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Iowa, Volunteer Infantry, Company C, for three months. He served out his time and re-enlisted in the 16th Iowa, Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and participated in the following engagements: Iuka, where he was wounded in the right shoulder, the bullet being extracted several days later from near the spine, where it was wedged in between two ribs. The surgeon removed the bullet by cutting in and seizing it with a pair of nippers, pulling it out by main strength. He was sent to the hospital at Corinth, but was soon after removed to Keokuk, where he lay for six months, not being able to raise his head from the pillow. After receiving his wound, he was removed from the field and was placed in a room on the bare floor, with many of his poor comrades who were expected to die. There he remained until the last of his unfortunate companions had breathed

their last, when he was found by a Major of his regiment and removed to better quarters. In 1863, at the time the regiment veteranized, he joined it and was sent to the 17th army Corps, at Big Shanty, and participated in the campaign to Atlanta, where a large portion of the command was captured, himself with the rest. He soon made his escape under very dangerous circumstances. He also participated in "Sherman's March to the Sea," and in the Grand Review at Washington. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, and returned to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he had previously made his home, in 1863. In 1866, he was married to Miss Mary E. Burnside. By this marriage there were eight children, six of whom are living: Libbie J., born June 16, 1867; Laura A., born June 11, 1869; Frank A., born August 10, 1871, died October 17, 1872; Ida May, born September 22, 1873; Emma A., born May 10, 1876; Lillie A., born March 16, 1878; Nellie, born March 7, 1879, died August 13, 1879, and Mary E., born April 8, 1881. In the spring of 1868, Mr Grau came to Tama county and located in Howard township on section 1, where he purchased his first land with the money saved from his army wages. Mr. Grau has a farm of 280 acres in a high state of cultivation, with good substantial buildings, and valued at \$35 per acre. In politics he is a Republican, and at present holds the office of Justice of the Peace. His first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Grau are members of the M. E. Church.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first death in the township was Aaron Leonard, who died in the fall of 1855.

His remains were laid away in the cemetery on section 33. It was the first burial in the cemetery.

The first school in the township was taught at the house of Robert Ray, on section 29, in 1854, by Miss Skinner.

The first marriage in Howard was a double wedding, joining the destinies of W. T. Höllen and Miss Sarah Bruner, and Joseph Davis and Miss Rebecca Bruner. The ceremony was performed by Benjamin Hammitt, Justice of the Peace, September 17, 1854.

ORGANIC.

When Tama county was organized Howard township embraced nearly half of the county, comprising the territory which now forms the townships of Columbia, Toledo, Tama, Howard, Carroll, Otter Creek, Richland, Salt Creek, York and Oneida. The first election was held at the house of Rezin A. Redman, in April, 1853. One by one the townships named have been set off, and organization authorized by the County Judge and Board of Supervisors, until Howard township of to-day is left, embracing congressional township 54, range 15.

Following is given a list of those who have held the various offices, and been most prominent in township affairs :

Justices :—Benjamin Hammitt, C. R. Ward, R. Ray, J. Fay, W. C. Granger, B. Rhoades, J. Stone, H. Dunn, W. Guilford, J. Rider, G. Burke, J. Gray, C. Baxter, H. Snodgrass, E. Carpenter, and A. Whitely.

Clerks :—D. F. Bruner, R. Ray, J. H. Granger, J. W. Rider, E. S. Beckley, D. K. Gallagher, C. C. Granger and S. W. Hawke.

Trustees :—W. C. Morrison, J. Ross, F. Davis, S. Giger, W. C. Granger, D. N. Hill, C. R. Ward, J. Stone, J. Fay, D. Miller, J. Rudy, F. Homan, H. Parker, M. Ross, J. Fuller, P. Otterman, R. Ray, G. W. McCallister, A. Harbaugh, J. H. Tindall, G. Burke, E. D. Rice, H. McNulty, J. T. McCormick, H. H. Withington, G. T. Jones, J. Gray, J. A. Richards and J. H. Giger.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in Howard township were held at the house of Christian Bruner, on section 33, in 1853, by a Lutheran preacher from Iowa City. The next were held at the same place by Rev. Gamon, of the Methodist Episcopal faith, in the same year. In 1854, a society of this denomination was organized at the residence of Samuel Giger, on section 29, by Rev. David Pettefish, with quite a large membership. Jackson Rindes was the first class leader. They continued to worship at private residences and school houses until 1875, when a neat church edifice was erected on section 20, which they still use. The present pastor is Rev. Hiram Bailey. J. H. Giger is class leader. A Sabbath school has been organized in connection with this society, which is now in a flourishing condition, and is working much good for the cause. Samuel Crawford is Superintendent.

MONTICELLO VILLAGE

This was one of the very first towns platted in Tama county. It was laid out during the summer of 1853, by Christian and David F. Bruner, and Joseph Brown, upon land entered and owned by Christian Bruner and Adam Zehrung. The latter gentleman soon sold to D. F. Bru-

ner and Joseph Brown. Forty acres were laid in lots and blocks, on section 33, Howard township, on the banks of Jordan creek. The first lots built upon were given away, and the first building was erected by Samuel Bird who came there from Maquoketa.

The first store was opened about the same time by Peter and James Brush, two brothers from Ohio. They kept a stock of general merchandise, and remained as long as the town was in existence. Joseph A. Brown and Blackman, from Marion, opened the next store and remained a long time. These were the main stores in Tama county for several years. The next store was opened in 1854, by Christian Mooney. He remained a short time, and then sold to Reedy & Company.

John Matthews, now of Tama City, was in business here for some time running a shoe store. Theodore Shaeffer was partner for some time. For a number of years Monticello was prosperous, and promised to become one of the leading towns of the county, but after Toledo became the county seat, and the impossibility of getting a railroad became apparent, things changed, and gradually the embryo town dropped out of sight. The business mostly went to Toledo, and the houses were moved away to adjoining towns, or the country.

A mill was built here in 1854, by Christian Bruner, which is still being run by his son Solomon Bruner, who lives in Toledo township. A history of it will be found in that connection.

CHAPTER XXX.

INDIAN VILLAGE TOWNSHIP.

This is in the western tier of townships comprising Congressional township 83, range 16, west of the fifth principal meridian. It derived its name from the large number of Indians living in the vicinity, at, and before its organization. It is among the wealthiest townships of the county. The Iowa river enters on section 6 and flowing toward the southwest traverses sections 7, 8, 9, a part of 16 and 15, then 22, the southwest corner of 23, then 26, and makes exit on 25. Raven

creek, having source in the south in Marshall county, flows toward the northeast, making confluence with the Iowa river on section 25. Sugar creek enters from the north on section 5, and empties into the river on section 9. Indian creek flows into the river at Montour; so the township is abundantly watered. Along these streams is found a bountiful supply of timber, although it has been diminished considerably since settlement began. However, in localities where the land has not been put



Basil W. Fellows

under cultivation after clearing, a young growth springs up, matures rapidly and in a few years assumes proportions suitable for the many uses for which it is designed. The bluffs along the stream, through this township, contain an abundance of building stone of excellent quality, which is quarried to a considerable extent, and used for various purposes; it is called in market "Iowa Marble." The soil here is of the productive kind, consisting mainly, on the prairies, of a dark sandy loam, and on the timber lands, a clay mixed with decayed vegetable matter. The surface lies rolling, and in some places may be called hilly. Two railroads pass through this township, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The former traversing the township from east to west, about the centre; the latter the southern part. There are three towns, Montour, Le Grand Station, Indiantown or Butlerville, within its boundaries, which receive due attention elsewhere.

It will be seen, therefore, that this township has many advantages; and, having within its borders an enterprising class of citizens, her continued prosperity seems assured.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Many interesting facts cluster around the first and early settlement of this township, which will vividly be brought to mind by the mere mention of those pioneer days. The difficulties attending the first settlement of this country cannot be realized, or the hardships and privations undergone estimated, by any comparison with the new settlement in the west of to-day. Now, lines of railroads traverse the lands, markets for agricultural products are at

hand for the settler, buyers of grain and stock appear upon the scene, and ready money is always at hand for any and everything for which a demand exists, and the so-called "pioneers" of the west to-day have comparatively an easy time. Penetrating the forests and wilds of this country thirty years ago, making the tiresome journey with ox teams, settling remote from railroad or trading point, without society and with but little shelter, means almost hermitage, and all honor is due those brave men and women who so nobly, in years gone by, endured these things, and set in motion a series of events which have developed so rich and goodly a land; until Indian Village township stands forth to-day in all its beauty and development, with desirable homes and happy surroundings, well tilled farms and comfortable houses.

The first settler to cast his lot within the borders of this township, was Isaac Asher, who was born in Tennessee, in 1795. He left his native State and removed to Selby county, Indiana, where, in 1823, he married Miss Martha Greer, a native of South Carolina, born in 1806. In 1845, with his wife and family of nine children, he started for the western frontier, and on the last day of that year crossed the Mississippi river at Burlington. Here he remained about eighteen months, then again pushed westward, until he halted in Marshall county. Here, on the 13th of June, 1848, Elkanah Asher was born, the first white child born in that county. In November, 1849, Mr. Asher with his wife and six children left Marshall county and located on section 6, township 83 north, range 16 west, in what is now Indian Vil-

lage township, and was thus one of the first settlers to permanently locate in Tama county. December 25, 1854, Mr. Asher moved to the west half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 8, Indian Village township, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1860. His widow yet lives on the old homestead.

Mr. Asher was attracted to Indian Village township by its wonderful beauty. This was, at that time, the hunting ground of the Indian, and nothing had heretofore occurred to interfere with his pursuit of game. The virgin soil was still undisturbed by the plow, and the wild Indian was naturally opposed to the advent of the white man, and at first they demanded that the Asher family return and not take possession of any claim in this vicinity, but after a time they were permitted to settle. This was the only settlement in the township until 1851, when Eli W. Dailey, Anthony Bricker and John Dailey, with their families, settled on the west side of the river.

In the fall of this same year, William Taylor and Newell Blodgett came and settled near Indiantown.

In 1852, the settlement was increased by the addition of four families, Isaac Butler, J. H. Voorhies, Wm. Martin and Washington Abbott.

The latter settled on section 20. Here he lived on a farm until his death, which took place in 1866. Mr. Abbott was born in Ohio, and there married Miss Mary Cruthers. In 1842, he removed to Miami county, Indiana, and from thence to Iowa, in 1844, settling in Tama county, in 1852. While living in Indiana, he had an attack

of fever, which settled in one of his limbs and caused him to be a cripple for life. His wife died in 1880. They had seven children, four of whom are now living—John, Rachel, Benjamin and Solomon.

John Abbott, son of Washington and Mary Abbott, was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1835. He came to this county with his parents in 1852, and in 1861, was married to Miss Jane Warner, daughter of John and Christina Warner. Out of a family of nine children there are but six living—George W., Allan C., Ellen M., Maggie M., Esther M. and Ida W. Mr. Abbott now owns 214 acres of land.

In June, 1853, came five families, consisting of twenty-eight persons: Allen Dingee, with his wife and six children; James Cronk, wife and six children; William Cronk and wife; Wilson Voorhies, wife and four children; and Robert Voorhies, wife and two children. They had just completed their journey from Morrow county, Ohio, having made it with seven two-horse teams and occupied thirty-two days. The party first halted at the residence of Hampton Voorhies, a rude building 14x16 feet. There Allen Dingee and family, Wilson Voorhies and family, and Robert Voorhies and family stopped for about two months, and as Hampton Voorhies family numbered six, it made twenty-two persons living in a house 16x14 feet. This would seem at this day an impossibility, when two families can hardly live in a good two-story building, but this band of pioneers lived thus harmoniously, and soon each had a cabin of his own. These very circumstances and necessities seemed to unite them more

closely together. They all located in the same neighborhood and all who had reached maturity had united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thus they lived in peace and rejoiced in each other's prosperity. Their nearest trading point and grist mill was at Iowa City, a distance of seventy-one miles. Their postoffice and black-smith shop was Marengo, forty-two miles distant. At the present time one would hardly think any progress could be made under such circumstances, yet the rich fields and cultivated farms which now surround this people are the result of such toil and privation.

J. G. Cronk came in 1853, and in 1860, settled on a part of his present farm. Mr. Cronk has been the architect of his own fortune and his present prosperity shows him to be a successful worker and manager. He was born in Binghamton, Broome county, New York, December 22, 1833, his parents being John and Sarah (Lane) Cronk. He was left fatherless when only seven years of age and one year later bade his mother good-bye, and with his uncle, Samuel Cronk, emigrated to Ohio, where he tilled the soil until 1856. During this time, about 1853, he made a short visit to his native town to visit his mother. In 1856, he came to Iowa, and being unable to start in business for himself he entered the employ of Myron Blodgett, who owned the farm which has since given site for the village of Montour. But Mr. Cronk was not the man to remain in the employ of others. He desired to strike out for himself. He therefore, in 1860, married Miss Susan Butler, daughter of Isaac, and at once engaged in farming. He now owns 800

acres of choice land and is extensively engaged in stock-farming. From 1878 to 1882, he dealt in grain and live stock, being a member of the firm of Butler & Cronk. His mother now resides at Sycamore, Illinois, and as he frequently goes to Chicago with live stock, his visits with her are more frequent than in former years. Mr. Cronk is a man who attends strictly to business and therefore makes life a success. He is a member of Polar Star Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Montour, the Chapter at Tama City and Commandery No. 14, at Belle Plaine. In politics he is a Republican. He has four children: Della, now the wife of W. H. Black, Edward, Wilber and Nelson.

Allen Dingee settled on section 19, Indian Village township, in 1853, as stated. Mr. Dingee was born in Westchester county, New York, September 19, 1806. His father, Stephen Dingee, was also born in that State. His mother, Betsy (Marvin) Dingee, was a native of Connecticut. Allen Dingee was reared on a farm, and on the 9th of December, 1829, married Miss Elizabeth Penny, a native of Putnam county, New York, born February 14, 1808. In 1841, they emigrated to Ohio and settled in what is now Morrow county. In 1853, Mr. Dingee concluded to go farther west and he therefore joined the party spoken of in another place and came to Iowa, and soon located on the northwest quarter of section 19, Indian Village township, where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Dingee have had seven children, one of whom died in infancy. Two died after marriage, one being the wife of Martin Slate and one the wife of C. J. Stevens. The four children living are

Chelista, now Mrs. George Voorhies, Alfred, Emma, now Mrs. A. C. Baxter, and Ettie, now Mrs. T. P. Smith. Mr. Dingee is Republican in politics and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1824. He is ever ready to show his hospitality to all persons and especially to ministers of the Gospel, of whom he has entertained over eighty since his residence in the county. Of those, fifty-six were regular Methodist Episcopal pastors, ten presiding elders and the others were local preachers of the Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, United Brethren and Lutheran denominations.

During the next year, 1854, emigration increased steadily. Every new face was welcomed with hearty good-will. Willing hands from far and near assisted in erecting the log cabins. The fortunate possessor of an extra bag of meal divided among his neighbors, and that true, genuine feeling of generosity prevailed. Envy and strife, hatred and jealousy, so prevalent during these later days, were unknown to them, which fact enabled them to endure the hardships of that day more easily. Bound together by one true sympathetic chord, they traveled on the journey of life, and those who have not gone hence are now in the enjoyment of a competence, surrounded by the beautiful country their own hands have wrought out.

Prominent among the settlers of 1854, were James Magee and his two sons, Robert and James L., T. D. H. Wilcoxon and James M. Bradley.

James Magee settled on section 26, and lived there until his death. Mr. Magee was a native of Ireland, and came with

his parents to the United States in 1819, at which time he was twelve years of age. The family settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and here Mr. Magee was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Leech, a native of that State. James subsequently came to Ohio, and in 1853, came still farther west, to Iowa, and located land on section 26, Indian Village township, then returned to Ohio, and in November, 1854, he removed his family to their new home, where he remained until his death, which took place in 1858. His wife still lives on the old homestead. Mr. Magee left a family of four children: Elizabeth, now the wife of Isaac Arment, Robert, James L. and Mary, now Mrs. Charles E. Alden.

Robert Magee, son of James and Nancy Magee, was born in Ohio, January 6, 1835. He came with his parents to Tama county in 1854, and has since devoted his time to farming. His marriage with Miss Manora Chase, daughter of Stephen Chase, took place on the 4th of April, 1867, and they now have four children: Lottie, Anna, Jennie and Katie. Mr. Magee is, and has always been, a Democrat.

Stephen Chase, his father-in-law, is a native of New York, was born January 14, 1818. He went to Illinois at an early day, and when but a young man, commenced trading with the Indians of Iowa. In 1853, he settled in Tama county, and resided here until 1870, when he removed to Pottawattamie county, where he now lives. His wife was Miss Olive Conner. They have had nine children, only one of whom is now living: Mrs. Robert Magee, now a resident of this county.

James L. Magee was born in Ohio, January 7, 1837. He came with his parents to Tama county, in November, 1854, and has since made farming his business. He now has about 500 acres of land, and is engaged quite extensively in stock raising. Politically, he is a Democrat, but takes no more interest in politics than merely to attend the elections and cast his ballot. In 1873, he married Miss Sarah Gibbon, then of Tama county, but a native of Ohio, and they now have four children, three sons and one daughter.

Another of the early pioneers who has figured conspicuously in the history of this county is T. D. H. Wilcoxon. He made his first visit to Tama county in the spring of 1854, at which time he entered a large tract of land, and then returned to Illinois to get his family. In the month of June, of said year, he came back to Iowa and settled at Indiantown. Here he commenced burning lime taken from a quarry which he had opened. He soon built the first patent lime kiln in Indiantown, continuing in this business for several years. During this time he also carried on a general store. Of late years he has directed his attention mostly to his stone quarries, of which mention is made in another part of this work. Mr. Wilcoxon was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, June 26, 1826. His father, George D. H. Wilcoxon, was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, Anna (Hopkinson) Wilcoxon, of Virginia. In 1835, the family emigrated to Ogle county, Illinois. Here the subject of this sketch followed farming until he came to Iowa, in 1854. On the 22d of February, 1852, Mr. Wilcoxon was married to Miss Betsy A. Torrey, then of Buffalo Grove,

Illinois, but a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania. She died October 11, 1872, leaving six children: Herbert, Alice M., Lillie D., Charles D., Carrie B. and Eddie G. Mr. Wilcoxon is a courteous and genial gentleman, and has many friends. He is a Republican in politics and has held several local offices. He was a charter member of Polar Star Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

James M. Bradley came to the county in June, 1854, and after paying the necessary fee for entering the southeast quarter of section 32, Indian Village township, he found his cash reduced to \$12. He soon erected a log cabin, which, although a rude structure, was highly prized by his wife because it was nearly all built by himself. As soon as they became nicely situated in their cabin, Mr. Bradley commenced making improvements about his new home, and in a few years his home and farm presented quite a different appearance. In 1868, he sold his farm and removed to another; but nine years subsequently he was obliged to take back his first farm. He then erected a new residence and made various other improvements and continued to till the soil until 1883, when, as he found himself advancing into old age, he sold out and is now living a retired life. Mr. Bradley was born in New Haven county, Connecticut, November 30, 1813. He emigrated to Illinois in 1838, and there in 1852 married Miss Lucy Helm, sister of Phineas Helm. She died in 1856. In June 1860, he married Miss Elizabeth Humphrey, and by this union five children have been born, four of whom are now living: James M., Chester A., Walter A. and Bessie Belle.

Mr. Bradley was one of the founders of the Congregational Church at Butlerville and is now a member at Montour. He has never associated himself with any other society. Politically he is a Republican and has held various local offices. He is honest and upright in all his transactions with his fellow men, and is accordingly highly respected.

Josiah Paxson came to this county in April, 1866, and settled on section 19, Indian Village township, where he now resides. He is a native of Columbianna county, Ohio, born April 30, 1837. His father, Joseph Paxson, was born on the 10th of August, 1804, and is a native of Loudoun county, Virginia. He received but few months schooling; but he was a man of strong will, and while pursuing his trade, as blacksmith, he was often found reading the Bible. Thus by constant application, he soon became well acquainted with the Holy Scriptures. He was ordained a minister in the United Brethren Church, and served in that capacity for fifty-five years, when he was superannuated. He now resides in Columbianna county, Ohio. His wife died in February, 1878, leaving five children; Jessie, Hannah, John N., Josiah and Mary Jane. Josiah Paxson was reared on a farm, received a good common school education, and for some time was engaged in teaching. March 12, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Hayes, daughter of William Hayes, one of the early pioneers of Marshall county. She was left motherless when only five years of age and was reared by her aunt, Sarah Heald, who also came to Iowa with Mr. Paxson and is now a member of the family. Mr.

Paxson is an earnest Christian, having been a member of the M. E. Church, and an active worker in the Sabbath school for over fifteen years. He is a Republican in politics and is in hearty sympathy with the cause of temperance. He has six children: William, John, Addison, Sadie, Fred and Charles.

L. J. Dixon came to Indian Village township and located in Montour in 1879. Mr. Dixon is a native of Ohio, and was born in Delaware county, on the 17th of April, 1835. His father, Archibald Dixon was born in Vermont, and his mother, Lois (Ingham) Dixon, in Utica, New York. L. J., when twelve years of age, removed with his parents to DeKalb county, Illinois, where he helped till the soil until twenty years old. The family then moved to Iowa and settled in Black Hawk county, where the parents both died, in November, 1873. In 1854, Mr. Dixon was married to Miss Malinda Winsett, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Winsett, and pursued farming in said county until 1879, since which date he has been a resident of Montour. They had four children; Alice, Olive, George L., and Lettie.

ORGANIC.

This township was first organized in 1852, comprising what is now Highland, Indian Village, Carlton, Spring Creek and Lincoln, or a strip of six miles by thirty, on the west side of the county. The first election was held at the house of E. W. Dailey, on the first Monday in August, 1852, at which time, William Taylor, E. W. Dailey and L. Appelgate were elected Trustees. Other changes of boundary lines have been made, which may be

found in the chapter on County Government, until it assumed its present boundaries in 1855, and the following officers were elected: J. H. Voorhies and William Taylor, Trustees; Allen Dingee, Clerk.

The following are the officers for 1882: A. B. Toplin, A. B. Gage and J. M. Mills, Trustees; C. A. Stevens, Clerk; G. W. Paxton, Assessor. 1883—A. B. Gage, A. B. Toplin and J. M. Mills, Trustees; R. E. Everett, Clerk; George W. Paxton, Assessor.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first marriage of residents of this township was that of Miss Anna Asher, daughter of Isaac Asher, to Samuel Davidson, of Marshall county. The ceremony was performed by Esq. Furguson, and took place at the home of Mr. Davidson, on the 18th of July, 1850.

The first death was that of Maria Blodgett, in 1853. The first birth was Mary M. Blodgett, March 4, 1853.

The first marriage in the township was that of Myron Blodgett and Sarah Cronk. The ceremony was performed by Judge J. C. Vermilya on the 14th of August, 1853. They now reside in Dakota.

The first school was taught by Chauncy J. Stevens during the spring of 1856, in a small building erected for that purpose in Indiantown. He taught a term of three months at a salary of \$35 per month. There were about sixty pupils enrolled during the term. The following residents of the county were numbered among the pupils: Mrs. J. G. Cronk, Mrs. J. D. Haywood, Mrs. T. P. Smith and E. B. Asher.

The first sawmill in the township was erected at Indiantown, in 1855. It was propelled by steam power and was owned by Jonas Dunham and Joseph Jack, but was first operated by P. M. Fisk and Woodhull Helm. It was subsequently run by various parties and finally sold to George Knox and A. C. Tenny, when it was moved across the river to section 9, where it still remains.

The first religious service held in the township and probably in the county was in 1852, when Rev. Solomon Dunton, of Iowa City, established a Methodist Episcopal Mission at the house of Washington Abbott.

The first orchard in Tama county was set out at Indiantown in the spring of 1852, by Wm. Taylor. It contained about sixty apple, some cherry and other fruit trees. The trees lived to bear fruit, but as they were neglected they have since died.

Mr. Taylor is a native of Ohio. He emigrated with his parents to Illinois, where he married Miss Betsy Chase, then came to Iowa, and in May, 1851, became one of the pioneers of Indiantown. Here he purchased some land and engaged in farming. When Indiantown became in need of a hotel, he formed a partnership with E. B. Coffin, and erected a large building, but the cost was so great that he became financially embarrassed, and has never regained his footing. His wife died in the fall of 1880. She reared a family of fourteen children, nine of whom are now living. Mr. Taylor still resides at Indiantown, but usually spends the winter season on the frontier in hunting and trapping, which sport he has always admired.

EDUCATIONAL.

As elsewhere stated, the first school in the township was held during the spring of 1856, in Indiantown, the teacher being Chauncy J. Stevens. Educational facilities have kept pace with the settlement and improvement here, and there are now seven sub-districts in the township, and Montour independent district, with eight school houses, all in good repair.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery platted out in the township was on section 17, adjacent to Indiantown, and is still being used for burial purposes. Some years later there were bodies interred on section 8, some of which still remain, and some have been removed to other places.

The Montour cemetery is located on section 27. It is nicely situated, and is kept in good shape.

INDIANTOWN, OR BUTLERVILLE.

Wm. Taylor located on the south half of the northeast quarter of section 17, in what is now Indian Village township, in 1851. He sold, in 1853, to Isaac Butler, who at once laid out a portion of the land into town lots and called it Butlerville. Eli W. Dailey joined him on the north, and he also laid out some lots and called his addition Indiantown. N. J. Blodgett subsequently added an addition to Butlerville which was called Pleasant Hill. The village of Indiantown was well located, having good water power and the finest stone quarries in the State. However, it made but a slow growth, and after the completion of the Northwestern railroad, the business was removed to Montour. At present, a postoffice, a small store, a blacksmith shop and several dwellings,

mark the spot where the pioneers of that section once expected to see a flourishing town.

In the spring of 1854, the people succeeded in having a postoffice established here, under the name of Indiantown, and Isaac Butler was appointed first postmaster. He was succeeded by John Moore, and in July, 1856, the name of the office was changed to Butlerville. Mr. Moore served as postmaster until his death, in 1859, when E. Ruggles was appointed. He was succeeded by Hampton Voorhies, and since then Geo. H. Gamon, David Doty, C. D. Torrey, G. W. De Long and others, have filled the office. Mail is now received daily from Montour.

Gibson W. DeLong, the present postmaster of Butlerville, was born in Otsego county, New York, May 1843, his parents being A. C. and Mary (Wilson) DeLong. He received a common school education, and in the fall of 1862 enlisted in Company F, 121st New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until 1863, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. He subsequently re-enlisted in Company D, 3d New York Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. After being mustered out of service he clerked in a wholesale house in New York city for one year, and in 1867, came to Iowa, and settled where he now resides. He now owns over 200 acres of land, has a dairy of thirty cows, and manufactures a large quantity of creamery butter. Mr. DeLong is a Republican in politics, has held several local offices, and since 1877, has been postmaster at Butlerville. He was married February 24th, 1867, to Miss Mary F. Hendry, a native of Delaware

county, New York, and they now have five children :—Arthur, Kittie, Charley, Mary and Eliza.

The first hotel was erected by Phineas Helm, in 1854. He furnished food for the hungry and rest for the weary, for a short time, when the hotel changed hands. The building was used for hotel purposes for some time afterward.

The second hotel was erected by William Taylor and Ebenezer Coffin, in the fall of 1856, and was a building of good dimensions and design. It was subsequently removed to Montour, where it was known as the American House and used for hotel purposes until destroyed by fire, in 1870.

The first physician of Butlerville, was E. N. Whipple, who located there in the fall of 1855, and practiced in that vicinity until about 1860. Dr. Crenshaw, a young man, was located here in 1857 and 1858. In 1859, Dr. J. H. Stevens came to this place and prescribed for the sick until 1862, when he entered the United States service. About the same time Dr. Crenshaw came and also Dr. Shugart, who practiced for some time, but is now in California.

Dr. John Doe, also practiced medicine and was engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years. He is now living in Texas.

In the fall of 1856, Dr. E. N. Whipple and B. W. Fellows formed a partnership and opened a drug store in Indiantown. Mr. Fellows withdrew from the business in about 1859, and Dr. Whipple soon afterward sold to J. H. Stevens.

The first blacksmith to locate at Indiantown was William Eby, who opened a shop in 1854 or 1855.

In 1855, P. M. Fisk and Woodhull Helm erected a saw-mill, then associated Charles Gray as partner, and operated the mill under the firm name of Fisk, Helm & Gray. In 1856, this firm added flouring mill machinery, and continued under that firm name until about 1860, when Mr. Gray became sole proprietor. Mr. Gray soon sold the machinery of the saw-mill to parties in Belle Plaine, but the flouring mill is still owned and operated by him. The mill is located on the southwest quarter of section 9, on the south bank of the Iowa river, which stream, at this point, furnishes a six foot head of water. The building is two stories and a half in height, and 25 x 50 feet in size. It is equipped with three run of stone.

Charles Gray, the proprietor, is a native of Greenfield, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. He was the second of six children of Charles and Esther (Wilson) Gray. Charles Gray was born on the 5th of September, 1823, and resided in his native State until 1842, when he emigrated to Illinois. Seven years later he went to California by the over-land route and is therefore one of the few surviving "forty-niners," who, in that year, started for the land of gold. His health, however, did not permit him to follow mining, and in 1852, he shipped as second mate on board a vessel bound for the Sandwich Islands. There, with others, he purchased a cargo of poultry, hogs, etc., which they disposed of at San Francisco. Subsequently he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber in different localities. He afterwards

became associated with Woodhull Helm and P. M. Fisk, in the same business, but he soon became sole owner and proprietor of the mill. In March, 1855, Miss Elizabeth Sawyer, a native of Vermont, in compliance with Mr. Gray's request, left Providence, Rhode Island, to meet him in San Francisco, where she became his wife. In 1856, Mr. Gray came to Iowa and settled at Indiantown, where he again became a partner of P. M. Fisk and Woodhull Helm, these gentlemen having located there in 1855, and engaged in the milling business. In 1860, however, he again purchased the interest of his partners and has since been sole proprietor of the Indiantown mills. Mr. Gray is highly respected by his fellow men as an honorable gentleman. He is a Republican in politics, but does not aspire to office. He was a charter member of Polar Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; a member of the Chapter of Marshalltown; a charter member of the Commandary at Marshalltown, but now belongs to Commandary No. 14, at Belle Plaine.

One of the first secret societies organized in the county was a lodge of the I. O. O. F. at Indiantown. It continued but a short time and all records have been lost.

Polar Star Lodge No. 113 A. F. and A. M. was organized by dispensation at Indiantown, October 9, 1857, with W. C. Salsbury, W. M.; Charles Gray, S. W.; Samuel Cronk, J. W. The first person initiated into the order by this lodge was Edward Ruggles. A charter was granted the lodge on the 11th of September, 1858, with the following named charter members: W. C. Salsbury, W. M.; Charles Gray, Jr., S. W.; Samuel Cronk, J. W.;

Edward Ruggles, Secretary; T. J. Sumner, Treasurer; J. B. Moffatt, S. D.; Chauncey Stevens, J. D.; T. D. H. Wilcoxon, Tyler. The lodge was named by W. C. Salsbury. It was the first Masonic Lodge organized in the county.

In the spring of 1873 the lodge was removed from Indiantown to Montour, then called Orford, and is now in good healthy condition. The total enrollment since organization has been about 100. The present membership is fifty-five. Meetings are held on Friday evenings on or before full moon.

W. C. Salsbury, the first master of the lodge was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of September, 1809. His father, Nathan Salsbury, was a native of the State of Vermont, and his mother, Levira (Clark) Salsbury, of Saratoga county, New York. He was reared on a farm and on the 25th of December, 1834, was united in marriage with Miss Balara Wilder, a native of Henrietta, New York. In 1835, he emigrated to Ohio, and two years later to Illinois. Here he tilled the soil, aided in the organization of Ogle county, and soon became one of the leading citizens. He was elected Justice of the Peace and served in that capacity for fourteen years; he also served as County Judge for four years, in which office he proved worthy the trust and suffrages of the people. In 1855, he emigrated into the State of Iowa, and located in Iowa City. Here he became associated with other parties, and, as Salsbury, Daniel & Co., erected the first warehouse at that place and was doing good business in grain, lumber, &c. In 1856, however, the cholera was quite prevalent at that place.

and a daughter of Mr. Salsbury became one of the victims. Mrs. Salsbury, therefore, became discontented and urged her husband to locate elsewhere. He then sold out and came to Tama county and settled on section 18, in Indian Village township, where he still resides. Here he has likewise taken an active interest in the welfare of his county. He attended the first railroad convention held in Toledo, and although but little was accomplished at this time, it was the beginning of an important movement. He was subsequently one of the Apprizers of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, and also one of the Directors. In 1857, he received the nomination for County Judge but declined to run. He has given his principal attention to farming and has been very successful. His wife died November 5, 1864. She had eight children, five of whom are living—William B., Balara A., now Mrs. J. P. Fisher, Nathan, Martha, now Mrs. Charles Flannigan, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and John. Mr. Salsbury cast his first ballot for Andrew Jackson, and has since voted the Democratic ticket at every Presidential election, with the exception of 1872, when Horace Greeley was the candidate. In local politics, however, he always votes for whoever he considers the best fitted for the office. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and was the principal worker in establishing the first lodge in Tama county, which he named the "Polar Star," and served as its first master. As a citizen, he is enterprising, public spirited, honest in his dealings and highly respected by all who know him. He has, in all the po-

sitions given him by the people, shown himself well worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

LEGRAND STATION.

LeGrand Station is located on the west half of section 18, Indian Village township. A side track was laid at this point and a town platted soon after the completion of the Northwestern railroad through the county. It was thought the business men of LeGrand, Marshall county, and Montour could be induced to move to this point, but in this the founders were not successful. There are only a few buildings on the site. It is the shipping point for LeGrand, Marshall county.

POTTER.

Potter is the name of a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, on section 35. The Railroad Company put in a side track at this point in the spring of 1882, and on May 1, commenced receiving and delivering freight to this point. The principal shipments are of grain and livestock. L. R. Putnam is station agent.

A postoffice was established here July 1, 1882, with Mrs. Kate Putnam as postmistress.

TOWN OF MONTOUR.

This is among the most thrifty and best business towns in Tama county. It is beautifully located just south of the Iowa river, on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, in Indian Village township on sections 21 and 28. It is surrounded by an excellent farming country, which is settled by a class of well-to-do farmers, whose trade is valuable and permanent.

In 1863, when the Chicago & Northwestern railroad—then known as the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River railroad—was pushing through the western part of Tama county, Phineas Helm, in company with Miron Kellogg, laid out a few acres of land on section 21, into lots and blocks, and called it "Orford." Additions were made to this and a town built up. For a number of years it was known under the name of "Orford," after the well known Orford, New Hampshire, but this was finally given up for Montour. The scenery around the town is truly beautiful. The bluffs here are the true mine of wealth. Not only does it add charms to the region, but they are composed of a formation which at no distant day will cause Montour to become a place of no small note. To-day it is a neatly built town of 500 inhabitants, doing a good business, and with a class of people that cannot be surpassed for enterprise and sociability.

Phineas Helm, one of the founders of Montour, was a native of New York, a son of Woodhull and Lucy (Ruggles) Helm. The family at an early day moved to Illinois and became pioneers in Ogle county. Here Phineas united in marriage with Miss Caroline Moffatt. He was engaged in various businesses until 1853, when he came to Iowa, and settled at Indiantown. At that place he erected a hotel and was engaged as its landlord for some time; then followed farming until 1863, when he traded his farm for land on section 21, and became one of the platters of Montour. He subsequently opened a stone quarry at Indiantown, and associated with D. D. Richardson built the mill at that place for dressing stone. Phineas Helm

is now a resident of St. Louis, where he is engaged in business. He is remembered as a wide-awake business man, and an enterprising, energetic fellow.

DEVELOPMENT.

The first house on the site of Montour was erected by B. McCullen in 1863. It is now occupied by L. L. Fellows.

The first store building was erected by John Doe.

The first lumber yard was opened by C. J. Stevens. This line—lime, lumber and fuel—is now represented by T. P. Smith & Brother.

The first grain buyer in Montour was Charles Coy; the second, Edward Ruggles. Grain and live stock are now handled by Butler & Black.

The first drug store in Montour was established by T. C. Shelley. The present druggist is Dr. J. H. Stevens.

The first physician to locate here was Dr. H. C. Hutson. The profession is at present represented by Drs. J. H. Stevens and A. E. Peck.

C. H. Roberts represents the legal fraternity.

The first hardware store was established by J. L. Waggenor. The firms handling this line at present are B. W. Fellows & Bro. and Peter Roff.

John Doe kept the first dry goods store on the present site of Montour. The general merchandise line is at present represented by J. C. Millard, Edward Ruggles, D. R. Way and J. W. Waggenor.

Among the successful merchants at Montour, J. C. Millard stands conspicuous. He came to the place in 1871, and at first taught school and also gave instruction in music. Subsequently he clerked in a store.

but in 1876, he came to the conclusion that he would engage in business for himself. Starting with a capital of \$100, he purchased the stock of Frank Pierce, which invoiced about \$600, and with this opened up business. He was a young man and met with much opposition from older merchants; but he attended strictly to his own business, dealt honorably with all, and soon became the leading merchant in the town. He has enlarged his store room and now carries a stock which invoices over \$5,000. He does a large credit business, as his books show nearly \$6,000 in accounts. His success is due to his energetic abilities and fair dealing with his customers. Mr. Millard was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, on the 31st of October, 1845. His parents were J. P. and Catherine (Collins) Millard, both natives of New York. There were nine children in the family, seven of whom are now living: Susan, now Mrs. Joseph Emerson; Mary, now Mrs. John O'Connor; Helen, now Mrs. H. S. Swift; Loretta, now Mrs. Walter Park; Q. C., W. A. and O. P. Q. C., while living in his native State, attended school at Albion Academy. In 1868, he entered Alfred University at Alfred Center, New York, where he graduated in 1871. On July 16, 1873, at Tama City, Rev. L. Catlin solemnized his marriage with Miss Lydia Swift, daughter of A. B. and Mary Ann (Eastman) Swift. They have had four children, three of whom are now living: Omer, Lolo Maud and Isaac C. Mr. Millard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for seven years has been Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. In March, 1883, Mr. Millard purchased the store building for-

merly owned and occupied by L. Matthews, and now has one of the best store-rooms in Tama county.

In 1854, Edward Ruggles and John Moore erected a building, and about October 1, opened the first general mercantile business in the township. They conducted the same under the firm name of E. Ruggles & Co., until the death of Mr. Moore, in 1859, after which Mr. Ruggles continued alone until 1865.

The second store was opened some years subsequently by Isaac Butler.

Edward Ruggles is a native of Hardwick, Worcester county, Massachusetts, born September 18, 1828. His parents, Ira and Susan (Hathaway) Ruggles, were also natives of that State. He was left fatherless when only three years of age, but continued to reside in his native State until he reached his nineteenth year. He then went to Bangor, Maine, and engaged as clerk in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1850, he went to Ogle county, Illinois, to visit friends. In 1852, he located in that county, and in 1853, formed a partnership with John Moore, and, as E. Ruggles & Co. engaged in a general mercantile business at Buffalo Grove, and continued the same until 1825, during which time they opened a store at Butlerville. The first goods for their latter store were hauled from Rockford, Illinois, and until the railroads were built in Iowa, their nearest shipping point was Muscatine. Mr. Ruggles remained in business at Butlerville until the town of Montour, then Orford, sprung into existence, where he was the first to engage in business. Here he opened a store, and for a few years also dealt in grain, live-stock, etc., but for

the last fifteen years has given his whole attention to general merchandise and stock raising. In politics, Mr. Ruggles was first a Whig, but when the Republican party sprung into existence, he at once joined its ranks, and has since affiliated with it. He has held local offices, but prefers to take no more part in politics than to perform his duty as a citizen. The only secret society of which he is a member is the Masonic Fraternity.

On the 5th day of July, 1860, at Grinnell, Iowa, he married Miss Mary R. Grinnell, and they now have three daughters: Julia, Mary and Mattie.

D. R. Way came to Montour in 1866, and opened one of the first general stores in that place, and has since conducted a general mercantile business. He erected his present store in 1874. Davidson R. Way was born in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1837. He was the oldest of the eight children of J. B. and Sarah I. (Davidson) Way. In 1855, the family emigrated to Iowa, and after living one year in Washington county, settled in Decatur county, where the mother died in 1860. The father died at his native home in Pennsylvania, in May, 1879. D. R. Way received a common school education, and then learned the tinner's trade, which he followed until he came to Iowa. Here he commenced mercantile life, as clerk in a general store. In 1865, he engaged in business at Montezuma, Powesheik county, from which place he came to Montour. In 1862, he married Miss Sarah A. Hall, then of Decatur county, but a native of Illinois. They have had two children, one of whom is living—Charles B. Mr. Way is an active worker for the

Republican party, but never aspires to office, as his business requires his whole attention.

The first grocery dealer in Montour was B. McCullen. At the present time E. M. Poyneer is the leading dealer in this line. He is a native of Salisbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut. He was born on the 20th day of August, 1829, and resided in his native town until May, 1853, when he removed to Michigan. In 1854, he commenced a mercantile life in Ogle county, Illinois, and continued in that business until 1858, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Blaine, of Kent county, Michigan. The winter of 1858-9 he spent in Connecticut, then returned to Illinois, and in the fall of 1859, came to Tama county, Iowa, where he has since been engaged in farming on section 3, Highland township. After the death of his wife, in February, 1874, he discontinued farming, and with his two daughters, Minnie E. and Hattie G., moved into the village of Montour, where he served for some time in the employ of the bank. In 1876, he married Miss Carrie Seward *nee* Peck, and since 1879, has been engaged in the grocery business. In politics he was first a Democrat, and as such voted for Franklin Pierce; but since 1856 he has been a Republican.

The only restaurant in the town of Montour at present is owned by R. E. Everett, who established the same in the spring of 1880. R. E. Everett, son of John and Nancy J. (Street) Everett, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, April 17, 1858. He was left fatherless in 1861, but his mother subsequently married F. T. Smith. R. E. Everett is the youngest

of five children, and was reared on a farm. He received a good common school education, and subsequently taught three terms of school in Union county, in his native State. In 1880, he came to Iowa and has since been a resident of Montour. He is a Republican in politics, and is at present serving as Town and Village Clerk. On the 2d of October, 1882, the subject of this sketch was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss M. Lou Edwards, daughter of Rev. G. G. Edwards.

The first station agent was Phineas Helm.

The present dealers in agricultural implements are B. W. Fellows & Brother, who also carry a large stock of hardware, and T. P. Smith & Brother.

Buel Winslow Fellows, agricultural implement and hardware dealer, of Montour, was born in Lysander, Onondaga county, New York, on the 28th day of August, 1832. Both his parents were also natives of New York, his father, Amos Fellows, being born in Otsego county, February 19, 1804; his mother, Ann (Cook) Fellows, in Van Buren, Onondaga county, March 17, 1806. She died January 4, 1849. His father married again and removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he now resides. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he, in company with a brother, engaged in running a saw mill for a short time. Mr. Fellows then sold his interest to his brother, and in the fall of 1855, came to Tama county, settling in Indian Village, where he engaged in the drug business with Dr. E. N. Whipple, in 1856. After remaining in this business for some four years, he sold out

to his partner and then worked at carpentering and cabinet making until the fall of 1864, when he entered the army as a soldier in the 2d Iowa Infantry, Co. D. He was with General Sherman in the famous "march to the sea," and during all his soldier life was continuously on duty, not losing a day from sickness or otherwise, until he was discharged in 1865. After leaving the service, he returned to Tama county, and engaged in selling agricultural implements in Montour, Indian Village township. In the fall of 1882, he formed a co-partnership with his brother, Luther L. Fellows, and added a general stock of hardware to the business. They carry a heavy stock and are doing a thriving business. Mr. Fellows was married on the 8th of January, 1863, to Elizabeth E. Dunn, of Indian Village. She was born in Warren county, Ohio, December 5, 1840, her parents being Martin and Lydia (Hysler) Dunn. Mrs. Fellows' father died January 14, 1877; her mother is still living on the same place where she and her husband settled when they first came to Iowa, in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Fellows have been blessed with six children: O. Scott Fellows, born December 16, 1863, died October 24, 1876; Lottie L., born September 30, 1867; Mary E., born September 12, 1869; Medora B., born June 30, 1871, died August 25, 1872; Edna D., born June 1, 1874 and Lydia May, born October 13, 1876. In addition to the hardware business, Mr. Fellows is engaged in farming and is also in the fire insurance business, being agent for the Hawkeye and Oscaloosa, of Iowa, the Etna, Phoenix and Home of New York. Mr. Fellows has held the office of Justice of the Peace for

six years, and has proven a very efficient officer. Mr. Fellows is a genial, warm-hearted gentleman, an energetic and thorough business man, and has been very successful in his financial operations.

William P. Kellogg, City Marshal, came to Tama county in 1870, and has since resided in the vicinity of Montour. Since 1879, he has been engaged in attending to Montour's harness business. Mr. Kellogg is a native of New York, born in Cattaraugus county, May 5, 1846. His parents were Levi and Eunice (Bishop) Kellogg. When William was but an infant his parents moved to Polo, Illinois, and five years later to Peoria, same State. Here William received a common school education, and at nineteen commenced work at the harness makers trade. In 1871, he was married to Miss Martha Babb, daughter of David and Elizabeth Babb. They have four children—Mary, Tilla, Eunice and Charley. Mr. Kellogg is a Republican in politics. In 1862, Mr. Kellogg enlisted in Company H, 86th Illinois Volunteers and served two years and eleven months.

H. S. Swift is running the Montour wagon and carriage shop.

Mrs. H. C. Burgess attends to the millinery line.

The meat market is being satisfactorily managed by Tenny & Avery.

The Montour Exchange Bank was founded in 1872 by O. B. Dutton & Son. August 12, 1873, they sold to Chauncy J. Stevens, W. H. Harrison and G. H. Warren, who continued the business until January, 1875, when Chauncy S. Stevens became sole proprietor. In August 1875, he associated himself with H. J. Stephens and the firm became C. J. Stevens & Co.,

continuing until January, 1883, when L. Matthews and George D. Young purchased the institution and are now engaged in a general banking business under the firm name of Matthews & Young.

Lewis Matthews, senior member of the firm, is a native of Green county, New York, born November 6, 1827. His parents, Jared and Huldah (Hemmingway) Matthews, were both natives of Connecticut. Mr. Matthews resided in his native State, until twenty-two years of age, then emigrated to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming. He subsequently farmed at Milton, thence, in 1856, he removed to LeRoy, Minnesota, where he built a flouring mill and operated it until 1866. He then came to Montour, purchased the stock of John Niman and engaged in general merchandise, which he continued until 1883. During this time in 1869, his store was destroyed by fire; but he at once rebuilt. In 1849 Mr. Matthews was married to Miss Elizabeth B. Hubbard, then of Livingston, but a native of Green county, New York. They have one daughter, Ella C. now wife of George D. Young.

ELEVATORS.

As soon as the railroad company agreed to put in a side track, Charles Coy, of Chicago, commenced buying grain at this point. The company, however, left the track, when put in, but a short time, and Mr. Coy was obliged to transfer some of his grain to Le Grand, to secure shipment. In 1865 E. Ruggles commenced dealing in grain and continued in the business some time. In the spring of 1866, Wallace and Beale commenced business in this line, and in 1868, erected the Beale

Elevator which is now owned by Butler & Black. This elevator has a capacity of 13,000 bushels and cost about \$6,000. In 1870, H. G. Wallace erected an elevator with the capacity of 11,000 bushels and operated the same until 1882, when he removed to Melbourne, Marshall county.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

In the fall of 1878, W. A. Downs opened a small shop and commenced business as a machinist. In the month of March, 1880, he removed to his present location and one month later had the misfortune to have his shop destroyed by fire. He, however, soon rebuilt and in the fall of the same year added a foundry and is now able to make any casting, repair machinery and do any work in his line. As soon as he can get things properly arranged, he expects to give most of his attention to the manufacture of stationary and portable engines.

W. A. Downs, is a man who may truly be called a natural genius. He always had more love for machinery than for books. When he was only fifteen years of age he commenced to make toy engines and before nineteen years of age he built an engine capable of running considerable machinery. He spent nine months in the machine shops of Belle Plaine but he was not given much of a chance to learn anything new and he therefore engaged in business for himself and has learned what he knows by actual experience. He is highly respected by all who know him, as a person can not help admiring his ambition. Mr. Downs was born at Indiantown, Tama county, November 17, 1858. His father, Thomas L. Downs, was a native of New York, and

his mother, Cordelia (Abbott) Downs was also born in the Empire State. Thomas L. Downs came to Iowa and settled at Indiantown, in 1856, and subsequently taught school at that place. In 1864, he was elected County Superintendent and served in that capacity for four years. His death took place in January, 1868, leaving a wife who now resides at Montour, and three children of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest. W. A. Downs was married in June, 1882, to Miss Lavina V. Gould then of Montour, but a native of New York.

The first blacksmith shop at Montour was opened by Allen Voils, who continued to ply the hammer here until 1881. The second shop was opened by O. P. Millard, in 1868. The present blacksmiths are O. P. Millard, R. B. Montgomery and H. Ishbell.

O. P. Millard, who opened the second blacksmith shop in Montour and is the oldest blacksmith in the place, is a son of I. P. and Catherine (Collins) Millard. He was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, May 11, 1848. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in Company I, 23d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war. He then went to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he learned the blacksmith trade. In 1868, he came to Montour and has since been a resident of that place. He has, however, made five different trips to the Rocky Mountains, and while there worked at his trade. On April 4, 1868, he was married to Miss Diana Swift, daughter of A. B. and Mary Ann Swift. Two children have been born to them: Frank B. and Jessie Belle. Mr.

Millard is a straight Republican and is a member of the Q. L. of H. and the O. A. S. fraternities.

The first furniture business was established here, in 1866, by William Calkins, who still remains in the trade. Mr. Calkins came here in June, 1856, and is therefore one of the pioneers of Indian Village township. L. White established a furniture store here which he sold to A. B. Swift.

The Orford Lime Company is an institution which is among the most prominent features of Montour. The stone quarry just west of Montour was opened more than twenty years ago for the purpose of burning lime. A. J. Blodgett was the first man to engage in this business at this point. In 1869, T. P. Smith & Bro. purchased a fourth interest in the concern, and, in 1878, they leased the remainder. They now manufacture over 25,000 barrels of lime annually.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established here in 1865, and was known as Orford, but as this name, when not plainly written, bore such a close resemblance to Oxford and various other names, mail was frequently delayed by being mis-sent. Thus, at the request of many citizens, in 1873, the name was changed to Montour. Dr. John Doe was the first postmaster. He was succeeded in turn by John Niman, Luther Bingham and J. B. Moffatt, the present incumbent. The office was made a money-order department in July, 1875, and the first order was drawn on the 5th of July by Luther Bingham in favor of Ehle & Coyle, Marshalltown, for nine dollars. During the first six months there were

thirty-one orders drawn, amounting to \$974.53. During the year 1882, there were 414 orders issued, amounting to \$2,390.49 and the amount paid out was about \$4,500. Total number of orders issued to January 1, 1883, is 2,746. Present income of office is about \$500 annually.

John B. Moffatt, the present postmaster at Montour, settled at Indiantown in May, 1856, and worked at his trade—that of a mason—for two years; then clerked for E. Ruggles two years. In 1860, he settled on a farm which he had previously purchased, and tilled the same until 1873. At that time his only surviving child was married, and as his wife was in poor health, he sold his farm and moved into the village of Montour, where his time was mostly occupied in caring for his invalid wife, until her death in 1881, since which time he has held the position of postmaster at that place. Mr. Moffatt was born in Delaware county, New York, March 13, 1822. His father, David W. Moffatt, was a native of Orange county, New York, and his mother, Patty (Moore) Moffatt, of Connecticut. In about 1824, the family removed to Chemung county, New York, and there engaged in farming until 1836. They then concluded to go west, and started across the country with teams. After meeting the many ups and downs incident to such a trip, they finally reached Olean. Here they waited nine weeks for the river to break up, when David W. Moffatt, Nathaniel Dennison and Robert Miller purchased a raft containing 110,000 feet of lumber and taking their families on board, started for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they sold the

lumber and took passage on a steamer for St. Louis. David W. Moffatt had intended to settle near Alton, Illinois, but he found much of the land wet and the country unhealthy. Not being satisfied, he started out in search of a better location and soon chose Aurora, where he settled with his family and again resumed farming. Here J. B. helped his father till the soil until reaching his majority, when he went to Ogle county, learned his trade and followed the same until 1851. He then engaged in general merchandise business, and continued at this until he came to Iowa in 1856. Mr. Moffatt has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Ellen N. Warner, to whom he was married in 1848, was a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. She died in May, 1881. Mrs. Moffatt had three children, one of whom is now living—Mary E., wife of E. J. Wilcox. In October, 1882, Mr. Moffatt was married to Miss Cornelia White, a native of New York. Mr. Moffatt has been a Republican in politics since the organization of that party, and previous to that time was an Abolitionist. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and in 1880. took the census of his township. He is a charter member of Polar Star Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and served as its master for eight years. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

GAGE HOUSE.

In 1867, Nathan Bartlett purchased the store building owned and occupied by John Doe, which he rented to Jacob Rogers, who converted it into a hotel. In 1874, Mr. Bartlett enlarged the same by erecting what is now the main part of the Gage House,—three stories in height,

30x40 feet in size. In 1875, A. B. Gage purchased the property, and acted as landlord until 1881, when it was leased. In March, 1883, H. S. Swift became proprietor, refurnished the same, and the hotel now has the reputation of being one of the best on the C. & N. W. railroad line.

H. S. Swift came to Montour, 1869, and since the spring of 1870, with the exception of two years, which he spent on the Pacific slope, has been engaged in the manufacture of wagons. Mr. Swift was born in Vermont in 1848, his parents being A. B. and Mary (Eastman) Swift, both natives of said State, and now residents of Montour, Iowa. He left Vermont with his family, in 1856, and went to Wisconsin, from thence he came to this county, in 1869. There were ten children in the family, eight of whom are now living—Charles, Bessie, E. C., H. S., Diana May, Lydia and Azro. H. S. Swift was married in 1871, to Miss Ella Millard, and they now have two children—Charles and Dean. Mr. and Mrs. Swift are members of the M. E. Church. March 1, 1883, Mr. Swift became proprietor of the Gage House. He refurnished the house, and is now prepared to feed the hungry and rest the weary in good style.

William Franks represents a number of substantial insurance companies. He is a son of Charles and Mary Franks, both natives of England, was born May 12, 1840, and is a native of Polo, Ogle county, Illinois. He is the fifth of nine children. Mr. Franks spent his younger days on a farm, but was given good educational advantages and received an academic education. He remained in his native State until 1866, when he came west to Iowa,

and first located at Indiantown. He is at present engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Franks is a National in politics, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the V. A. S. and the Q. L. of H. In 1863, he married Miss Hannah Hart, a native of Canada, and they now have seven children:—Howard, John E., George Lee, Estelle, Clyde, Lydia May and Charles Robert.

The painting trade is represented in Montour by A. F. Colebaugh, who is a son of George and Mary (Lundry) Colebaugh, and was born in Illinois, December 2, 1855. In about 1858, his parents removed to Ohio, but in 1860 returned to Illinois. Here A. F. received a common school education and remained until 1867, when the family emigrated to Iowa and settled in Marshall county. In 1870, Mr. Colebaugh came to Tama county and resided with his grandfather, N. Lundry. He afterwards taught school about three years, since which time he has worked at painting. March 17, 1878, he was married to Miss Cecelia Dixon, daughter of Rev. H. S. Dixon, and they now have two children: Arthur and Elmer. Mr. Colebaugh is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

ORGANIC.

In 1869, a petition was presented to the Circuit Court asking that the town of Orford be incorporated. The territory to be incorporated was described as commencing at the centre of the north line of section 28; thence 80 rods south; thence 160 rods east, to the east line of said section; thence north on the line 240 rods, to the section line of 21; thence west on the line 200 rods; thence south to the south

line of section 21; thence east to the place of beginning,—township 83, range 16.

The petition was signed by J. Stevens, R. W. Dayton, J. W. Niman, A. A. Voiles, H. A. Burch, B. C. Johnson, R. B. Montgomery, J. O. Harrison, S. M. Bartlett, G. S. Rogers, W. W. Reed, J. E. Bell, C. J. Stevens, W. Martin, C. S. Bartlett, A. J. Blodgett, E. Warner, G. A. Bell, L. White, H. G. Southwick, Phineas Helm, M. Purcell, A. T. Wooster, C. C. Gibson, L. G. Beale, D. R. Way, L. Matthews, W. M. Patrick, Amos Rouse, R. Oldham, H. D. Williams, H. C. Hutson, O. P. Millard, Thos. Smith, A. J. Dexter, M. M. Avery, T. C. Shelley, A. W. Bowers, Dennis Beale, Jeremiah Smith.

The Court consequently, on the 21st of October, 1870, ordered that Dennis Beale, C. J. Stevens, J. Brice, sr., H. G. Wallace and John W. Niman be appointed commissioners to hold an election upon the question of incorporating said territory.

At an annual election held March 3, 1873, the name of the town of Orford was changed to Montour.

The following is a complete roster of officers, as copied from the records:

1870.—Mayor, J. W. Niman; Recorder, J. R. Oldham; Councilmen, H. R. Winchell, J. H. Stevens, S. Ellis, and S. White.

1871.—Mayor, J. W. Niman; Recorder, J. R. Oldham; Councilmen, J. W. Beale, S. Ellis, E. Toplin, J. H. Stephens and H. R. Winchell.

1872.—Mayor, T. P. Smith; Recorder, J. W. Beale; Councilmen, J. D. Heywood, J. H. Stevens, H. D. Williams, J. L. Waggenor and H. R. Winchell.

1873.—Mayor, Truman Pierce; Recorder, C. J. Stevens; Councilmen, H. R. Winchell, G. T. Ward, Jacob Yeager, J. Smith and J. W. Niman.

1874.—Mayor, C. J. Stevens; Recorder, J. L. Waggenor; Councilmen, H. D. Williams, S. Ellis, R. E. Tewksbury, G. T. Ward and P. Long.

1875.—Mayor, W. B. Mumbrue; Recorder, J. L. Waggenor; Councilmen, P. Long, R. E. Tewksbury, H. R. Winchell, Thomas and Rouse.

1876.—Mayor, H. C. Hudson; Recorder, J. W. Beale; Councilmen, H. G. Wallace, R. M. Tenny, T. S. Winchell, T. P. Smith and R. E. Tewksbury.

1877.—Mayor, H. J. Stevens; Recorder, J. L. Waggenor, A. B. Toplin, R. E. Tewksbury, Hiram Avery and H. C. Hudson.

1878.—Mayor, H. J. Stevens; Recorder, J. T. Moore; Councilmen, J. O. Harrison, A. B. Gage, J. H. Stevens, L. F. Kellogg and R. M. Tenny.

1879.—Mayor, H. J. Stevens; Recorder, W. C. Burgess; Councilmen, T. P. Smith, H. C. Burgess, R. E. Tewksbury, A. B. Gage, R. M. Tenny and J. L. Waggoner.

1880.—Mayor, L. Bingham; Recorder, J. O. Clifford; Councilmen, R. E. Tewksbury, A. B. Gage, R. M. Tenny, J. L. Waggenor, A. B. Toplin and J. H. Stevens.

1881.—Mayor, A. W. Berryman; Recorder, F. A. Hotchkin; Councilmen, J.

H. Stevens, A. B. Toplin, H. G. Wallace, I. C. Millard, R. M. Tenny and J. L. Waggenor

1882.—Mayor, Edward Helm; Recorder, R. E. Everett; Councilmen, A. B. Toplin, J. H. Stevens, I. C. Millard, P. H. Butler, H. G. Wallace and Charles Tenny.

1883.—Mayor, O. P. Millard; Councilmen, A. B. Swift, J. Smith, I. C. Millard, P. H. Butler, H. G. Wallace and Charles Tenny; Clerk, John Harvey.

FIRES.

The first time the people of Montour were roused by the cry of "fire," was at the time the store of Jesse Dailey was laid in ashes. The property was insured for \$6,000. \$4,000 was paid by the company carrying the risk, that being the estimated loss. The cause of the fire was supposed to have been incendiary.

The second and largest fire occurred on the 8th of June, 1870, at which time four store buildings were destroyed and a loss of \$12,000 sustained. This conflagration was caused by lightning striking the building occupied by Jacob Waggenor, grocer, and igniting a tank of oil, thus causing the flames to spread immediately beyond control.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious service held in Indian Village township, as elsewhere stated, was in 1852, and it was probably the first in the county. In that year, Rev. Solomon Dunton, of Iowa City, established a Methodist Episcopal Mission at the house of Washington Abbott, with the following named persons as members: E. W. Dailey and wife, Hampton Voorhies and wife, William Taylor and wife, Mrs.

Murty and a young lady whose name cannot be remembered. Washington Abbott and wife were formerly members of the Baptist Church. E. W. Dailey served as first Class Leader. He was succeeded in 1853, by Allen Dingee, who served for a number of years. Rev. Solomon Dunton had charge of the Mission until the fall of 1853, when he was succeeded by Rev. Stewart. In the fall of 1854, Rev. William Armstrong took charge for one year. Then in 1855, came Rev. Allen Shinn, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. Solomon Dunton, the founder of the church, who remained one year. In 1857, came Rev. Babcock; in 1858, Rev. I. Haymond; in 1859, Rev. James Hawkins, and in 1860, Rev. D. C. Wartz, who was the first regular pastor, and remained two years. In 1864, Rev. I. Haymond returned; in the fall of 1865, Rev. C. A. Hawn took charge and supplied for two years. He was then succeeded by Rev. L. Winsett; he in turn, in 1868, by Rev. A. N. See; then in 1870, came Rev. I. Holland; in 1871, Rev. G. M. Hall; in 1872, Rev. O. Scott; in 1873, Rev. A. C. Rickey; in 1875, Rev. L. Winsett; in 1877, Rev. S. N. Howard, who supplied the pulpit for about eighteen months, when he departed for Kansas, and Rev. Francis Norton filled the vacancy. He was succeeded in 1879, by Rev. T. M. Nichols, and Nichols, in 1880, by Rev. Allen Brean, who died May 30, 1881. At that time Rev. Joseph Woolley, from Ohio, was at Montour on a visit, and was appointed to fill the vacancy, but he also died before the year was ended. In the fall of 1881, Rev. Thomas Simmons took charge, and is now serving his second year as pastor of the society.

In 1854, the place of worship was changed from Mr. Abbott's house to the residence of E. W. Dailey, Indiantown; thence, in 1856, to the school house at that place, where it remained until the Montour class, which was organized about 1867, absorbed the members, and then Montour was chosen as the place to erect a church building, which was completed in 1873. It is a wooden structure, 32x50, and cost about \$2,500. The society now numbers sixty-five members, and in connection has a good Sabbath school, which was organized in 1853, E. W. Dailey being the first Superintendent.

The Congregational Church Society, was organized at Butlerville, June 10, 1855, with the following officers and members: Rev. T. M. Skinner, Pastor; John Moore and John E. Cunningham, Deacons; John E. Cunningham, Clerk; James M. Bradley, Lucy Bradley, Oliver Cunningham, Caroline, Helen and Mrs. Abbott. Rev. T. M. Skinner had charge but a few months, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. H. Woodward, who supplied the pulpit for two years, in connection with the charge at Toledo. Rev. M. N. Crane was the next pastor. He served until his death, which occurred in 1859. Rev. J. J. Hill then served one year. The next six years the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Robert Stewart, in connection with Green Mountain, Marshall county. Rev. Fayette Hurd then had charge for about eight years, and since June, 1876, Rev. C. C. Adams has been its pastor. In 1866, the place of worship was changed from Butlerville to Montour, then Orford, and in 1867, the society erected its present church edifice, a wooden structure, 35x50

feet valued at \$3,500. The society has been quite prosperous and now has a membership of sixty-six. Its total membership since organization is 112. The present officers of the society are: Rev. C. C. Adams, Pastor; James M. Bradley and George Blake, Deacons; R. M. Tenny, John B. Moffatt and Edward Ruggles, Trustees; S. A. Smith, Treasurer; and Rev. C. C. Adams, Clerk. The Sunday school was organized soon after the church, and now has a membership of about 100, with an average attendance of eighty. Its officers are: Mrs. J. H. Stevens, Superintendent; Mrs. B. M. Tenny, Assistant Superintendent; and J. R. Avery, Secretary.

SOCIETIES.

A history of the Masonic Order of Montour is presented in connection with the history of Indiantown, where the society was first organized.

Montour Lodge, No. 34, I. L. of H. was organized on the 5th of August, 1879, with the following officers and charter members: L. Bingham, President; J. H. Stevens, Vice-President; J. F. Moore, Recording Secretary; S. Ellis, Financial Secretary; H. G. Wallace, Treasurer; J. Smith, Chaplain; H. C. Burgess, Usher; G. T. Ward, Door Keeper; William Franks, Sentinel; A. N. Poyneer, E. M. Griffith and J. Stevens, Trustees; O. P. Millard, C. H. Houghkirk, William Haines, E. M. Poyneer, J. L. Waggenor, F. A. Hotchkiss, B. W. Fellows, A. Rouse, Joseph Gass and G. W. DeLong.

The Lodge holds its meetings on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, and now has a membership of thirty. The total membership of the order,

January 1, 1883, was 5,141, and during the year of 1882, there were only eight assessments. Montour Lodge has lost but one of its members by death—Rev. A. S. Bean, pastor of the M. E. Church. The \$2000 benefit was promptly paid to his father. The officers for 1883 are—G. T. Ward, President; T. P. Smith, Vice-President; Wm. Franks, Recording Secretary; S. Ellis, Financial Secretary; J. H. Stevens, Treasurer; J. Smith, Chaplain; A. Rouse, Usher; O. P. Millard, Door Keeper; J. G. Cronk, Sentinel.

THE V. A. S. FRATERNITY.

This is a beneficiary order, the chief objects of which are to establish and extend a brotherhood for the promotion of fraternal relations, mutual advancement socially, morally, and intellectually, upon a catholic platform on which all patriotic and good citizens of any sect, creed or nationality can substantially agree, and to afford aid and benefit to the widows, orphans, heirs, assigns or devisees of deceased members of the fraternity.

On the death of each member this Order pays \$2,000, as a benefit to the family of the deceased member.

This Order was founded by the following named gentlemen, who met at Grinnell, Iowa, September 16, 1879, and considered the constitution, by laws, ritual of the secret work presented by S. W. Maltbie, of Montour, and adopted the same and elected the first chief officers, viz: George F. H. Stevens of Grinnell, Chief Rector; J. P. Clement, Grinnell, Vice-Chief Rector; W. B. Mumbine, Montour, Chief Scribe; J. H. Pierson, Grinnell, Chief Treasurer; J. T. Sherman, Grinnell, Chief Guard; D. S. Maltbie, Des

Moines, Senior Deputy Chief Rector; S. W. Maltbie, Montour, Junior Deputy Chief Rector.

The above named also organized Alpha Collegium No. 1, at Grinnell. Since that date the Order has made a steady and healthy growth and has averaged one hundred new members, per month. It is now established in one hundred and twenty-five of the principal cities of Iowa, and confines its work entirely to this State.

Present chief officers: J. C. Root, Lyons, Chief Rector; D. S. Maltbie, Des Moines, Deputy Chief Rector; O. H. Henderson, Cedar Rapids, Jr. Deputy Chief Rector; S. L. Waide, Muscatine, Vice-Chief Rector; Wm. Toman, Independence, Chief Treasurer; S. W. Maltbie, Montour, Chief Scribe; Rev. S. R. Hoyt, Waverly, Chief Chaplain; Edwin I. Cameron, Davenport, Chief Usher; T. J. Palmer, What Cheer, Chief Guard; J. Hensley, M. D., Chief Medical Examiner.

Collegium No. 73, V. A. S. Fraternity of Montour, Iowa, was instituted August 11, 1881, by D. S. Maltbie, Deputy Chief Rector of the V. A. D. Charter members: David Corbet, William Cronk, J. G. Cronk, William Franks, J. D. Heywood, J. P. Hendricks, William P. Kellogg, S. W. Maltbie, (joined by card from Call No. 1, Grinnell, Iowa), Alfred N. Poyneer, Charles A. Stevens, C. J. Stevens, Henry G. Wallace, J. S. Waggenor.

The first officers were: S. W. Maltbie Rector; Alfred N. Poyneer, Vice Rector; William Franks, Scribe; Charles A. Stevens, Treasurer; William P. Kellogg, Usher; J. D. Heywood, Guard.

The first members added after date of institution of the Collegium, were:

Samuel A. Strain; O. H. Henderson, D. C. R.; Charles S. Paul, M. D., Isaac Smith, O. P. Millard, Henry S. Swift, Barnett Dipppo, Daniel S. Maltbie, D. C. R., Wm. McBride, W. M. Shumaker.

The present officers are: S. W. Maltbie, Rector; C. J. Stevens, Vice Rector; A. N. Poyneer, Chaplain; O. P. Millard, Scribe; Charles A. Stevens, Treasurer; William Franks, Usher; Barnett Dipppo, Guard.

(C. J. STEVENS,
Curators. } H. G. WALLACE,
 } J. G. CRONK.

The Collegium has suffered no loss of its membership by death. In 1883, the membership in good standing was twenty-three. The Collegium has been in good condition owing to a careful selection of its membership, and has since its organization maintained good standing with the Chief Collegium by prompt payment of all its dues and death assessments.

S. W. Maltbie, Chief Scribe of the V. A. S. Fraternity, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, May 19, 1840. His father, Daniel Maltbie, was a native of Connecticut; his mother, Esther Gilbert, of Long Island, New York. S. W. attended Oberlin College until 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, 87th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served four months and was mustered out of service as Orderly Sergeant. He returned home and at once re-enlisted in Company E, 4th U. S. Colored Troops, receiving a commission as Captain, serving fourteen months. At the expiration of that time he resigned and entered Amherst College, Massachusetts, from which institution he graduated in 1867. August

15, 1867, Mr. Maltbie was married to Miss R. S. Boltwood, a native of Amherst and a daughter of W. Boltwood. After graduating, Mr. Maltbie served one year as disciplinarian at the Military Academy of Cheshire, Connecticut; then one year as principal of the schools at Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, which position he resigned to accept the more lucrative position of principal of the High School and Superintendent of the public schools of Geneseo, Illinois. He held this position for four years, during which time he graded the schools and graduated two classes. In 1874, he took charge of the High School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and remained in that position for two years, when on account of poor health he gave up teaching and traveled for a few years, during which time his family located at Montour, Iowa. In 1879, he assisted in organizing the V. A. S. Fraternity, of which he served as Deputy Chief Rector one year, and since that time has been its Chief Scribe. In the fall of 1880, Mr. Maltbie was chosen principal of the public schools of Montour. He graded the schools and after teaching two terms, resigned his position to attend to his duties as Chief Scribe of the V. A. S. Fraternity, which required his entire attention. Mr. and Mrs. Maltbie have been blessed with five children, three of whom are living: Ralph Waldo, Edith Brayton and Wilfred Noble. Ralph Waldo, the eldest, was born July 1, 1868, and on the 13th of July, 1871, the class which graduated at Amherst College in 1867, presented him with a silver cup, valued at \$40, he being the first born unto said class. Mr. Maltbie is a Republican in politics, is a mem-

ber of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F. He is prompt in the fulfillment of his obligations, is courteous, and is respected by all who know him.

EDUCATIONAL.

With reference to the educational facilities and their public schools, the people of Montour justly take especial pride. The schools here are equal to the best in the county, and in some respects, superior. Everything relating to educational matters has always been promptly and carefully attended to, and the present efficiency of Montour's schools is indeed a credit to the city.

On the 30th day of January, 1872, there was a meeting of the Sub-Directors of the District township of Indian Village, held at Montour, at which there was a petition of twenty-seven of the legal voters of the town of Montour, then Orford, presented, requesting that said town and the territory contiguous thereto be formed into an independent district. At an election held on the 10th day of February, 1872, the question was decided and the independent district was accordingly formed. According to previous notice the electors of the independent district assembled on the 11th day of March, 1872. A. B. Toplin was chosen Chairman and C. J. Stevens, Secretary. On motion of J. M. Mills, it was voted to proceed to ballot for six directors. J. M. Mills, Dennis Beale and T. P. Smith were appointed Judges of Election. At the election A. B. Toplin, H. G. Wallace, Dennis Beale, R. M. Tenny, H. R. Winchell and J. M. Mills were chosen Directors; C. J. Stevens, Secretary and T. P. Smith, Treasurer; and they served as the first officers. The officers for 1883, were

J. H. Stevens, President; D. R. Way, B. W. Fellows, E. Gaudy, A. B. Toplin, J. G. Cronk, Directors; R. E. Everett, Secretary; Geo. Young, Treasurer. D. S. Glidden was chosen as the first Principal, and his skill as a teacher and gentlemanly behavior so gained the confidence of the people that he was employed in said capacity until the fall of 1875, when he was succeeded by R. White, and he in time by C. A. Morse, C. P. Blodgett, G. A. Roberts, W. H. Black, W. J. Flint, S. W. Maltbie, J. P. Hendricks, W. H. Black, S. S. Dobson. In 1876 the present school building was erected. It is a fine brick structure, situated in the south part of the village, on an elevation overlooking the town. The value of the building is about \$8,500. In

1880, S. W. Maltbie was Principal, who divided the school into ten grades. The first class graduated in 1881 and consisted of two pupils, Nellie Blake and Gertie Poyneer.

The second class graduated in 1882, and consisted of five pupils, Lutie Poyneer, Gertie Ward, Lizzie Downs, Frank Williams and Fred Bartlett. In 1883, there was only one graduate—Hattie Poyneer.

The following is the corps of teachers in charge for the year 1882-83:

S. S. Dobson, Principal; Miss Dora L. Dobson, Assistant; Miss Ida F. Peck, Intermediate and Miss Gertie L. Ward, Primary. The total enrollment for the fall term of 1882 was 134, average attendance 120.

CHAPTER XXXI.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Lincoln is the northwestern corner township of Tama county, embracing township 86, range 16. Grundy county forms the north and west boundaries, and Grant and Spring Creek lie adjacent to the east and south. The surface is made up of a beautifully rolling prairie, and the scenery diversified by many domestic groves cultivated by the thrifty settlers. Toward the southwest corner of the township the prairie becomes more abrupt in its undulations, and near the creek it is quite hilly. The soil is entirely a dark loam of good

depth, and wonderful durability. This is underlain with a subsoil of clay. All the natural timber is located on section 7, called Fifteen Mile Grove; but there is scarcely a farm house that is not surrounded by a well arranged grove.

Lincoln is well watered, and the many streams that thread their way to and fro across the prairies, tend to make the township valuable for stock raising purposes. Little Wolf creek enters on section 7, and flowing in a southerly direction crosses the western part of the township and leaves by

way of section 32. Four Mile creek rises on section 16, flows southeasterly and enters Grant township. A branch of Mosquito creek rises on section 10 and flows northeast on its way to Grundy county. Another branch of the same creek heads on section 14.

The township is settled entirely by a farming class, there being no village within its limits. The north part of the township is peopled with Americans, Scotchmen, Canadians, and a few Germans; the latter nationality are in a large majority in the south part.

Fifteen Mile Grove received this name because of the early settlers speaking of it as being "fifteen miles from nowhere."

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in Lincoln township was Lockhart Wilbur, a native of Massachusetts, who came here in 1855, and settled in Fifteen Mile Grove, on section 7. He erected a little cabin and remained until during the war, when he moved west. He has since died.

The next settlers were the Prescott brothers, Greenwood and Joseph, natives of Maine, who came here from Black Hawk county in 1856 or 1857. They settled near Wilbur, on the same section, and erected a little log shanty. They remained for a number of years; Greenwood died at the Grove, and Joseph removed to Oregon.

The next settler was S. V. R. Kelly, who came to the county in 1855, and settled at Buckingham. On the 2d of April, 1860, he moved his family into Lincoln township, settling on section 14. Here he erected a cabin 16x20 feet and began pioneer life. He had been here previous to

this and taken the land. In 1856, he turned the first sod with a plow in the township. He still lives on the same section that he originally settled upon.

S. V. R. Kelly is a native of New York born in 1810. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Avery) Kelly, were also natives of New York, and made that State their home until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly had a family of ten children: S. V. R. Polly, wife of E. Colvin; Almyra, wife of Hiram Colvin; Mathilda, wife of K. F. Randolph; Philinda, wife of C. F. Fenton; Harriet, now Mrs. H. Thomas; Hiram, Lucinda, wife of John Keys; Austin B., and Hannah, now Mrs. Samuel Stafford. S. V. R. Kelly left New York State when twenty-one years old and went to Pennsylvania, where he followed farming for three years. He then removed to Ohio, and engaged in farming and teaming until 1836; then went to Michigan, returning to Ohio in 1839. Here Mr. Kelly remained until 1853, at which time he went to Wisconsin, where he made his home until the fall of the same year, then started by team for Iowa. He came to Tama county, locating in Buckingham township, where he lived until 1856. Mr. Kelly then moved with his family to Lincoln township, and has since made this his home. He now lives on section 14, on a farm of fifty acres. His son occupied the old homestead until recently. Mr. Kelly was married in 1837, to Miss Harmony Harvey, a daughter of John and Hannah (Brockway) Harvey. By this union there were five children, two of whom are living: F. C., and Laura Maria, wife of G. H. Taylor, now of Montgomery county, Iowa. In politics, Mr. Kelly is a Republican and cast his

first vote for Thomas Jofferson. In religion, Mr. Kelly adheres to the Quaker faith. He has served the township in various local offices, having been Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk.

This township settled slowly, as the land was taken largely by speculators. In 1867 there were seven houses and two school houses within the limits of Lincoln. Those who are remembered as being here were Alfred M. and A. W. Storer, Green and Joseph Prescott, George Morehouse, A. C. Brockway and the Henry brothers, who were all located near Fifteen Mile Grove; H. H. Z. Jensen, on section 27; S. V. R. Kelly and his son Fernando, on section 14; and Ira Peck, on section 9.

In August of 1867, Isaac and C. H. Baldwin left LaSalle county, Illinois, for Iowa. They came through with wagons, camping on the way. The trip took seven days. During that time they did not have a warm meal or drink even a cup of tea or coffee, and slept under the wagon, except two nights. They finally got to Lincoln township in safety, and purchased of Ira Peck five eighths, and C. H. Baldwin had eighty acres which he had purchased prior to coming. They were soon followed by S. H. Baldwin. He lived here until the railroad reached Grundy Center, when he moved to that place and is now engaged in the law and land business.

Isaac Baldwin settled on section 18. In 1880 he removed to Nebraska.

C. H. Baldwin lived upon his first place two years; then lived with his brother on section 9, for five or six years, until he was married, when he removed to his present home on section 8. C. H. Baldwin is a native of Illinois, born in 1843. He

is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Hall) Baldwin, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New Hampshire. There were nine children in the family: Emily, Lewis, Emerson, George, Laura Ann, now wife of T. H. Hardy, Alzina, wife of Charles McKinly; Samuel H., of Grundy Centre, Iowa; Charles H., and Isaac. The mother died in 1869; the father in 1883. The subject of this sketch resided in La Salle county, Illinois, until he was twenty-four years of age, engaged at work on a farm. In 1867, he came to Tama county, locating in Lincoln township, on section 10, where he bought 320 acres of land in company with his brother. He afterward traded his share of that land and now lives on section 8, where he owns 480 acres of improved land. Mr. Baldwin was married in 1875 to Miss Mary Dick, a daughter of Robert and Mary Ann (Brown) Dick. This union has been blessed with four children: Lewis Henry, born in 1876; Mary Anna, born in 1877; Robert, born in 1878 and Laura May, born in 1881. Lewis Henry and Robert died of diphtheria in December, 1881. Mr. Baldwin cast his first vote for Mr. Lincoln, and has since voted principally with the Republican party. He has served his township in several offices, having been sub-School Director, Road Supervisor, Assessor, Township Clerk and at present holds the office of Trustee of Lincoln township. Mr. Baldwin has always deeply interested himself in questions of local benefit, and has added his influence to all movements which would improve the public welfare.

In 1868, among those who came were Hugh Patterson, Hiram Ray, Mr. Knight and Mr. Godfrey. They all came from near

Toledo and settled on section 11, taking all of that section except 40 acres. Patterson is now somewhere west of here; Ray remained about one year and moved into Crystal township; Knight remained about the same length of time and left.

Others who came in 1868, were Nicholas Burd, Henry Biddle, James Voss, A Burley, Clint Snow, Robert Dick, Thomas Kelly, Stephen Robinson, Peter H. Klee-hass, Fred Lage, William and Thomas Harris, Johann Greve, Marx and P. Rehder. The Rehder brothers were followed in a few years by Jurgen Rehder. A number of Germans settled in the southern part of the township.

Nicholas Burd broke land this year. He is still a resident of the township.

Henry Biddle and James Voss came together. The former settled on section 14; he has gone to Oregon. James Voss located on section 12, where he still lives.

A. Burley came from Illinois. He was a Frenchman. He lived with the Baldwins one year, then located on section 7, where he still lives

Clint Snow settled on section 18. He left within a few years

Billy Hilton came about the same time and settled on section 15. He now lives in Waterloo

Stephen Robinson settled on section 9, where he still lives.

Robert Dick, father-in-law of C. H. Baldwin, came in the fall of 1868, and located on section 3, where he still lives.

Fred Lage is a native of Holstein, Germany, born in 1855. His parents were Joachim and Catherine (Speth) Lage. In 1864, the family came to the United States and located in Scott county, Iowa,

where they were engaged in farming for four years. In 1868, they removed to Tama county, settling in Lincoln township. Fred lived with his parents in Lincoln township until 1880, when he located on section 28, same township. In 1880, he was married to Miss Friederika Barfels, a daughter of Gottlieb and Anna (Paulsen) Barfels. They have been blessed with two children—Henry and Theodore.

In politics Mr. Lage is a Democrat, and has served his township in the offices of Road Supervisor and School Director.

William Harris, a native of Scotland, was born in 1839, and is a son of Thomas and Isabella (Ferguson) Harris. There were nine children in the family: Jessie, wife of James Young; Isabella, wife of William Rogers; Alexander, Catherine, wife of R. Putney; William, Thomas, John, Robert and James. The parents came to Lincoln township in 1871, and in 1873 the mother died, and was buried in Lincoln township cemetery. After his wife's death, the father returned to Scotland, and now resides in Bertshire. William received his education in his native land and learned the carpenter's trade, engaging at that business in connection with farming until 1861, when he came to the United States. He settled in Clinton county, where he lived seven years, then in 1868, came to Lincoln township, Tama county, and settled on section 6. He now owns a fine farm of 163 acres. Mr. Harris is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Grundy Centre. He was married in 1862 to Miss Elizabeth Whiteside, daughter of John and Alice (Black) Whiteside, natives of Ireland. They have four children living: Catherine, born July 23, 1863,

Isabella, August 28, 1865; John, August 22, 1869; and Susan, born February 6, 1876. James, who was born April 3, 1871, died February 12, 1879, of diphtheria.

Johann Greve was born in Schleswig, Germany, on the 18th of May, 1840. He is a son of Johann and Anna (Vogt) Greve, who are still living on a farm in Germany. Johann lived with his parents on the farm until 1868, when he came to the United States, and located in Lincoln township, Tama county, where he purchased 200 acres of land on section 23, making it his permanent residence. Mr. Greve was married in June, 1880, to Miss Friederika C. E. Hansen, a daughter of Fred and Sophie (Christiansen) Hansen. This union has been blessed with one daughter, Anna, born October 30, 1881. Mrs. Greve died November 17, 1881, and Mr. Greve was again married June 3, 1882, to Miss Margaretta Thiesen, a daughter of Thomas and Maria (Pott) Thiesen. Mr. Greve in politics, is a Democrat; in faith, he is a Lutheran.

Marx H. Rehder is a native of Holstein, Germany, born in 1838. His parents, Henry and Wiebke (Horstman) Rehder, followed weaving and gardening in Holstein.

Henry Rehder died in 1877; his wife in 1854. Marx H. received his education and learned the weaver's trade, but afterward followed farming in Hamburg and Altona until 1864, when he emigrated to the United States. He first located in Scott county, Iowa, where he resided until 1868, then came to Tama county, and settled in Lincoln township, on section 22, on land that he had purchased in 1867. He now

owns a fine farm of 320 acres—160 acres on section 21 and 160 on section 15. In 1868, he was united in wedlock with Miss Catharine Steffer, a daughter of Peter and Catharine (Goetsch) Steffer. They have five children living—Anna, born November 17, 1868; Mary, born November 10, 1870; Adolph, born February 23, 1874; Rudolph, born March 18, 1876; and Edward, born April 24, 1883. In politics, Mr. Rehder is a Republican and has served as Trustee of his township.

P. Rehder, brother of Marx H. and Jurgen Rehder, was born in 1848, in Holstein, Germany. He came to the United States in 1868, resided in Scott county, Iowa, for a short time and then came to Lincoln township, Tama county, Iowa. In 1874, he moved to section 5, and purchased a farm of 160 acres, where he now lives. Mr. Rehder was married in 1873 to Miss Anna Kammerer, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Kammerer, natives of Schleswig, Germany. They have had four children born unto them—Henry, Theodore, Mary and Thomas. Mrs. Rehder died in 1881. Mr. Rehder affiliates with the Democratic party, and has held the office of School Director in his township.

Jurgen Rehder, a brother of Marx H. Rehder, settled in Lincoln township, Tama county, in 1870, on section 21. He was born in 1845, in Holstein, Germany, and followed farming until 1865, when he came to the United States, locating first in Scott county, this State. He worked on a farm in that county until 1870, then purchased 80 acres of land in Lincoln township, of this county. He has since added 160 acres to his farm, making 240

acres, all under improvement. In 1870, Mr. Rehder was married to Miss Lena Dittmer, daughter of Peter and Grete (Goetsch) Dittmer. Six children have been born to them—Julius, Theodore, Louise, Lena, Annie and Clara. Mr. Rehder has served his township in various capacity, having held the offices of Trustee, School Director, and Road Supervisor.

Among the arrivals during 1869, were John F. G. Cold, John Thompson, John Dalglish and John Stien, father and son, who settled on section 11; D. B. Hammerly, who settled on section 9; and Abraham Eldrige, who located on section 3.

Thomas Harris was also a settler of 1869. He is a son of Thomas and Isabella (Ferguson) Harris. He was born in Scotland, in 1841, and was there given a good common school education. In 1866, he came to the United States, and settled in Clinton county, Iowa. He resided in that county until 1869, then came to Tama county, and located in Lincoln township, where he now owns 160 acres of improved land. He also owns 120 acres in Grundy county, which he works in connection with his homestead farm. In 1877, Mr. Harris was married to Jeanet Steele, a daughter of John and Margaret (Duff) Steele, both of whom are dead. Mr. Harris is a warm supporter of the Democratic party.

In 1870, the settlement of the township was materially increased. Among those who came this year were—Clark Peck, Joseph and Charles Klesspie, J. C. Parker, Eugene Smith, George Baldwin, W. Swartz, A. C. Bern and others.

George Baldwin settled upon his father's farm on section 10, where he remained until the spring of 1883, when he went to Dakota.

J. C. Parker, who is mentioned as coming in 1870, is a native of Huntingdonshire, England, born May 10, 1825. His parents were John and Susan (Clark) Parker. J. C. lived in his native country until 1862, when he came to the United States, locating at Albany, N. Y., where he engaged in farming. In 1866, Mr. Parker moved to LaSalle county, Ill., where he farmed for four years, and in 1870, came to Tama county, locating in Lincoln township, on section 17. He has ever since made this his residence and now owns 240 acres of improved land, all under good cultivation. Mr. Parker was married August 13, 1849, to Miss Mary Ann Barnes, a daughter of William and Sarah (Livett) Barnes, and born October 16, 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have been blessed with four children—George born October 12, 1851, now of Chicago, Illinois; Mary Ann, born June 25, 1854, wife of Francis Day, of Plymouth county, Iowa; John, born October 19, 1858, now living in Chicago; and Jane, born August 4, 1863. Mr. Parker is a member of the Episcopal Church.

William Swartz is a son of Henry and Margaret (Doran) Swartz, both of whom are now dead. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1845. Mr. Swartz left his native State in 1866, and moved to Illinois, where he followed farming for four years. In 1870, he came to Tama county, locating in Lincoln township, and is now living on his farm of 160 acres on section 15. Mr. Swartz was married in 1869 to Mary A. Case, a daughter of Loyal Luther and

Julia A. (Sims) Case. Four children have been born to them—Anna May, Harriet, Lydia, deceased; William Henry and Dora Mabel. Mr. Swartz, politically, is an Independent, and has served his township as School Director, Constable and Road Master.

A. Christian Bern is a native of Holstein, Germany, born in 1848. He is a son of Henry and Margaret (Schwarten) Bern. Mr. Bern came to the United States in 1870, first locating for two years in Lincoln township, Tama county, and then residing for a time in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He finally returned to Lincoln township and worked the farm of Johann Greve for several years. Mr. Bern now owns 160 acres of good land on section 13, and devotes his attention to farming.

Among those who have moved into the township since that time, and have been prominent citizens, may be mentioned, F. G. Cold, Christian J. C. Cold, James F. Harris, Hinrich Tank, H. Ludwig, Jacob Billerbeck, James McCulloch, William Porter, John Gardiner, Claus Wiese and others. To give the reader a better idea of these men, who represent Lincoln's class of inhabitants, personal sketches of them are presented.

F. G. Cold was born in 1812, at Eckernforde, Germany. His parents were Simon Arend Van Cold and Catharina L. D. (Braasch) Cold, the former being Captain at the Christian Soldier's Home at Eckernforde, province of Schleswig. The subject of this sketch was engaged in the dry goods business and was proprietor of a hotel for a number of years in his native country. In 1848, he came to the United

States, settled near Cleveland, Ohio, and followed farming until 1871, then came to Lincoln township, where he lived on a farm until his death, which occurred in 1876. He left a wife and two sons, who still live on the old homestead. Mr. Cold was married in February, 1840, to Miss Henrietta M. F. Bohn, daughter of John G. F. and Elsabea C. (Badensee) Bohn. Seven children were born to them—John F. G., Otto H. F., killed at the battle of Winchester; Christina H. M., wife of W. F. Laetsch; Johanna H., wife of Samuel Smith; Antoinette Maria, now Mrs. George Swan; Christian J. C. and Rudolph H. S. who died, April 3, 1883, age twenty years and two months.

Christian J. C. Cold was born in 1858, at Cleveland, Ohio. He came to Tama county with his parents in 1871, and followed farming, and since the death of his father, in 1876, has been working the old homestead.

James F. Harris came to Lincoln township in 1871, and now owns a fine farm of 160 acres on section 6. Mr. Harris is a son of Thomas and Isabella (Ferguson) Harris, born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1840. He received his early education in the public schools of his native country, and afterward followed railroading in Europe, serving as an office clerk. In 1866, he came to the United States and resided with his parents in Clinton county, Illinois, until 1871, when he came to Tama county, Iowa.

Hinrich Tank was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1836, his parents being Marx and Anna Catherine (Westphalen) Tank. In 1866, Hinrich left his native land and came to the United States, first locating

in Scott county, this State, where he remained for five years. Then he removed to Jasper county, where he resided one year and in 1872, came to Tama county. He purchased 80 acres of land on section 16, of Lincoln township, where he has since resided. In 1874, he was united in wedlock with Miss Maria Schroeder, a daughter of Johann and Maria (Triebeese) Schroeder. In faith Mr. Tauk is a Lutheran; in politics he is an Independent.

H. Ludwig is a son of Johann and Elsebea Catharine (Frieze) Ludwig. He was born in Schleswig, Germany, in 1842. His father died in 1872; his mother is now living with one of her sons on a farm in Schleswig. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1864, and settled in Scott county, Iowa, where he lived until 1867. He then came to Tama county and located in Spring Creek township, on section 35, where he owned 120 acres of land. In 1873, he sold and moved to Lincoln township, where he purchased 80 acres on section 16. He has since purchased 80 acres more on the same section and 40 acres on section 15, making 200 acres in all which he now owns. Mr. Ludwig votes the Independent ticket, and has held the offices of Assessor, School Director and Constable. He was married, in 1871, to Mrs. Catharine D. Gotte, widow of Theodore Gotte, and daughter of P. Kleehaas. Mrs. Ludwig has one daughter by her first husband—Johannil Ernestine. They are both Lutherans in faith.

Jacob Billerbeck, a native of Holstein, Germany, was born in 1839. He is a son of Marcus and Anna (Trede) Billerbeck, who were farmers in Germany. Jacob came to America in 1865, first settling in

Clinton county, Iowa, where he resided until 1875, when he came to Lincoln township, Tama county, and purchased 160 acres on section 4, where he has since resided. He now owns 360 acres of land in Lincoln township, this county, and 160 acres in Hancock county, Iowa. Mr. Billerbeck was married, December 12, 1862, to Miss Magaretsa Storfeld, a daughter of Peter and Elsebea (Rott) Storfeld. They have six children living: Henry, John, Alina, Emma, Ferdinand, Dietrich and Willie. Mr. Billerbeck is a Democrat in politics.

James McCullogh was born in 1853, and is a native of Clinton county, Iowa. His parents were John and Johanna (Cronk) McCullogh. James received his education in the schools of Clinton county and by occupation was a farmer. In February, 1873, he went into the United States Military Service, serving in Company D, Seventh Infantry, for five years. He enlisted at Dubuque, Iowa, went to Newport, Kentucky, where he remained for three months, and in April, 1873, left for Fort Benton, Montana Territory. The detachment remained there but a short time, when they were ordered to move on to Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, where they remained for two and a half years, and then went to Camp Baker, which place was the headquarters of the detachment until the expiration of Mr. McCullogh's service. After receiving his discharge, February 8, 1878, Mr. McCullogh came to Tama county, and made his home with his brother-in-law, William Porter, in Lincoln township.

Wm. Porter is a native of Ohio, born in 1851. His parents were Joshua and Mar-

tha (Rollins) Porter. William lived in Ohio, engaged in farming until 1869, when he went to Nebraska, where he resided for three years, then moved to Clinton county, Iowa. He remained in that county until 1878, when he came to Lincoln township, Tama county, and purchased 160 acres of land on section 5, in company with James McCullogh. Mr. Porter was married in 1875 to Miss Johanna McCullogh, a daughter of John and Amy (Cronk) McCullogh. They have been blessed with five children, Johnnie, James, Martha, Amy and Levi.

John Gardiner is a native of Sterling shire, Scotland, born in 1824. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Lindsay) Gardiner, were farmers in their native country. In 1852, the family came to Canada, and settled in Perth county, where the father died in 1855. The mother died in Scotland in 1849. There were six children in the family that grew to man and womanhood—Peter, William, Jane, now wife of James Murray; John, Robert and Walter. The subject of this sketch left his native country in 1849, came to Canada, and a year or two after his arrival bought a farm in Perth county, where he resided until 1878. He then came to Iowa, locating in Lincoln township, Tama county, where he now resides on sections 2 and 3, owning 231 acres of land. Mr. Gardiner is now an Elder of the Presbyterian church of Grundy county. He was married in 1849 to Miss Margaret Gilfillan, a daughter of Moses and Jeanet (McLean) Gilfillan, natives of Shropshire, Scotland. Of their children, eight are living—William, of Toledo, Ohio, and principal of the public school at Ironville, Ohio; Moses, resident

of Grundy county; Jeanet, wife of George Dew; John, now a resident of Lincoln township; Elizabeth, Margaret, wife of Thomas Crozier; James and Robert. Mrs. Gardiner died in Perth county, Canada, in 1874.

Claus Wiese was born in 1838, in Holstein, Germany. He is a son of Joachim and Catherine (Schlesing) Wiese, of Probstei, near Kiel, Germany. His father died in Europe in 1865; his mother in Grundy county, Iowa, in 1881. Claus came to the United States in 1867, settling in Scott county, where he resided for eleven years engaged in farming. In 1878, he came to Lincoln township, this county, and purchased 240 acres of improved land on sections 23 and 14. Mr. Wiese was married in 1870 to Miss Lena Goettsch, a daughter of Peter and Bertha (Pieper) Goettsch. They have seven children: Emil, Alvine, Louis, Willie, Lilly, Addie and Hattie. Mr. Wiese is a member of the Lutheran Church. He has held various local offices and at present is serving his township as Road Supervisor.

ORGANIC.

Lincoln township was formerly a part of Spring Creek, the two townships constituting one election precinct. In the year 1861, a petition was presented to the Board of Supervisors, praying for a division and that the Congressional township 86 north, range 16, west of the fifth principal meridian be set off as Lincoln township. This petition was signed by Joseph Prescott, Green Prescott, Lockhart Wilbur and S. V. R. Kelley, and was granted. The first election was held on the second Tuesday in October, 1861, at Fifteen Mile Grove. At this election the follow-

ing officers were chosen : S. V. R. Kelley, Justice ; Josph Prescott, Clerk ; Green Prescott and S. V. R. Kelley, Trustees. At this election there were only four votes cast. There were not enough citizens to fill all of the offices, so they were obliged to "double."

The present officers of the township are as follows : Clerk, A. E. Stewart ; Justices of the Peace, Messrs. Wilcox and J. F. G. Cold ; Constable and Assessor, John Lundt ; Trustees, Marx H. Rehder, George Rehder and C. H. Baldwin.

John Lundt, the present Assessor and Constable of Lincoln township, was born in 1850, in Holstein, Germany. His parents, Henning and Wiebke (Matthiesen) Lundt, were farmers by occupation. Mr. Lundt came to the United States in 1868, locating near Davenport, Iowa, where he worked on a farm for five years. In 1874, he moved to Grundy county, where he remained five years, and in 1879, came to Tama county, and located in Lincoln on section 23, in 1880, on which section he now owns a farm of 160 acres. Mr. Lundt is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is an Independent. Mr. Lundt was married in 1880, to Miss Lena Lage, a daughter of Joachim and Catherine (Speth) Lage. By this union there are two children, Anna and Harry.

FIFTEEN MILE GROVE POSTOFFICE.

This postoffice was established a number of years ago, with A. C. Brockway as postmaster. It is located at the residence of the postmasteron, section 7. It is a great convenience to the farmers, and supplies a large area with mail matter.

A. C. Brockway, postmaster of Fifteen Mile Grove postoffice, is a native of New

York, born in 1839. He is a son of Samuel, Jr., and Adelia (Tiffany) Brockway. His father is a son of Samuel, Sr., and Susan (Bently) Brockway. His father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, following that business in the summer and spinning in the winter. The father was born in the State of New York, his father being Samuel Brockway, Sr., also a native of New York. Samuel Brockway, Jr., moved to Massachusetts in 1850, and has since made that State his home. Mrs. Brockway died in New York, in 1849. There were three children in the family—A. C., the subject of this sketch; Henry D., killed in Virginia during the late civil war and George E.; all of whom served in the Union army during the rebellion. A. C. Brockway received his education at the Fort Plain Seminary, in Montgomery county, New York, and leaving school, enlisted for nine months in Co. A, 49th Massachusetts Volunteers, on the 1st of September, 1863, serving eleven months. He participated in the battles of Plain's Store, six weeks seige of Port Hudson and at Donaldsonville, being discharged at Pittsfield on the expiration of the term of his enlistment. He came west to Tama county in the spring of 1864, residing in Lincoln township, where he followed farming and teaching until November 1865, then returned to Massachusetts. He remained there until late in 1866, during which time he took a course in the Commercial College at Rutland, Vermont. That fall he came back to Lincoln township and purchased 114 acres of land on sections 6 and 7, where he has since resided. He taught school for two winters, but made farming his chief occupation.

July 1, 1867, he was appointed postmaster of Fifteen Mile Grove postoffice, holding said office eight years. In politics, Mr. Brockway is a Republican, and his first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. Mr. Brockway has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Tama county, serving until he returned to Massachusetts in 1865, when he resigned. In October, 1864, Mr. Brockway was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Hawkeye Battery of Tama county. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at one time was a member of Grange No. 303. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Grundy Center, the minister of that church holding services at Fifteen Mile Grove school house each alternate Sabbath. Mr. Brockway was married September 19, 1866, to Miss Harriet Perry Kinney, a daughter of George and Liddie (Perry) Kinney, of New York State. They have six children—Jessie A., born March 23, 1869; Willard, born April 3, 1871; Ruth, born September 22, 1873; Annie, born January 3, 1875; Charley, born December 5, 1878; and Albert H., born October 27, 1882. Mr. Brockway has served this township in various capacities, having been Clerk, Assessor and Trustee, and in every position has proven a worthy and efficient officer.

COLDVILLE POSTOFFICE.

This office was established through the efforts of J. F. G. Cold, and was named after him. It was located at his house, on section 10, and for many years was depended upon by many farmers for their mail. It was discontinued a few years ago.

John F. G. Cold, who was postmaster of this office for eight years prior to its abolishment, was born in 1840, in Schleswig, Germany, and is a son of F. T. Cold and Henrietta *nee* Bohn. His parents emigrated to America in 1848, and located in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1871, the family came to Tama county, locating in Lincoln township, on section 14, where the mother now lives; the father having died in 1876. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Ohio, and afterward followed the wagon-maker's trade for two years. Then in 1864, he enlisted in Company A, 177th Ohio Infantry, and was discharged at Greensboro, North Carolina, on the 24th of June 1865. He participated in the battle of Wilmington. 1869, he came to Tama county, and located in Lincoln township, on section 10, where he now owns 180 acres of land. In politics, Mr. Cold is a Republican, and has held the office of School Director, being at present Justice of the Peace and Secretary of the School Board. He was also postmaster for eight years at Coldville postoffice, until the office was abolished. Mr. Cold was married in 1867, to Miss Mary A. Pillatt, daughter of Francis and Mary (Wilson) Pillatt. This union has been blessed with six children, all of whom are living—Francis F., Henrietta, Willie, Elizabeth, Katie May, and Bertha.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first school house in the township was at Fifteen Mile Grove. Miss Angelle King, a daughter of W. B. King, was the first teacher. This was in 1862.

F. C. Kelly, Joseph and Green Prescott were the first school directors.

Green Prescott built the first house in the township. The first religious service was held at Fifteen Mile Grove school-house. Rev. Bunce, a minister of the United Brethren Church, preached the first sermon in the township.

The first child born was a daughter of George Wilbur.

The first death was Mary Prescott, a young lady seventeen years old and a daughter of Joseph Prescott.

The first postoffice was established in Fifteen Mile Grove with A. C. Brockway as the first postmaster.

The first blacksmith shop was established by Green Prescott.

The first land entered in the township was in September, 1853, on section 7, the parties being from Maine and then living in Black Hawk county. During the same month the following parties entered land on section 14: S. V. R. Kelly, Hiram Kelly, and Austin B. Kelly; C. F. Fenton and Joel E. Irish from New York, entered section 11.

CHAPTER XXXI.

ONEIDA TOWNSHIP.

The township bearing this name is among the most fertile and productive in Tama county. It is well watered by Salt creek and its tributaries, and has a soil which only needs the plow and seed to bring forth bountifully all kinds of cereals adapted to this climate. Oneida is the extreme east of the middle tier of townships, bounded by Clark township on the north, Carroll on the west, York on the south, and Benton county on the east.

Oneida is a full Congressional township, and was organized on the 9th of October, 1860. The first election was held November 6, 1860, and the following officers were elected: Daniel C. Twogood, Clerk; B. R. Dickerson, Assessor; G. G. Mason, and

Ransom Terpenning, Justices; B. R. Dickerson, R. Terpenning and J. B. F. Hill, Trustees.

The first business transacted by the Board of Trustees, was to levy a tax of two and a half mills on all taxable property, for road purposes, and at the same meeting this was amended so as to call for three mills. October 7, 1861, the township was divided into three road districts.

Below is given a list of those who have held office and who have been prominent in the public affairs of the township, as taken from the Clerk's record:

Daniel C. Twogood, B. R. Dickerson, G. G. Mason, Ransom Terpenning, J. B.

F. Hill, O. A. Terpenning, Jonathan Harden, John M. Hull, William Fowler, A. Heath, Josiah Thomas, F. K. Morgan, W. W. Wiles, A. Cady, M. B. Sapp, C. W. Taft, I. E. Babcock, J. C. Wiles, A. Anthony, N. Huff, W. D. Dean, Welcome Mowry, W. W. Moses, Hiram Frank, J. K. Bull, J. H. Burris, John Graham, Frank Meggers, John Frye, J. M. Kinner, R. M. Morgan, Jacob Rolphs and J. A. Kinner.

The officers for 1883 were: J. C. Wiles, John Frye and J. M. Kinner, Trustees; Frank Meggers, Clerk; R. M. Morgan, Assessor; J. A. Kinner and Jacob Rolphs, Justices.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early settlement of this township although made later than other townships in Tama county, has many interesting things connected with it. The pioneers had many trials and discomfits continually confronting them. Many miles from market and isolated as it was from the rest of humanity, they passed their early days in hope that the dawn of a better and more prosperous day was coming. Those who are yet living have indeed seen the arrival of that day, and now are surrounded by advantages that in an early day were deemed visionary and impossible.

Benjamin Twogood made about the first settlement in Oneida township. He came in 1854 and settled on the southeast quarter of section 36. He remained until 1860, then sold out, and moved to Kansas.

John M. Hull came the same year, locating land on sections 26 and 31. Mr. Hull lived on this farm until 1876, when he removed to section 8. He lived on

that section until 1881, then concluded to go farther west and removed to Nebraska, where he is at present.

Jonathan Harden came to Oneida in 1855, from Benton county, this State, locating on section 19. He was a native of Virginia and came to Benton county a number of years previous. Mr. Harden lived in the township until 1880, then caught the gold fever, sold his land, and struck out for the Black Hills. In 1856 the little settlement received a number of additions. Among those who came this year were: Daniel Twogood, Ransom Terpenning, William and Alexander Fowler, C. F. McGee and David Gillespie.

Daniel Twogood entered land on section 13, and during the war sold his farm and engaged in the agricultural implement business at Belle Plaine, Benton county, where he also erected an elevator. In about 1875 he sold out his business and went to Los Angeles county, California, where he is engaged in fruit raising. Mr. Twogood was a thorough business man and was very successful in his business ventures.

Ransom Terpenning was a native of York State. He entered land on sections 26 and 27, built a frame house, and made that his home until his death in August, 1873. Mr. Terpenning was born in Cortland county, New York, September 21, 1818. His early life was spent on a farm and at eighteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of marble cutting. After learning his trade he moved to Tompkins county, where he purchased a farm and engaged in the marble business in Dryden, until 1856, then came to Tama county, where he purchased land on sections 26

and 27 of township 84, range 13, now known as Oneida township. He made this his home until the time of his death which occurred August 25, 1873. He was married October 21, 1839, to Miss Eliza Chrisman, born in York State, April 14, 1821. They were blessed with five children, three of whom are now living: Oscar A., Edgar R. and George D. His widow now makes her home with her son Edgar, who was born September 11, 1847, and was but nine years of age when his parents came to Iowa. Edgar attended school and worked on the farm until 1870, when he engaged at carpentering, which trade has since occupied most of his time. He was married July 4, 1880, to Miss Amanda Renslow. They have two children: Francis, Earle and Harry Lawrence. Mr. Terpenning has held the office of Constable four years and in 1883, engaged with the C. M. & St. P. Railroad as bridge builder.

William Fowler came to the township in about 1856 and settled on section 20. In 1881, he disposed of his land and removed to Calhoun county, this State, where he still lives. Mr. Fowler was an easy-going fellow, took things slow and never worried much.

Alexander Fowler settled on the same section with his brother. He remained but a few years and removed to Louisa county, Iowa.

Abraham Anthony became a settler of this township in 1857, locating land on section 36. He lived there for a few years, then moved to section 23, and in 1878, went to Hardin county, where he is now living.

E. O. Thomas came to Oneida township in 1857, and settled on section 23, where he lived until the fall of 1862. He then enlisted in the Union Army, contracted some disease and died in Lee county, Iowa, in the spring of 1863.

O. N. and G. G. Mason came to this township, from Illinois, in 1838, driving through with oxen and cows hitched to their wagons. They were fourteen days on the road and experienced some extremely bad weather. As soon as they arrived they put up a little shanty in which to live until something better could be built. In the fall they erected a frame house, the best in the township. The brothers had each purchased 120 acres in 1856, and at the date given, came to improve their purchase. O. N. improved his land until 1862, when he entered the service and returned home in July, 1865. He then re-commenced improving his land and has since resided here. Mr. Mason is a native of New York, and was married in York township, Tama county, Iowa, to Miss Eliza J. Overturf, a native of Ohio, whose parents, Simon and Lydia (Bonam) Overturf, came to Iowa in 1855. Her father is now a resident of York township; her mother died in 1857.

G. G. Mason lived on his farm for a number of years, then, in 1866, went to Waltham and engaged in the mercantile business. He remained there for about three years, then went to Traer and engaged in the insurance and musical instrument business. He returned to Waltham in 1877 and died the same year.

H. C. Wiles and family came to Oneida township in 1858 from Jones county, this

State. Mr. Wiles settled on section 21, and made that his home until the breaking out of the war. In 1862 he enlisted in the service and died of disease in the fall of 1863. Mrs. Wiles died in York township, December 31, 1879. Mr. Wiles was a native of York State.

C. F. McGee settled on section 31 and lived there some time, then removed to York township. He is now in the livery business at Gladbrook.

David Gillespie came during this year and settled on section 19, and a number of years later, he settled on section 20. He lived there until 1878, when he sold his farm and went to the Black Hills.

Brad Dickerson became a resident of Oneida township in 1859. He settled on section 27, and in about 1869, moved to Carroll township. In 1875 or 1876, he went to Illinois on a visit and borrowed \$1,200. On his return, he lost his trunk at Fulton, on the Mississippi. He did not discover his loss until on the west side of the river at Clinton. He at once crossed the river on the bridge, found his trunk and started to return, carrying the trunk on his shoulder. He has never been heard of since. His trunk was found on the bridge, broken open and rifled of its contents, and the supposition now is, that he was murdered for his money. Mr. Dickerson was very sociable, and was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He is remembered as having one limb shorter than the other, causing him to limp very noticeably.

A Heath came to the township in 1860 or 1861, and settled on section 9. He soon moved to section 29, and from there to section 18. He is now in Kansas.

Edward and Whitney Bacon came about this time, the former locating on section 21, and the latter on section 9. Whitney is now a resident of Kansas, and Edward is in Irving, York township, Tama county.

During the war quite a number came to swell the list of settlers in Oneida township. Among them were the following: James and Stephen Rustin, Reuben, jr., and James Phillips, James Morrison and his son Michael and F. K. Morgan and his son M. R.

James Rustin settled on section 20, and lived there until 1879, when he removed to Calhoun county, Iowa. Mr. Rustin was an elderly man and was Deacon in the Freewill Baptist church. He was thoroughly honest, and was well liked by all who knew him.

Stephen Rustin worked about the neighborhood, and run a threshing machine for Mr. Fowler until 1875, when he settled on section 18. He is now in Calhoun county, this State.

Reuben Phillips came here from Illinois, and settled on section 16, where he still lives. His brother, James, settled on section 29, and lived there until 1878, when he sold his land and went to Kansas.

James Morrison settled on section 32, and in 1881, sold out and removed to Belle Plaine, where he now lives. He was a native of Canada. Michael, his son, settled on section 9, and remained till 1873, then moved to section 17. He lived here about seven years and left the county. His whereabouts are unknown.

F. K. Morgan settled on section 36, Oneida township, in 1863, and remained a resident of that township until 1882, when he sold his farm and removed to Plymouth, this State. Mr. Morgan is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1812, and was left an orphan at an early age. He lived with an elder sister for some time, then went to Pennsylvania where he married Miss Olive Welch, a native of Bradford county. In 1853, they came to Iowa, first locating in Linn county, and afterwards came to Tama county. While a resident of this county he always took an active part in every movement which tended to benefit the public, and was continually kept in office as he always proved a faithful and an efficient officer. His children were William A., John N., M. R., Sarah E., now Mrs. O. A. Terpenning; Agnes, Andrew, Simeon, Themas and Frank.

M. R. Morgan, son of F. K. Morgan, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of January, 1850. He was reared on a farm, came with his parents to Iowa, and made his home with them until July 4, 1867, when he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Byam. He then resided in Benton county one year, and then came to Oneida township, where he has since made his home. He purchased his present farm in 1877, then raw prairie, and now has it under good cultivation. It is valued at \$35 per acre. In politics Mr. Morgan is a Republican, and is at present Township Assessor. He belongs to but one secret society, the Q. L. of H. They have three children: Emma, Ella and Hallie.

In 1865, the following named settlers were among those who came in: Major

Sapp and family, Robert Lathrop, Joab Hutchinson, J. C. Wiles, Charles E. Stearns, A. H. Loveland and William Thomas.

Major Sapp settled on section 28, and with the exception of two years, made that his home until the fall of 1882, when he moved to Toledo, where he now lives.

Joab Hutchinson lived on section 19, where he had first located, until 1877, when he moved to the village of Traer, this county. In 1879, he went to Nebraska. He was a Canadian by birth.

Robert Lathrop purchased a farm of Albert Mason on section 16, where he has since lived. He is a native of Canada.

J. C. Wiles came in October and settled on section 28, where he has since lived. Mr. Wiles was born in Cortland county, New York, April 24, 1843. His younger days were spent in school and on the farm. At fourteen he was apprenticed to a wagon-maker to learn the trade, and after serving three years, engaged as a journeyman. He worked at his trade until 1865, with the exception of one year, then came to Iowa and purchased land on section 28, of Oneida. He has erected a comfortable frame dwelling house, two stables and a log house, and also has set out quite a number of forest and fruit trees, and now has 360 acres of improved land. November 3, 1852, he was married to Miss Janet C. Weld. They have three children: Eva D., Eddie J. and Violette. Mr. Wiles has been very successful in his farming operations, and being possessed of all those qualifications that go to make a man of sterling worth, he to-day holds the respect of all who know him. He is one of the representative men of his township.

Charles E. Stearns came from Canada and settled on section 27. He is a carpenter by trade and spends much of his time from home. His family still live on the farm.

A. H. Loveland settled on section 28, where he still lives. He came from Bureau county, Illinois.

W. Thomas was formerly from Canada, and on coming to Oneida township, settled on section 27. He lived here until 1879, then sold and went to Kansas.

In order that the reader may gain some knowledge of those who settled here in an early day, of their characters, and of their prosperity, personal sketches are here presented of a number who have been intimately connected with the welfare and growth of the township.

Welome Mowry came to Oneida in 1867, and located on section 28, where he has since lived. Mr. Mowry was born in Putnam county, Illinois, April 3, 1842. In 1851, his parents removed to Bureau county, same State, where Welcome received his education in the common schools. Later he attended the Dean academy one term. On the first call for troops, made in 1861, he enlisted into the service; but on the arrival of the company at Springfield, the quota was found to be full and he returned home. He enlisted again in August of the same year, in Company D, 7th Kansas Cavalry. He joined "Lane's Brigade," and served with the regiment until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He participated in many engagements, including the battles of Corinth, Tupelo and Coffeeville, and was honorably discharged September 24, 1864. He re-enlisted February 14, 1865, in the

151st Illinois, was mustered in as Sergeant, and went to Dalton, Georgia, Atlanta and Americus. He was discharged January 24, 1866, and returned to Illinois, having enlisted three times and served over four years. In 1867, he came to Tama county, and purchased 86 acres of land on section 28. He at once built a house and commenced improving his land. Since that time he has worked into stock and is now engaged quite extensively in stock raising, keeping on an average 200 head of cattle, and about as many hogs. Mr. Mowry has one of the finest stock farms in the township. He now owns 700 acres, part improved and part pasture land, and has two sheds for stock, one 140 and 150 feet long. Mr. Mowry was the first in the township to use the tile drain for draining his land. He was married in 1866 to Miss Lucina Lapp, who has borne him three children: Lorena C., Burdette F. and Alzada B. Mr. Mowry has held various offices of trust in the township, and is the present Secretary of the School Board, which office he has held for thirteen years. He has also held the office of Justice of the Peace for ten consecutive years. In 1881, Mr. Mowry was elected Colonel of the Tama County Veterans, and was re-elected in 1882. Mr. Mowry is a genial, open-hearted gentleman, and is respected by all who know him.

William Whitmore settled in Oneida township, in 1867, and made this his home until his death. His son Joshua, a prominent farmer, is still a resident of the township. Joshua Whitmore was born in Oneida, Canada, November 13, 1851. His parents were William and Margaret Whitmore, the former a na-

tive of Canada, the latter of Ireland. In 1865 the family emigrated to the United States, locating in La Salle county, Ill., where they remained until in November, 1867, at which time they came to Iowa, and settled in Tama county, in Oneida township, where the parents lived until their death. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are now living—Joshua, the subject of this sketch, Ellen, now wife of John Coutts, Esther, Edward, Margaret J., now Mrs. Lewis Barnes, and Martha Ann, now wife of Orin Hill. Joshua was reared on a farm, and February 5, 1878, was married to Miss Ann Eliza Cochran, daughter of A. C. and Nancy E. Cochran. Three children bless this union—Margaret E., George and Frank. Mr. Whitmore owns 160 acres of land on section 30. In politics he is a Republican and has held various local offices.

Another settler of 1867 was L. P. Keith, a native of Madison county, New York, born January 17, 1815. His parents were Mark and Louise (Trumbull) Keith, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. L. P., was reared on a farm, and was married January 3, 1838, to Miss Eliza P. Dickinsen, a native of Oneida county, New York. They have four children living: Enos, Elihu, Erie and Emmett. His wife was born in 1818, her parents being Enos and Lucia (Royington) Dickinsen. Mr. Keith followed farming in his native State until the fall of 1848, when he emigrated to Dane county, Wisconsin. He lived in Wisconsin until 1864, when he came to Iowa, and in 1867 settled in Tama county where he purchased 480 acres of

land. He resides on section 25, in Oneida township.

Mr. Keith is a Republican, but does not take an active part in politics. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

William Kinner settled in the township in 1867. Mr. Kinner is a native of York State, born in Seneca, now known as Tompkins county. His father settled on timber land in that county in an early day and cleared about thirty acres. The father was drowned in Cayuga Lake when William was but six years old. The subject of this sketch made his home with his mother until he was twenty-three, when he went to Cattaraugus county, where he bought a farm and soon after married Miss Mary Pottman, daughter of Peter and Mary Pottman, who were the first settlers of Hinsdale in that county. They lived there about eight years, then removed to Chemung county, locating in the town of Dix, where he bought a canal boat and operated on the Chemung and Erie canal. Mr. Kinner made Dix his residence until 1849, when he moved to Illinois and purchased a farm in Carroll county. He remained here until 1867, with the exception of one year spent in Crawford county, Wisconsin, and then came to Tama county, where he settled on section 36, of Oneida township, his present home. Mr. and Mrs. Kinner have had eight children, seven of whom are now living: John A., Peter P., Eliza V., James M., Rosanna, William H. and Charles E.

James M., third son of William and Mary (Pottman) Kinner, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, January 18, 1834. At twenty-three years of age he engaged with a daguerreian to learn

the trade. He worked at this business one year and then resumed farming. He was married November 15, 1864, to Miss Chloe Woodin, a native of Connecticut. They have four children living: Kent, James, Mary Myrtle and Major Ransom. Mr. Kinner came to Tama county from Carroll county, Illinois, in 1867, and settled on section 36, in Oneida township, where he now lives. He is engaged quite extensively in stock raising. He has taken quite an interest in public affairs, has been elected to various offices of trust in the township, and is at present a member of the board of Trustees.

John A., eldest son of William and Mary (Pottman) Kinner, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 17th of November, 1826. He attended school in his boyhood and assisted his father on the farm. At seventeen years of age he engaged to learn the carpenter's trade, serving as an apprentice for three years, then worked for another three years as a journeyman, after which he engaged in business as carpenter and builder in York State until 1849. At this time he came west to Wisconsin and worked at his trade in Rock county until 1864, when he moved to Illinois, locating in Carroll county, where he remained for three years and in 1867 came to Iowa. He came at once to Tama county and purchased land on section 26 of Oneida township, where he now lives. Mr. Kinner was married in 1849, to Miss Lucy A. Clarke, of Allegany county, New York. They have been blessed with seven children, four of whom are now living: Emory E., Emily E., George C. and Samuel M.

William R. Williamson became a resident of Oneida township in 1867. He is a native of Ireland, born in the county of Derry, September 8, 1838. When fourteen years of age he started out for himself, came to America, landing at New York and went at once to Cincinnati, where he was employed in Shreeve & Steele's iron works. After working here eighteen months, he went to Will county, Illinois, where he was engaged at farming until 1867, then came to Tama county, and purchased land on section 35, of Oneida township. He at once began making improvements; built a frame house and set out forest and fruit trees. He has now a large variety of plum, apple and cherry trees, and also many different kinds of berries. In 1883 he erected a frame house 18x27 feet with twenty feet posts and an addition 15x20 feet. Mr. Williamson was married December 9, 1858, to Miss Margaret Williamson, a native of the county of Antrim, Ireland. They have two children—Lillie Belle and Maggie May.

Mathias Matthiesen settled where he now lives on section 10, Oneida township, in 1872, but first became a resident of the township in 1870. Mr. Matthiesen was born in Schleswig, Germany, August 25, 1826. He was united in marriage to Miss Magdalena Peterson, and in 1860, emigrated to the United States. Mr. Matthiesen first located in Scott county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until 1870, when he came to Tama county. He has resided in this county ever since, with the exception of one year spent in Benton county. Mr. and Mrs. Matthiesen have been blessed with eight children—Catherine, born April 6, 1850; Claus, born June 4, 1852,

Hans, born July 23, 1353; Christ, September 1, 1859; John, December 17, 1861; Mary, June 1, 1864; Theodore, March 5, 1865; and Fred, born March 20, 1869. In politics, Mr. Matthiesen is a Democrat; in faith, a Lutheran. He now owns a fine farm of 360 acres.

Frank Meggers came to Tama county in 1873, first locating in Clark township; but since 1877, has been a resident of section 6, Oneida township. Mr. Meggers was born in Germany, September 12, 1846, his parents being Frank H. and Mary Meggers. Mr. Meggers remained in his native land until June, 1870, when he came to the United States. For the next three years he lived in Michigan, then went to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, and there resided until coming to Iowa in 1873. October 1, 1873, Mr. Meggers was married to Miss Paulina Holst, a native of Germany. They have four children—Mary, born September 17, 1874; Alvina, born February 15, 1876; Frank, born January 17, 1878; and William, born January 11, 1881. In politics Mr. Meggers is a Republican, and has held the offices of Township Trustee and Clerk. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

H. C. Burris located in Oneida township in 1882, and purchased 160 acres of land on section 14. Mr. Burris is a son of William and Ann (Busland) Burris, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Ohio. He was born in Bureau county, Illinois, May 7, 1855. The family came to Iowa and located in Benton county in 1871, and there lived until 1882, when the parents went to Nebraska, and H. C. came to Tama county. There were eight children in the family—Sarah R., now Mrs. Charles

Jackson, of Howard county, Nebraska; Christa A., now wife of Solomon Thompson; W. E., H. C., J. E., Jennie L., now Mrs. J. C. Bergen, and Charles A. In 1875, Mr. Burris was married to Miss Maggie J. Byam, daughter of W. A. and Annie (Leveland) Byam. They have one daughter—Lulu Blanche. Mr. Burris is now engaged in farming and improving his land, and has one of the finest farms in the township.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first marriage in this township was H. Hull to Miss E. J. Kerns, in 1857. J. C. Vermilya, County Judge, performed the ceremony.

The first school house in this township was built in 1859, and was located on the northeast quarter of section 36. Ruth LeRue was the first teacher. This school building is now attached to a dwelling house and is used as a kitchen. There are at present ten school districts in the township with a school house in each.

Old settlers of the township tell of a strange animal that was seen in an early day. It was called the white lion. Some who saw it say it had the build of a lion, had a mane and a bushy tail, and that it was as large as the largest dog. Its tracks were seen in places by a few persons, who said they were as large as those of a horse, and the marks showed toes like a dog's. Another strange feature was that the animal was pure white. A man once met it in the road and was forced to go around, as it showed fight. At one time, when Mr. Fowler, an early settler, was away from home, the beast came near the house. Mrs. Fowler took an ax and was

going to brain the brute; but it crouched and showed its teeth and growled in such a fearful way that her courage left her, and she fled into the house, piling table and chairs against the door to keep the terrible lion out. Finally, it disappeared

altogether, and now the old settlers look upon the affair as more of a scare than anything else. Some think it was a white bear; others, a panther; but these are mere conjectures, nothing definite being known as to what it really was.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This is a full Congressional township, comprising all of township 83 north, range west of the fifth principal meridian, containing an area of about 23,040 acres. It is bounded on the north by Carroll, on the west, by Toledo and Tama, on the south by Richland, and on the east by York township.

It is watered by Otter creek and its numerous small tributaries, the main stream entering in two branches at the northwest corner, one on section 5, the other on section 6, making confluence near the center of the latter section; then flowing in one stream in a southeasterly direction, passing through sections 7 and 18, the southwest corner of 17, then through 20, touching 21 and 29, then through 28, a corner of 27, making exit on 34.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad touches the southwest corner and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul traverses the township from the southwest toward the northeast. On the latter road there is a station called Gladstone located in the

southeast corner of section 29. It is an agricultural township having no town within its borders. The bottom lands of Otter creek comprise about one-fourth of the township, the soil of which is as good and as productive as any lands in the county. The remainder of the township is about equally divided between high rolling prairie and bluff land—the latter having considerable timber. On these uplands the soil is much lighter, yet it is productive and abounds with many excellent farms and the township is one of the best in the county. The improvements are excellent and the farmers are an industrious, enterprising class, and as a rule are steadily adding to their wealth.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

How many recollections cluster around this branch of history, reminiscences of by gone days, remembrances of joy and sorrow, of prosperity and adversity. It would seem sometimes that the present happy and comfortable homes have been purchased at a cost beyond estimation,

yet there is always a feeling of satisfaction, in the thought of a competence honestly gained, a home fairly won by the toil and labor of pioneer days.

The first settlement here was effected by Amos B. Hancock, on the northwest quarter of section 36, in the spring of 1853. Here he resided three or four years then removed to Salt Creek township, where he died. He was a native of Connecticut, brought up on a farm, married Miss Stewart and reared a family of children in his native State, and moved to Iowa, as above stated. He was a great lover of his country and a strong abolitionist before the war. In 1862, although over sixty years old, he enlisted in the 37th Iowa or "Gray Beard Regiment," with which he served faithfully until the close of the war. He also had one son in the service, who fell while carrying the colors of his regiment and now fills a soldier's grave. Mr. Hancock, after being mustered out of the service, returned to his home and spent the remainder of his days tilling the soil. His widow yet survives and resides in Salt Creek township.

The second settlement was effected in November, 1853. On the 14th of that month, there halted at the house of Amos B. Hancock, six wagons drawn by two span of horses and four yoke of cattle, containing the following named persons—Abram Tompkins with his wife and eight children; John Bishop, with his wife and daughter; Le Roy Olney and wife and Alexander La Dow, with his wife and seven children. Two days later, this party with the exception of Mr. La Dow and family located on the right bank of Otter creek, on the northeast quarter of section

29, which land had been entered by Mr. Tompkins during the preceding August. Here they stretched a carpet over some poles to serve as a tent until a rude log cabin could be erected for winter quarters. Fortunately there was no high water that season, but Mr. Tompkins has often since seen the place then occupied by the cabin covered with water to the depth of three feet. In the spring of 1854, Mr. Tompkins erected a house farther from the creek, where he removed his family. He broke one hundred acres the first season, and in the spring of 1855, sowed it with wheat—the first in the township. The crop raised was threshed by Chester Russell, who ran the first threshing machine in this vicinity. The yield was an average of eighteen bushels per acre. Mr. Tompkins hauled the wheat to Woodbury's mill, in Marshall county, where he exchanged the same for flour, giving two pounds of wheat for one of flour. The flour he sold at Toledo, where he found ready sale at the rate of four dollars per hundred.

The following season (1854) J. M. Hayes and C. E. Hayes came to this township, also A. L. Russell, Calvin Powell, Hiram Riddle and Robert Carter.

In 1855, the settlement was increased only by a few persons, among whom were S. M. Harris, Benjamin Hayes and A. J. Tyler.

C. E. Hayes was born in Orange county, Vermont, May 28, 1828. His father, Samuel Hayes, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and still resides in Vermont, being eighty-one years of age. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. C. E. received a common school education and

helped his father on the farm until 1851, when he concluded to try his fortune in the far west. He therefore moved to Illinois, but after residing in that State for some time, he determined to push farther westward. Accordingly, in January, 1854, he came to Iowa and purchased 540 acres of land in Tama county, spent the ensuing summer in Illinois, and, in December, accompanied by his brother, J. M. Hayes, came to Iowa and settled where he now resides. They commenced keeping bachelor's hall, J. M. serving as head cook and housekeeper. Mr. Hayes hired two men and began making improvements as fast as possible. In January, 1856, he was married to Miss Annette Patterson, a native of Vermont. Mr. Hayes has met with marked success in his farming operations, and now owns 780 acres of land, besides a third interest in twenty-six lots in Tama City. He is one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Tama, and has served as one of its Directors for many years. He also owns a fifth interest in the Tama water power, of which he is a Director. Mr. Hayes has given his attention largely to stock raising, and, for the last few years, has also engaged quite extensively in buying and selling live stock. It is impossible to do the subject of this sketch justice in so brief a biography; but it can honestly be stated, that he is one of the most prominent and influential farmers of Tama county. He is a Republican and has held various local offices, but is kept so busy watching his various interests, that he cannot take an active part in politics. He also served as postmaster at Tamaville for many years. His religious connections are

with the Free-will Baptist Society. The children are named as follows: Justin B., Lelah R., Cora L. and Charles H.

J. M. Hayes came to this county with his brother, C. E. Hayes, December 24, 1854. He at first assisted his brother, who had previously bought land, and in 1855, purchased eighty acres of his present farm. In 1857, he went back to Vermont and married Miss Lucy Patterson. He then returned to his home on the frontier and commenced keeping house in a building 16x22 feet, covered with shingles made by Mr. Hayes partly on moonlight nights. He has been successful as a farmer, and now owns 440 acres with good improvements. His wife died April 14, 1872. He was married the second time, in March, 1873, to Miss Lucy Swigert. She died in August, 1876, leaving one son, Cyrus S. In 1877, Mr. Hayes married Miss Libbie Swigert, a sister of his second wife. Mr. Hayes was born in the state of Vermont, June 3, 1832. His parents were Samuel and Sally (Brown) Hayes. He resided in his native State until he came to Iowa, in 1854. Mr. Hayes is a Republican and has held various local offices.

A. J. Tyler came to this county in the spring of 1855, at which time he purchased 180 acres of land on section 35. He was a single man and therefore boarded, with C. E. Hayes and John Voorhies. During this time he improved his land and erected a house. Mr. Tyler was married December 8, 1858, to Miss Margaret Voorhies, daughter of John Voorhies. She died October, 2, 1880, leaving four children: Emma A., Isaac Elmer, Frank L. and Nora. Mr. Tyler has made a suc-

cess of farming and now has a farm of over 800 acres. He has, for several years, been quite extensively engaged in buying and selling live stock, and also in stock raising. He is one of the founders of the First National Bank of Tama City, and is at present one of its Directors. He is also one of the Directors of the Tama water power, of which he is a stock holder. In politics, Mr. Tyler is a Republican, and has held several local offices, but has always had too much business of his own to attend to anything else. He is always prompt in the fulfillment of his obligations and is highly respected as a citizen. He was born in Vermont, March 13, 1828. His parents were Asel and Ruby (White) Tyler. He received a good common school education, remaining in Vermont from 1840 until 1854, taking care of himself, his mother having died. In 1854 he was in Boston, and came to Iowa in 1855.

Among the settlers during 1856 were William Meeker, Lathrop Meeker, D. C. Lamb, Alexander Johnson and others.

William Meeker, who is a native of New Jersey, was born in 1807. His parents moved to Ohio when he was but seven years old, and there engaged in farming. During their stay in Ohio, William was married to Miss Patience Mount. In 1856, he came to Iowa, spent the first winter near Indiantown and then located on section 28, Otter Creek township, where he still resides. Mr. Meeker is seventy-six years of age and his wife is seventy-three. There were thirteen children in the family, eight of whom are now living: Lathrop, Amos M., Samuel, Sarah, Jane, Lewis, Clark and David.

Lathrop Meeker came to Iowa with his brother, Samuel Meeker, in May, 1855, settling for a time in Indiantown. In the fall of 1856, he went back to Ohio, and prevailed on the balance of the family to come with him to Iowa. In 1860, he married Miss Sophrona Tompkins, daughter of Abram Tompkins, and has since been a resident of Otter Creek township. He settled on section 32, in March, 1863, and now has a farm of 270 acres of land. Mr. Meeker was born in Warren county, Ohio, April 13, 1833, his parents being William and Patience (Mount) Meeker. Lathrop made his home with his parents until coming to Tama county. Their children are: Emma, George T., Bertha A., Milton C., Walter A., Fay E., Ralph S., Elma and Elmer (twins), and Albert W.

D. C. Lamb resides on section 13, where he settled in April, 1856. He has given his attention to farming and now owns 870 acres in one body, and 320 in other parts of the township. Mr. Lamb was born in Ohio, March 4, 1820, his parents being William and Catharine (Cupp) Lamb. He assisted his father in business and attended school until he reached his majority. He then attended school at Grandville, Ohio, thus obtaining a good education. He subsequently taught school for several years and in 1844 married Miss Rebecca Walters. She died in 1863 leaving six children—Maggie, now Mrs. E. W. Hodson; Jacob W., William, Almira, now Mrs. Wm. Garretson; Ada, now Mrs. Isaac Bunce, and Rebecca. In 1866 Mr. Lamb married Miss Mary Shinholdt. and by this union six children were born—Christena, Catharine, Lizzie, George, Charles and Fred. Mr. Lamb takes but

little interest in politics and does not adhere to any party, but always votes for the man he deems best qualified for the office.

Alexander Johnson came to Tama county in the spring of 1856, and first located in Indian Village township, where he worked at his trade as carpenter. In 1860 he was joined in marriage with Eliza Jane Meeker, daughter of William and Patience (Mount) Meeker. In 1862, he removed to Tama, remaining there a year, and then came to Otter Creek township, where he located on section 31. He still lives there and has a good farm of 100 acres. Alexander was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1833. His parents were David and Margaret (Walker) Johnson. He learned his trade and resided in his native State until he came to Iowa, in 1856. The children are—William, Maria, James, Amanda, Eva, Mary, Nelson and an infant. Mr. Johnson is a Republican and has held several local offices.

This township settled slowly at first, but after the close of the war the settlers crowded in and soon took all the Government land. Among those who came early during the decade between 1860 and 1870, and are now prominent citizens may be mentioned: A. W. West and Sylvester Wilcox—later followed by his son, George L. Wilcox.

Alexander W. West first came to Tama county in 1834, at which time he purchased 303 acres of land, but did not become a resident of the county until 1862, since which time he has resided in Otter Creek township. He has purchased more land and now has a farm of 487

acres. Mr. West was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, December 16, 1831. His parents were Philip P. and Paulina (Roberts) West, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm and resided in his native State for a number of years, and then came to Jackson county, Iowa, from there he came to Tama county, where he still resides. On December 31, 1856, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Sarah C. Sherrock. She died in 1863, leaving three children, two of whom are now living—Isaac and Paulina. In 1864, Mr. West was married to Miss Mary Feelay. She has borne him eight children, five of them now living—Sarah C., Lydia E., Lily F., Alexander W. and Amos M.

Sylvester Wilcox was born in Connecticut, September 3, 1804. He made his home with his parents until eleven years old, then came to New York State and followed farming. During his last stay in New York, he was married to Miss Caroline Bissell. In 1863, he emigrated to Iowa, and at once purchased his present farm, located on section 35 where he has since resided. His wife died in September, 1878, leaving a family of seven children, only one of whom is now living—George L. Mr. Wilcox lost the sight of one of his eyes in 1880, and in August, 1882, he became totally blind. George L. Wilcox was born in the State of New York, February 16, 1834. In March, 1855, he married Miss Delia A. Kasson, also a native of the Empire State. He came to Iowa, in 1863, and first settled in Buchanan county, where he followed blacksmithing until June of 1874. Mr. Wilcox then

came to Tama county, and has since had charge of his father's farm, which contains 255 acres.

ORGANIC.

The township of Otter Creek was organized in 1856; at that time it comprised all the Congressional township 83 north, range 14 west, and that part of township 82 north, range 14 west, lying north of the Iowa river. The first election was held at the house of Abram Thompkins on the 7th of April, 1856, at which there were fifty-two votes cast. C. E. Hayes, M. Mitchell and N. H. Bidwell, served as Judges of election, and R. C. M. Wells and C. Leach as Clerks.

The names of the persons voting at the election are here given:

M. Cochran, A. J. Tyler, J. H. Voorhies, O. T. Clark, James Cloud, John Southard, E. A. Bumham, M. Baker, Wm. Wooten, A. B. Hancock, L. Olney, A. W. Ammerman, James Gillen, Calvin Powell, William Rittenhouse, A. D. Olney, C. A. Russell, Benjamin Grover, J. M. Hayes, A. Rittenhouse, James Erwin, Daniel Grover, A. L. Russell, J. H. Richardson, William Rittenhouse, Jr., Hezekiah Baker, O. L. Truesdell, Aaron Baker, H. Cloud, D. Sater, M. Hunt, Norman Lewis, John Williams, Wm. Pickett, Robert Carter, J. A. Siling, George Pickett, Joseph Carter, H. Cross, A. Morse, Abram Tompkins, E. K. Clark, H. Riddle, C. E. Hayes, Mefford Mitchell, S. C. Leach, N. H. Bidwell, R. C. M. Wells and Daniel Rusk.

The officers elected November 7, 1882, were as follows—D. K. Richards, J. P. Evans, Trustees; Theodore Dupree, Clerk; N. Bidwell, Assessor.

The United Brethren have a society in Otter Creek, which holds meetings at the school house of District No. 7, and for the past four years there has been preaching at the school house of District 5.

POSTOFFICES.

In the spring of 1854, a postoffice was established at the house of Norman Lewis, on section 27, called Tamaville. C. E. Hayes succeeded Mr. Lewis as postmaster, and the office was removed to his residence. Thus it remained for a number of years, but finally the mail route was abolished, and the office discontinued. After this the township was without a postoffice, until May, 1882, when the Gladstone postoffice was established, and P. H. Dupre appointed postmaster.

CEMETERY.

There is one cemetery in Otter Creek township situated on the southwest quarter of section 22, containing about an acre and a-half of ground. The land was donated to the township for burial purposes by Norman Lewis, in 1861.

GLADSTONE.

In the spring of 1882 the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company laid a side track from their main line, and made a stopping point on section 22, Otter Creek township, calling the station Gladstone. The company had previously purchased the farm of M. W. Varner, and erected a depot. There has been a store started here, by P. A. Dupre, in a building 20x56 feet. This is the only store ever started in the township.

P. A. Dupre, postmaster at Gladstone, is a native of New York, born in Buffalo, November 9, 1854, a son of J. P. and Rose (Bouche) Dupre. In 1864 he came

with his parents to Tama county, and received a good education. Subsequently he taught school for nearly eight years—three terms in Tama county, two years in Washington county and the balance of the time in Kansas. Mr. Dupre was married June 15, 1882, to Miss Josie S. Muzzy, a native of Springfield, Maine.

EDUCATIONAL.

It is said a community may be judged correctly as to general character by the condition of its schools, and to a certain extent this is true. A people having a desire for the elevation and enlightenment of coming generations, and the better condition of mankind, are not found among the opponents of the public school. Appreciating the desirableness of educational facilities, the early settlers of Otter Creek township made provision for a school in 1855, and erected a log house on section 19, and employed Miss Harriet Hatfield,

who taught a term of three months for \$20. The next school in the township was near the residence of C. E. Hayes, in what was organized as district No. 3, and Miss Ingham was the teacher.

There are now eight schools in the township, and the school property is valued at \$4,000.

HISTORICAL ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first birth in the township was Sumner, a son of Abram and Mary A. Tompkins, born on the 26th day of March, 1855.

The first death was the wife of Robert Carter, which occurred March 20, 1854. She was buried in Oak Hill cemetery.

The first marriage united the destinies of Logan McChesney and Miss L. A. Hancock, daughter of A. B. Hancock. This was in 1854 and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Alexander LaDow. The couple now reside in Kansas.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

This is a full Congressional township, comprising all of township 85 north, range 14 west, containing an area of about 23,040 acres. It is bounded on the north by Buckingham, on the west by Crystal, on the south by Carroll and on the east by Clark townships. It is well watered by numerous streams. Wolf creek and Four

Mile creek enter from Crystal township on the west, and make confluence near the center of section 7, flowing thence toward the east and northeast it passes through sections 8, 9 and the northwest corner of 10 and making exit toward the north on the northeast quarter of section 3, enters Buckingham township. There is, on this

stream on section 10, a water power which has been utilized. Coon creek enters from Clark township on the west, on section 24, and flowing toward the north-west and north, traverses sections 14, 11, the north-east corner of 10, and empties into Wolf creek on section 3. A branch of this creek enters on section 1 and flowing towards the west through sections 12 and 11, joins the original stream on the north-east quarter of 10. Salt creek enters from the west on section 30, and passing through this section and 29, 28, the south-west quarter of 27, then 34, it leaves toward the south on the south-west quarter of 35. A branch of this creek comes from the south and passing through section 33 enters the main stream on the south-east quarter of section 28.

The surface of this township consists mainly of a beautiful, gently undulating prairie, with a most excellent soil, which is generally a productive, dark sandy loam, with clay subsoil. There is a good grove of natural timber located mostly on sections 4 and 5, called National Grove. Another, Osborn's Grove, located on section 10, but a good part of this has been cut away. Another, still smaller, called Baker's Grove, may be found on section 30.

The township is peopled by an industrious, energetic class of citizens, has many beautiful farms and desirable homes, and compares favorably with any township in the county.

There is one line of railway traversing this township, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, which enters from the east on section 13.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first person to make a claim here was Norman L. Osborn. He came from Buckingham township in the spring of 1852, and claimed the northeast quarter of section 10, and there erected a log cabin, the first in the township. In the fall of 1853, he sold his claim to Ira and Giles Taylor. He then entered the northwest quarter of the same section, which he also sold, in 1854, to Stephen Klingaman. In 1855, he located near Webster City and finally went to Missouri, where it is supposed he is still living. He was the first Sheriff of Tama county.

The next parties to be mentioned in this connection are Jonas P. Wood and William D. Hitchner, who started from Mercer county, Ohio, in June, 1852, seeking a location in Iowa. Taking passage on a canal boat at St. Mary's they soon arrived at Toledo, Ohio, from where they journeyed by railroad to Belvidere, Illinois and made a visit with friends. From there they went to Beloit, Wisconsin. At Wyota they met John and Joseph Connell, who were from Connecticut, and were looking for a western home. They all then journeyed together by stage and boat to Dubuque, and then started on foot across the country to Vinton, where they remained a few days; but not finding a location to suit them, pushed on to this county, where Mr. Wood entered 400 acres of land, being the northwest quarter of section 4, and the north half of the north-west quarter of section 25, in township 86, range 14, and the southeast quarter of section 3, in township 85, range 15. John Connell entered the north half of the southwest quarter of section 4, and the northwest

quarter of the southeast and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter in the same section, in township 85, range 14.

In October of that year Wood and Hitchner started on their return, having gone to their old home for their families. With them was Mr. Wood's mother with a family of seven children of whom Jonas was the oldest. The names of the others were Rachael, Eve, Joshua C, Lyman E., Mary, the wife of Mr. Hitchner; and Lucy Ann. Dr. W. A. Daniel, a practicing physician from Illinois, and Miss Eve Heckathorn, a maiden sister of Mrs. Wood's, accompanied them. They came with teams bringing provisions with them and camping out on the way. This tiresome journey occupied four weeks of time. Upon their arrival here they moved into a log cabin that had been built by the Connell brothers. In a short time they had erected a cabin of their own, fifty-five feet long and twenty wide, on the northeast quarter of section 4. The Woods family made their home there until 1856. Jonas, who was at this time Deputy County Surveyor, married and settled in Toledo. Joshua married a short time afterward and settled on section 33, township 86, range 14, where he still lives. Lyman located on the northeast quarter of section 6. Mrs. Wood made her home with her son Lyman until the time of her death.

Lyman Wood was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, 1791. During the war of 1812, he joined a Volunteer company and went to New York to defend the city. After his discharge, he engaged in the lumber trade until 1817, when he went to Ohio, and

was there engaged with the United States surveyors in surveying western Ohio. He was married in 1819, to Miss Nancy Heckathorn; who was born in Virginia, in 1798. He settled in Fairfield county, where he engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil. In 1829, he removed to Hocking county, where he was engaged to superintend the outside work of a paper mill, at Pine Grove, and was thus employed at the time of his death, which occurred in 1839. In politics, Mr. Wood was a Whig, and in religion a Universalist. He left a widow and seven children to mourn his death. His oldest son, Jonas P., one of the pioneers of Tama county, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, August 8, 1820. He was but nine years of age at the time his parents moved to Hocking county. Being the oldest son, he became the head of the family at his father's death. In 1843, the family moved to Mercer county, where they bought some timber land. The boys went to work, cleared the farm and built a house. In 1852, they sold out and came to Iowa, locating in township 85, range 14, now known as Perry township. He was joined in marriage, June 29, 1856, to Miss Margaret Connell, daughter of Daniel and Mary Connell, and in September of that same year, he moved to Toledo, where he lived until 1861, then returned to his farm on section 4. He has improved his land. He has engaged quite extensively in the nursery business and now has a fine orchard of 1,000 trees. Mr. Wood received a common education in his younger days and by extensive reading in his later years, has been enabled to keep pace with the times. Mr. Wood is a

Republican; in religion he is a Universalist, having followed in the footsteps of his father, who had lived and died in that faith.

Lyman E., youngest son of Lyman and Nancy (Heckathorn) Wood, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, June 20, 1825. He received his education in the old fashioned log school house in his native town. He came to Iowa with his parents and made his home with them until 1856, when he settled on his own farm on section 6. He built a frame house, into which he has since moved. He has also built an addition to his house and made improvements till he has a very comfortable home. His marriage with Miss Augusta, daughter of John W. and Francis McKune, occurred on June 28, 1857. And to Mr. and Mrs. Wood must be given the honor of being the first couple married in Crystal township. They have but one child—Abbie, an only daughter.

The Connell brothers were joined in the fall by their father, Daniel Connell, Sr., their brother Robert and sister Margaret. The father went back to Connecticut, and in the spring of 1853 returned with his wife and another daughter named Mary. They lived in the Connell house on the north half of the southwest quarter of section 4. Joseph died in September, 1854. John was elected to the State Legislature in 1854, and afterward settled in Toledo. He served in the Union army, as Colonel of the 28th Iowa regiment, and lost an arm while in the service. In 1867 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, at Burlington, an office which he held until May, 1883. Robert settled on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 4,

where he died in February, 1876. Mrs. Connell died in June, 1866; Mr. Connell in October, 1875. In 1855 Daniel Connell, Jr., joined the family, and in 1856 engaged in mercantile trade, in Buckingham, where he continued in business until the collapse of that village, when he removed to Traer. He is at present postmaster at Gladbrook.

W. D. Hitchner bought the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10, from Osborne, with the stipulation that he should build a mill. He built a log house and lived there until 1856, when he sold his interest in the property, and located on the southwest quarter of section 3, where he lived until the time of his death, which occurred in 1874.

William D. Hitchner was born in Salem county, New Jersey, March 3, 1818. When he was three years of age, his parents moved to Ohio, and William was married there, on the 6th day of October, 1850, to Miss Mary M., daughter of Lyman and Nancy (Heckathorn) Wood. In 1852 they came to Iowa and settled in township 85, range 14, now known as Perry township. He, in company with others, purchased land and built a mill. In 1855, he sold his interest and moved to section 3, where he engaged in farming until the time of his death, which occurred in 1874. He left a widow and seven children. The children are named as follows: Almira, Sarah F., Nancy R., James P., Hannah J., Nettie and Wesley D. The two eldest are children of his first wife, to whom he was married in 1839. She died in 1846. His family now live on section 3.

W. A. Daniel entered the west half of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 86, range 14. He made this his

home with the Woods until 1855, when his mother, Mrs. Margaret Daniel, and two brothers, named Henry and Jacob, came to the county and bought the east half of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 86, range 15, and settled there. Henry went to Waterloo, where he is now engaged in the furniture business. In 1863, Jacob went to Denver, where he yet remains, and is proprietor of the Columbus House. Mrs. Daniel died in 1879, at the advanced age of 86 years. Dr. W. A. Daniel still occupies the place.

Nelson Usher and his son-in-law, Volney Carpenter, came in 1852. Usher entered the south half of the southwest quarter of section 4, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 9. He sold in 1854 and went west. In 1855, Carpenter entered the northwest quarter of section 3; he also sold out and went with Usher, who now lives in Oregon.

In the fall of 1852, Ira and Giles Taylor, natives of Pennsylvania, started from Delaware county, Ohio, with their families, for Iowa. They drove through with three teams and arrived at Tipton the 11th of November, 1852. There they hired a house and spent the winter. In the spring they came to Tama county and entered land in township 86, range 14, the northeast quarter of section 10, the northwest of 11 and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 2, and the southeast half of the southwest quarter of section 3. They moved into a cabin that was standing on the claim they had purchased, located on the northeast quarter of section 10. They soon built another log cabin on the northwest quarter of section 11, and Ira moved with his family to that place.

In the fall of 1854, the family were stricken with typhoid fever and four of the seven children died within a short time. Mr. Taylor lived on his place until the spring of 1856, when he sold out and moved to Toledo, where he engaged in farming a few years and then in mercantile business. He is now in his eighty-fourth year, has retired from business and lives in Toledo. Giles has occupied his place on the northeast quarter of section 10. He made a frame addition to his log cabin, where he continued to reside until 1873, when he built the frame house in which he now lives.

Giles Taylor was born in Luzerne county Pennsylvania, in 1808. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth Taylor, moved to Ohio when Giles was a child. Mr. Taylor was reared in that State and was there married to Miss Mary Levering. They came to Tama county in company with a brother, Ira Taylor, in March, 1853, driving through with teams and being about five weeks on the road. Giles settled in Perry township, on section 10, on which a large part of the village of Traer was platted. About one-half of his farm of 165 acres was laid out in town lots. His brother, Ira Taylor, settled on section 11, and is now a resident of Toledo. Mr. Taylor has devoted most of his attention to farming, but has done all in his power to promote the growth and prosperity of his town. He was the first Mayor of Traer. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have four children: Zoe A., who was for a number of years postmistress of Traer and is now the wife of Dr. L. J. Kynett, of Hamburg, Iowa; Melville T., who married Miss Emily Hor-



W. H. Hartsorn

ton; Addie E., now Mrs. David Porterfield; and Elmer E., present editor of the Traer Star.

In 1853, Samuel Dunkle, a native of Ohio, came from the township north, where he had lived about one year and entered the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3. In 1854, he sold to H. F. Gaston and returned to Ohio.

The same year Willard K. Snow, a native of Pennsylvania, entered the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 2. In 1857, he sold out and went to Buckingham and lived on section 36 until 1880, when he went to Kansas.

Hiram and Stephen Klingaman, natives of Pennsylvania, came here from Auglaize county, Ohio, in 1854. Stephen bought Osborn's land on section 10, where he settled in 1855, and there remained until the hanging of the Bunker boys who were notorious horse thieves from Hardin county. He was arrested and an indictment found against him for murder, but was released on bail and went to Texas and started up the river on a steamboat, which was lost, and it is supposed he perished, although it is asserted by some that he is now living in Missouri. Hiram settled on the northeast quarter of section 3, in 1855, where he lived until 1862. He now lives in Traer.

Henry Smith, formerly from Connecticut, came from Mercer county, Ohio, in 1854, and entered land on section 5; he lived, however, in Buckingham village until 1857, when he traded for land on section 34, Buckingham township, where he lived until 1882, when he sold out and

moved to Traer, where he now lives. Henry Smith settled in what was then Buckingham township, in 1854. He is a native of Middletown, Middlesex county, Connecticut, born in 1816. About 1831, his father, Timothy Smith, removed with his family to Ohio and settled in Ashtabula county, where he resided until his death. Henry came to Iowa from Mercer county, Ohio, by team, being on the road for twenty-one days and bringing his wife and child with him. He at once entered a farm of forty acres where John Stewart now lives, near Traer. He also bought eighty acres in Buckingham township, where he made his home and lived until in the fall of 1882, when he removed to Village of Traer. Mr. Smith was married in Ohio, to Jane La Bounty, born in Ashtabula county. Her grandparents were natives of France; her parents resided in Ashtabula county till their death. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children—Adelaide, wife of Simon M. Barnt, and Effie J., wife of C. L. Holman. Effie was born in Buckingham township, September 18, 1856, and was the fourth child born in the township. The daughters both reside in Sac county, this State. Adelaide has three children: Henry Smith, Jessie May and Levi R. Effie has one daughter—Jem.

Jonathan Moore, also from Pennsylvania, came this season and settled on section 23. In 1873 he went to Laporte, where he is now engaged in the grocery trade. Horace A. and Quincy D. Harts-horn from the same State, also came the same year and bought Usher's farm, and also entered the west half of the northeast of section 9, and the southeast of

the northwest of the same section, and the southwest of the southeast of section 4. Quincy bought land on section 4, then they returned to Pennsylvania, settled up their business, and in the fall, went to Illinois, where they spent the winter. In the spring they started for their new home in Iowa, coming with teams and driving some live stock. Horace settled on the land he had bought of Usher, where he still lives. Quincy settled on section 4, where he remained until the time of his death, which occurred in November, 1878. His family now live in Dakota.

Horace A., eldest son of Horatio and Polly (Quincy) Hartshorn, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1828. His boyhood's home was very near the Ohio State line. He remained under the parental roof until 1854, with the exception of two years, which he spent in Adams county, Illinois. In 1854, however, he came west in search of a home, and entered land in township 85, range 14, now known as Perry township, in Tama county. After entering his land, he returned to Pennsylvania, settled up his business, and in the fall went to Illinois, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1855, he came back to Iowa. He was a single man at this time, so he boarded with his brother, Quincy, while he made improvements on his land. Mr. Hartshorn is at present largely engaged in stock raising. He has quite a large herd of blooded stock, in which he takes great pride. He is well and favorably known in this section of the country, and has filled many offices of trust in the town. In January, 1856, he was married to Miss Philinda Kite, who bore

him two children—Horatio and Sherman. Mrs. Hartshorn died in April, 1860. He was again married March 17, 1863, to Miss Agnes, daughter of Gilbert and Margaret (Wilson) McDowell. Eight children have been born to them, named—Jennie, Harriet, James, Wilson, Martha, Susie, Margaret and Mollie. Margaret was born April 7, 1866; died March 9, 1873. Mollie was born January 22, 1874; died August 18, 1875. Mr. Hartshorn has a very pleasant residence on section 4, where he is now living.

Hugh F. Gaston, William Mand, Henry Stoakes and Levi S. Cope, natives of Ohio, came here in August, 1864. Gaston entered the southwest of section 2 and bought land of Samuel Dunkle on section 3. William Stoakes entered the southeast of 21. Henry entered the southeast quarter of section 2, and south half of the northeast quarter of the same section. Cope entered the northwest quarter of section 1. They all returned to Ohio after entering their land.

Gaston came back to Perry township and settled on section 2, where he now lives. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, August 16, 1822. He spent his time in school and on the farm until he was sixteen years old and then engaged as clerk in a store in Steubenville, Ohio, where he served for two years. He then bought one-half interest in the store, and continued the business until four years later, when the stock was divided, and taking his share he went to Knoxville, opened a store there and remained in the business up to 1852, when he went to Port Homer, and there resumed his business. In 1854, he sold out

and came to Iowa, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He took passage on board the steamer, went down the Ohio river to St. Louis, then up the Mississippi to Keokuk, and thence, by stage, to Van Buren county, where he stopped until fall. He then came to Tama county and entered and purchased land on sections 2 and 3, town 85, range 14, now known as Perry township. In 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Jane (Vantilburg) Stoakes, of Wells-ville, Ohio. Nine children have been born unto them, eight of whom are now living—Etta, James, Ella, John S., Willis, Azelia, Wallace and Denver. Mattie was born December 11, 1860; died March 26, 1882. Mr. Gaston has been very successful and is reckoned one of the solid farmers of the county. He has held many offices of trust in the town, and has always shown himself a worthy man. He has 460 acres of improved land, and has good buildings thereon.

William and Henry Stoakes also came back that fall and put up some hay and log cabins on their land, and returned again to Ohio and remained until the following February, when they came back. Their father, a younger brother named George, and sisters came with them. William, settled on his land on section 1, where he now lives. Henry settled on his land on section 2, where he lived until March, 1883, when he sold out and moved to O'Brien county, where he had bought a large tract of land. The father, whose name was John, settled on section 2, on part of the land the son had previously entered, where he lived until the time of his death, February 11, 1880.

His youngest son George, who always made his home with his father, now occupies the old homestead. His son Eleazor first settled in Perry township, on section 2, and now lives in Geneseo township.

John Stoakes, second son of William and Anna Stoakes, was a native of England, was born in the county of Surrey, August 1, 1792. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and emigrated to America, when John was but seven years of age. They settled in Jefferson county, Ohio, where they were pioneer settlers. His father bought some timbered land, cleared a farm, and lived there until the time of his death. The subject of this sketch was married in Ohio, November 3, 1818, to Miss Jane Vantilburg, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio. He made his home with his parents for some time after marrying, then settled on a farm by himself. In 1849 he went to Columbiana county, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1851, he came to Iowa and settled in Van Buren county, where he lived until 1855. During this year he again made a change of location by coming to Tama county and entering land on section 2, of range 14, now known as Perry township. He lived here until the time of his death which occurred February 11, 1880. His wife died January 17, 1873. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are now living. William M., their oldest son, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, December 28, 1822, and was there reared on a farm. He took advantage of every opportunity afforded to acquire knowledge, and by applying himself to study, succeeded in becoming a fairly educated man. He was wedded to

Miss Carolina Householder, of Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 27th day of May, 1847. He settled on a farm in his native county and lived there till 1851, when he came to Iowa and bought land in Van Buren county. Remaining there three years, he came to Tama county to look for land. After looking over the ground to find a suitable location, he finally entered land on the northeast quarter of section 1, in township 86, range 14, now known as Perry township, after which he returned to Van Buren county, where he remained until the following spring. He then came back to this county and settled on his land. He erected a log house, 14x18 feet, in which the family lived until 1861, when he built the frame house in which he now lives. Mr. Stoakes has made great improvements, has taken a lively interest in local affairs, and has been elected to offices of trust in the town. Mr. Stoakes has ten children living,—Mathias, John N., William H., Jennie M., Arabella, Walter C., Mason C., Bennett R., Eddie R. and Carrie S. Ann Eliza was born November 21, 1851; died June 5, 1861. Benjamin Franklin was born April 29, 1855; died November 15, 1870. Charlie was born September 21, 1859; died November 5, 1876.

George, the youngest son of John and Jane (Vantilburg) Stoakes, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, September 4, 1843. He was eight years of age when his parents came to Iowa. George attended the first term of school ever taught in Perry township. He made his home with his parents until the time of their death and now occupies the old homestead on section 2. January 11, 1866, he wed-

ded Miss Alice, daughter of Dryden and Jane (Wilcox) Barbour. They have had eight children born unto them: Martha, Dryden, Henry, Rawlin, Maude, Minnie, Lizzie, who died in 1881, aged four years; Jay and Esther.

Henry, the second son of John and Jane Stoakes, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, May 3, 1825. He lived there until 1847, when he moved to Columbiana county, and remaining there until 1852, he went to Carthage, lived there one year and then came to Iowa, locating for one year on a farm in Van Buren county. In 1854, he came to Tama county, entered land on section 2, township 85, range 14, and returned to Van Buren county, where he spent the ensuing winter. But in the spring of 1855, he came back and settled on his land in Perry township. He was united in marriage to Miss Armilda Hough, January 3, 1860. They have been blessed with eleven children: Cora, John, Marion, Robert, Sherman, May, Inez, Harry, Ralph, Roy and Benjamin F. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Stoakes sold his farm and moved to O'Brien county.

A man named Baker came in 1854 and claimed the south-east quarter of section 30, on which was a small grove. He sold out in 1855 to L. B. Collins, and went west to seek new fields of speculation. This neighborhood has always been called Baker's Grove.

Another arrival in 1854, was John Wilson from Connecticut, a native of Scotland. He entered land on sections 7 and 18, then went back to Connecticut and remained until the spring of 1855, when he returned with his family. He built a house on section 18 and lived there until 1881, when

he removed to Traer. His son James settled on section 18, where he still lives. He has served two terms in Congress and has been elected for a third. His son Peter is a successful farmer and resides also on section 18. His son Allen is a stock dealer and resides in Traer. West W., another son, has been a prominent citizen of Traer for a number of years.

John Wilson was born in the parish of Girvan, in 1811, in Ayrshire, Scotland, and in 1842 moved to Wigtownshire, where he lived until 1851, then came to America with his family and settled in Norwich, Connecticut. He came to this county in September, 1854, and entered land on section 17, Perry township, where he settled in the spring of the following year. Mr. Wilson's first wife was Jean McCosh, who died May 16, 1881. She was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, March 7, 1815. They had nine children when they came to America, all of whom were under sixteen years of age. They have had five children since coming to this county, and of their family of fourteen children, six sons and five daughters are still living. Two sons, Peter and John served in the Union Army during the rebellion. The former belonged to the 14th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and the latter to the 1st Iowa Cavalry. Mr. Wilson's present wife's maiden name was Martha J. Stoakes, born in Ohio, where she was married to J. P. Hopkins, who died at Wellsville, Ohio. She was again married to L. S. Cope, with whom she came to Tama county in the fall of 1854. Mr. Cope entered land in Perry township, and there resided for ten years, then removed to Waterloo, Black Hawk county, where

he died October 9, 1873. Mrs. Wilson has one son by her first marriage—John S. Hopkins—now a resident of Clark township. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were married August 8, 1882. Mr. Wilson's family is one of the best known and influential in Tama county. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Lyman Cody, of Wyandotte county, Ohio, a carpenter by trade, came in 1855, and made his claim on section 29, where he yet remains. Mr. Cody was born in Portage county, Ohio, May 23, 1828. When eight years of age his father bought a large track of land in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and moved there with his family. He lived but one year in Pennsylvania, then returned to Ohio and kept tavern near Cleveland for one year, and again pulled up stakes and moved to Wyandotte county, where he kept tavern for three years in Little Sandusky. He then moved to Carey, where he died two years later. The subject of this sketch when twelve years of age engaged with a carpenter to learn the trade. He worked at his trade in Ohio, until 1850, when he started for California by way of New York and the Isthmus. He engaged in mining in Sierra county the most of the time for three years, and then returned to Ohio. He worked at his trade in Carey, until 1855, when he came to Iowa to seek a home. He entered land on section 29, township 85, range 14, now known as Perry township. He hauled lumber from Muscatine, 120 miles distant, and built a house in which he lived until 1868, when he built the house in which he now lives. He has been a successful farmer, and now has 200 acres of well improved land. He

was married on the 15th of May, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Groswell, who was a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children: Benjamin, Franklin, Serena M., Fred, Walter L., Lyman and Lura May.

Another settler of 1855 was Dexter Higgins, a native of York State, who located on section 23, and in 1857 sold out and bought land in West Union, where a few years later he died. Christopher Hester came the same season and bought land of Ira Taylor on section 11. He was a man of considerable enterprise and in 1856, laid out a town on his land which he named West Union. In 1858, he sold his interest and went to Kansas.

Peter Greenlee, a native of Pennsylvania came also in 1855, and settled on section 15. In 1862 he enlisted in the army, came home on a furlough in 1863, and died that fall. His widow was married again and now lives at Toledo.

J. W. Southwick, a native of the same State and from Crawford county, came this season and entered land on section 27. In 1857 he moved a house from West Union to this land. In 1868 he sold out and went to Waterloo. He now lives in Dallas county, Missouri, where he has a flouring mill.

Henry Beatty another native of Pennsylvania came here from York State in 1855, making the journey on the cars as far as Dunleith, thence with a team. He settled on section 23, where he made his home until the time of his death, in 1874. The widow now lives on the old homestead. Mr Beatty was born in the town of Northeast Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1809. He was married December 26, 1833, to Miss Lydia Yale, who was born in

Guilford, Chenango county, New York, May 12, 1814. They lived in Erie county, where he was employed in a distillery until 1841, when he moved to Chautauqua county, New York, and there purchased a farm in Hanover township. In 1855, he sold out, came to Iowa, settled in Tama county, entering land on section 23, township 85, range 14, now known as Perry township. He made this his home until the time of his death, which occurred March 27, 1874. Mr. Beatty was an. honest man and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people, being much missed by the community where he lived. His widow now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Anson Loop. Eight children were born to them, four of whom are now living: Mary E., William W., Ruth A., Harriet D., Sydney A., Henry N. and Henry O. Henry N. died when two years of age. Mary E. was born December 26, 1835; died December 21, 1856. William W. was born on November 18, 1839. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the 24th Regiment, Iowa Volunteers, Company I, and died while in the service, at Keokuk, November 12, 1862. One child, not named, died in infancy.

Sydney Adelbert, second son of Henry and Lydia (Yale) Beatty, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, June 11, 1846. He came to Iowa with his parents, when he was nine years of age. He was joined in marriage February 6, 1873, to Mrs. M., widow of Edwin Hunnicutt, and daughter of Washington and Susanna Endicott, natives of Belmont county, Ohio, where their daughter was born. The parents were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Beatty has a family of three children—William W., Lydia G. and

Bertha L. After his marriage he settled on the northwest quarter of section 23, a part of his father's homestead. He now resides there.

Gorham Greenleaf, a native of Massachusetts, came also in 1855 and preempted a quarter on section 22, where he improved the land, and remained until 1867, when he sold out and went to Waterloo and engaged in the business of manufacturing soap a few years, and afterward removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he now lives. A carpenter by the name of George Sloss, a native of Scotland, came here from Chicago that year and settled on section 7, where he yet remains, and in company with his son owns and operates the flouring mill at Traer

Another native of Scotland, Gilbert McDowell, came the year following and located on section 18. He improved his land and remained there until recently. He now makes his home with his children—John B. and Gilbert, who are prosperous farmers of this township.

M. L. Seamans, of Erie county, New York, came from McHenry county, Illinois, in 1855, and entered the northeast quarter of section 21, then returned to Illinois and spent the winter. The following spring he returned and settled at West Union. In 1857 he settled on his land, where he still resides. Mr. Seamans was born in Erie county, New York, February 23, 1831. He was reared on a farm and was given advantages, so that he acquired a good common school education. It 1852 he commenced teaching in his native county, and in 1854 went to Illinois and engaged in teaching in Algonquin, McHenry county, until in Jan-

uary, 1855, when he came to Iowa and entered land on section 21, Perry township. He returned to Illinois and remained until 1856, when he moved here with his family. He bought lots in the growing town of West Union and built a house, which he sold in 1857. He has taught in Iowa for a number of years, and among the places where he has tried his skill in teaching the young idea how to shoot, we find the names of Eden, Benton county, West Union, Buckingham and Baker's Grove. Of late he has devoted his time to farming. In 1854 he was united in wedlock to Miss Kate H. Evans, of Chautauqua county, New York, and they have three children respectively named Willie L., Charles H. and Erwin D.; another, named Susan Celestia, died in infancy.

Dexter Higgins, a native of York State, also came here in 1855, and located on section 23. He sold out in 1857 and moved to West Union, where a few years later he died.

The following year Andrew Collins, a native of Indiana, located on the northeast quarter of section 31. In 1861 he removed to Illinois remained until 1868, when he returned to his farm and now lives there. Mr. Collins was born in Washington county, Indiana, August 26, 1823. His marriage to Miss Clementine Parr, of Johnson county, Indiana, took place March 16, 1852. He then settled on a farm that he had previously purchased in Washington county. After coming to Iowa in 1856 and purchasing land, he built a house, but only remained until 1861, when he returned to Indiana and rented land in Johnson county. He stayed

in that place until 1868, and then came to Iowa and settled on his farm. He has since made Perry township his home. He has nine children: Cornelius, Harry C., Alonzo, Byron and Verna (twins), William, Amanda, Elba and Isabella. This family remains unbroken, no death having yet occurred.

Mrs. Ibbey (Harris) Kile was also one of the early settlers of Perry township. She came in 1855 and settled with her family on section 4. Mrs. Kile was born in Virginia, September 15, 1803. When she was quite young, her parents removed to Knox county, Ohio, where they were among the early settlers. She was married there, July 20, 1820, to Nicholas Kile, a native of Maryland, where he was born December 10, 1781. He died in Knox county, December 27, 1841, leaving his widow and seven children to mourn his loss. Those born to them were: Amos, Sylvester, Nancy, Elizabeth, Lemuel, Freeman and Philinda; two of whom—Nancy and Freeman—are now living. In November of 1854, Mrs. Kile came to Iowa with her family. She spent the winter in Benton county and the following spring came to this county and located on section 4, of what is now Perry township. During 1856 she bought land on section 6, and settled upon it. Her marriage with Dexter Higgins took place November 27, 1859. He departed this life March 2, 1864. She was married to her third husband, Joseph Crowshaw, June 11, 1868. December 26, 1880, he died, leaving her again a widow. She now makes her home with her son, in Traer, and daughter, in Laporte. Her only son, Freeman B. Kile, was born in Ohio, on the 26th of August,

1837. He came to Iowa with his mother, and continued to live with her until 1859, at which time he began working by the month for a neighboring farmer. He was married May 30, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Haugh, a native of Indiana, and soon after, rented a farm on section 14, of Perry township. Two years later, he purchased a farm on the same section, and there continued to live until 1877, when he sold it, and bought land in Traer, and immediately erected on it his present dwelling. Since his settlement in town, Mr. Kile has been engaged in carpentering. He has but one child—Estella.

Allen S. Fowler, a natives of Kentucky, came from Indiana in 1855, and made a selection on section 30, where he yet remains. Mr. Fowler was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, September 19, 1819, and was there reared, on a farm. When he was nineteen years old he emigrated to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming. He was married March 9, 1843, to Miss Belinda Collins, of Washington county, Indiana. She was born on the 10th of August, 1827. Allen bought a farm in Washington county and remained there until 1855, when he came to Iowa in search of a home. He came overland with a pair of horses, crossing the Mississippi at Rock Island. He was sixteen days on the road. He entered land on section 30, Perry township, and moved into a dirt and log house in Baker's Grove. In 1856 he drew lumber from Davenport and built a house, into which the family moved in the fall of that year. This house, with a part of its contents, was destroyed by fire on the 2d of December, 1875. He immediately commenced building the house in which he

now lives. The first day of January following the fire, his house was ready for occupancy, and the family at once moved into it. He now has 225 acres of improved land. He has had eight children, seven of whom are now living—Emarine, John A., Frank W., Euphremia, Albert R., George D. and Oscar W. Carolina S. was born April 2, 1857, died May 8, 1880.

L. B. Collins, of Indiana, came also in 1855, and purchased Baker's claim on section 30. He improved the place and lived there until 1865, when he moved to Nebraska where he now lives.

Isaiah Shower entered land on section 24, Perry township, in 1855. He did not settle on this land, however, until 1871. Mr. Shower has built two houses, hay and cattle barns, a horse stable and granaries, and now owns 325 acres of improved land. He has also put out a large grove of forest trees, has an orchard of 325 apple trees and a variety of other fruit. Mr. Shower was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, October 28, 1829, and when quite young moved with his parents to Athens county, and from there to Jackson county, same State. When eighteen years of age, he engaged with a wagon maker to learn the trade. He served two years, then went to Franklin county and worked as journeyman for eight months, when he went to Jackson county, where he followed his trade one year. He next went to Indiana where he remained until 1855, then worked a while in Dubuque, from whence he went to Freeport, Illinois, thence to Jackson county, same State, where he opened a shop in company with James C. Cadot. In 1862, Mr. Shower purchased his partner's interest and

continued the business alone until the close of the war, when he sold out to his former partner, and came to Iowa. He first located at Toledo, where he lived until 1871, in which year he settled on his farm in Perry township.

Anson and Charles Loop were also among the early settlers. Anson Loop was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. He is the third son of Charles and Sarah (Seeley) Loop. His father was engaged in the lumber business, and his younger days were spent in the lumbering regions of his native county. When he was fifteen years of age he went to Ohio, where he remained one and a half years, and then, in December, 1854, came to Iowa and made his home in Scott county. In 1857, he came to Tama county and lived with his brother, engaging in farming in the neighborhood. He was united in marriage, in 1861, to Miss Ruth A., daughter of Henry and Lydia (Gale) Beatty. He then rented land for two years, and, in the meantime, built a house on his land on section 27. He finally settled on his farm in 1863, but only remained there till 1865, when he sold out and purchased eighty acres on section 23, where he built a house and engaged in farming until 1876. He then purchased 100 acres of the Beatty homestead, and now occupies that place. Mr. Loop has been a successful farmer, and, starting out with no capital but good health and willing hands, has now a finely improved farm of 180 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Loop have four children living—Harlan Denman, Anson Adelbert, Sarah Annettie and Enos Sylvester. Charles Henry, their first child, died when two years and four

months old; Lydia DeEtte, the fourth, died aged two years. Charles, the second son of Charles and Sally (Seeley) Loop, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1830. At thirteen years of age he commenced work in a saw mill, remaining there as a sawyer until he was twenty-two years of age, when, in 1853, he came to Iowa and located in Pleasant Valley, where he was employed to work on a farm for one year. He then rented a farm for a year, and in December, 1855, he started for Tama county. He arrived at West Union on the 2d of January, 1856, with \$8 in his pocket. He soon procured work and engaged in carpentering for some little time. In the summer of 1857, he was employed by Stephen Klingaman to work in his saw mill through the summer, after which he resumed work at his trade as carpenter, until 1860, when he moved to section 21, Perry township, where he had previously purchased forty acres of land. He improved the land, built a house and lived there until 1868, when he sold out and bought on section 22, where he now lives. He was married in 1851, to Miss Delilah, daughter of Hosea and Anna (Hatch) Southwick, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. They have four children—Adella, Lillian, Ida and Ralph.

William Spole resides on section 1, Perry township. He came to Iowa in 1856, and, coming at such an early day, he had an opportunity to know, by experience, just what the pioneers of a country have to undergo. He was born in Saline township, Jefferson county, Ohio, March 31, 1830. He lived on a farm until he was fifteen years old, and then went to live

with an uncle, with whom he made his home until he was twenty-three years of age. He then rented a farm in Knox township until 1856, when he came to Iowa and purchased the farm on which he now lives. He was a single man, and boarded out while he improved his farm. In 1861, he built a frame house, and in the fall of 1863, he went back to Ohio, and was married there, on the 19th of November, same year, to Miss Margaret Watt, who was also a native of Jefferson county, Ohio. They soon after came to Perry and settled on his farm. They have had a family of seven children, four of whom are now living: Lizzie J., John N., Ina Mary and William H.

Mr. Spole has been very successful as a farmer, commencing with 160 acres of wild prairie, he now has 1,100 acres of well improved land in Perry and Clark townships. In 1881, he built a house, and now has one of the finest residences in Tama county.

In 1857, James Emerson came from Lowell, Massachusetts, and bought forty acres on section 22. In 1862, he sold out and returned to the place from whence he came.

Henry Van Vliet, another of the old settlers of Tama county, was born in Vermont, July 12, 1826. When he was quite young, his parents moved to New York State and settled in Cortland county. He enlisted, in 1841, in the United States Cavalry, Company D, 2d Dragoons, and went to Florida where they took part in the Seminole war, participating in many of the engagements of the regiment. He was honorably discharged upon the expiration of his term, in 1844,

and returned to his home. Mr. Van Vliet was married to Nancy M. Parish, in 1845; she died April 12, 1873. He remained in York State about five years, then moved to Illinois, and bought land in Lake county. He improved the land, built a house and lived there until 1854, when he came to Iowa and entered land on section 36, of township 86, range 14, now known as Buckingham, in Tama county. He lived there until 1859, when he came to Perry township, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 1, where he now lives. Mr. Van Vliet lives with his nephew, Fred C. Van Vliet. Fred was born in Lake county, Illinois, September 22, 1847. When he was five years of age, his father went to California, and two years later, his mother moved to Michigan, and died there when her son was nine years old. Two years later he came to Iowa, to make his home with his uncle Henry. He was married March 12, 1872, to Miss Flora A. Quintard, of Knox county, Ohio. They have three children, named Olive, Ella and Maggie. Mr. Van Vliet's farm is on the northwest quarter of section 1.

Dryden Barbour came to Tama county, in 1858. He was born in Canton, Hartford county, Connecticut, April 4, 1815. He spent his early years on his father's farm, in the district school, and in his brother's shoe shop, until, at the age of 19, he went to the State of Alabama in the capacity of a Yankee clock peddler. He continued in that business for seven or eight years, in Alabama, Pennsylvania and Ohio, then he returned to Connecticut, and was married to Miss Jane Wilcox,

March 16, 1843, who was also a native of Canton. He bought a farm and remained in his native town six years.

In 1849, Mr. Barbour moved to Wake-man, Huron county, Ohio, where he remained nine years. In the spring of 1858, he sold out in Ohio, and moved to Tama county, Iowa. In 1861, he bought the southeast quarter of section 11, in Perry township, one mile east of Traer, where he still resides with his son Henry, who carries on the farm. Mr. Barbour was the father of six children, three of whom, together with their mother, have passed away.

In addition to those who have been already mentioned, the following may be named as sound, substantial residents of Perry township: Andrew McCosh, Nathan White, James Logan, Thomas Sherrett, William Worden, William Loder, Andrew Law, John Heller, James W. and David M. Stuart, Albert G. Cone, James Cron, George M. Frank, Henry M. Healy, Thomas L. Knight, Robert A. Scott, Adin Antrim, Alexander S. McPherran and others.

Andrew McCosh was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, January 9, 1823. In his younger days he attended school, and later worked on a farm. He was married in Scotland on the 20th of April, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Sloss, who was born in Ayrshire, March 17, 1822. Andrew was employed at farming in his native shire, until 1852, when he came to America. He first located in Lisbon, Connecticut, where he engaged in farming two years, then came to Davenport, Iowa, at which place he was employed in a saw mill for two years, and in a flour mill for four years. He then came to Tama county and bought

land on section 7, Perry township. He has improved this land, and now makes it his home. He has 240 acres of improved land and thirty acres of timber. He has three children living: Johanna, Ellen and John A.

Nathan White was born November 27, 1827, in Franklin county, Vermont, and made his home there until he was twenty-five years of age, when he started for the great West. He stopped in Knox county, Illinois, where he hired out to work on a farm. In 1855, he came to Iowa, entered 160 acres of land in Tama county, township 86, range 14, now known as Geneseo township, and then returned to Illinois. In the fall of 1857, he went to Minnesota and engaged in teaming throughout the winter, at Chatfield. In the spring of 1878, he started for Pike's Peak, where he spent the summer prospecting, returning in the fall to his land in Iowa. He was married at Iowa City, October 30, 1860, to Miss Matilda Hockingberry, who was a native of Pennsylvania. They settled in Jasper county, where he worked a rented farm for two years. He then came to Tama county and rented a farm in Columbia township for two years. At the expiration of his lease he purchased land in Clark township, adjoining that which he had entered several years before. He lived here one year and then sold out and bought the Hester farm in Perry township. The family lived in a log cabin until 1871, when Mr. White built the frame house in which he now lives. Eight children have been born to them, seven of whom are now living: Milo, Frank B., Charlie N. L., Fred J., Addie B. and William D. Bertha died when three years of age.

James Logan was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1826. When but two years of age, his parents died and he was left to be cared for by the cold hand of charity. He was taken care of by his native county until he was nine years old, when he went to live with a farmer, with whom he made his home for four years. At thirteen he engaged with a market man for one year and received as compensation for his work one pound and a pair of shoes. He afterward learned to be a plowman and soon became an expert. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Janet Maxwell, a native of Lanarkshire, and the same year came to America, landed at New York, and went to Illinois. He arrived there, and counting over his little store, found he had but forty dollars. He and his wife engaged to work for a farmer one year at \$14 a month, and when the year was up he rented land in Whiteside, Lee and Carroll counties. He enlisted, March 13, 1865, in the 34th Illinois, Company A, and joined Sherman's army in North Carolina. He was with the regiment until the close of the war. He was discharged June 18, 1865, and returned to Illinois, and from there went to Iowa. He rented land in Perry township for two years, then bought forty acres of wild land on section 25. His land is under good cultivation, and he has erected a good house, in which he now lives. He has, within a few years, added to his possessions by purchasing 120 acres of improved land, making 160 acres in his farm. Fourteen children have been born to them, thirteen of whom are now living: John, Janet, Mary, James, Katie, William, Charles, Robert, Abraham L., Agnes, Horace, Jennie, Frank and Sarah.

Janet died when she was three years of age.

Thomas Sherrett came to Tama county in 1865. He was employed in farming in the neighborhood of Traer for three years. Then in 1868, he settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 12, on land that he had previously purchased. He bought a house in West Union, which he moved to his farm. He lived in this house until 1882, when he erected the house in which he now lives. The same year he bought the east half of the northwest quarter of section 12, and now has 160 acres of well improved land. Mr. Sherrett is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1828. He was there reared on a farm. In 1856, he left the place of his nativity, and came to America. He landed at Quebec and went to Durham county, where he followed farming. In 1860, he crossed the line and located in Monroe county, New York. He lived in Henrietta township two years, then moved to Gates, where he lived until 1865, and then started for Iowa. He was married in 1859, to Miss Susan Christie, also a native of Scotland. They have been blessed with four children—Charles, John, Emma and Robert, who died when he was six weeks old.

William Worden was born in the town of Andes, Delaware county, New York, April 7, 1832. He is the second son of Thomas and Maria (Nichols) Worden, who were both natives of Delaware county, New York. His parents emigrated to Illinois and settled in Ogle county, when he was quite young. There were four children in the family at this time—

Ira, William, Henry and Jane, all of whom were born in Delaware county, New York. There were eight children born to them in Illinois—John, Milton H., Ann, Sikes, Mayhew, Wayne, Harriet and Newton W. Mrs. Worden is still living in Ogle county, her husband having died a few months ago. The subject of this sketch spent his younger days in the district school and helping his father on the farm. He was married January 10, 1856, to Miss Sarah Tennis, who was born August 12, 1836, at Morgan Prairie, Indiana. Eleven children have been born unto them, eight of whom are now living—Thomas, born October 21, 1856; Dutcher, born February 9, 1858; Elmer, born May 13, 1861; Wallace, born May 6, 1865; Hattie, born October 6, 1869; Nettie, born August 20, 1872; Hayes, born August 30, 1875; and Willie, born June 17, 1878. Elsworth, twin brother to Elmer, died November 29, 1876; Winnie, born in Perry, May 28, 1867; died January 31, 1880. Henry was born in Illinois, and died when one and a half years old. In 1865, Mr. Worden came to Iowa, and located in Tama county. He purchased land on section 13, in Perry township, and erected the house in which he now lives. He has a well improved farm.

William Loder, one of the early settlers in the southern part of Perry township, was born in Berkshire, England, in 1802. He was married there on May 20, 1825, to Miss Elizabeth Tame, who was born in Berkshire, in 1801. In 1835, they came to America and settled in Monroe county, New York, where they rented land and lived until 1856. They then went to Michigan and bought a farm in Rose township, Oakland county. Mr. Loder,

however, was not yet satisfied, and in 1866 he came to Perry township, purchasing land on section 32. He and his wife still make this their home. They have had eight children born to them—William H., who lives in Harvey county, Kansas; Alfred who lives in Carroll township; George, who lives in Perry township; Eliza, L., who resides in Potter township, Pennsylvania; Susan, of Howard township; Ann M., resident of Monroe county, New York; Sarah, who died in 1861, and Mary E., who makes her home with her parents. Their son, George, was born in England in 1832, and made his home with his parents until he was nineteen years of age, when he started out for himself. He was employed in farming in the summer seasons, and the remainder of the year in the lumber regions. Sometimes he worked as a sawyer in the mills, and again was engaged in rafting lumber on the rivers. He was married in 1855, to Miss Catherine Orcutt, and settled in Oakland county, Michigan. He lived there three years, then went to Whiteside county, Illinois, where he followed farming. In 1865, he started by team for Iowa, came to Tama county and bought land on section 32, in Perry township, after which he returned to Illinois. In 1866, he loaded up his teams, and, with his family, again started for Iowa, crossing the Mississippi at Princeton. He arrived in Tama county in due time, purchased lumber and built a house 16x20 feet, in which the family lived until 1875, when he built the frame house in which he now lives. He has four children living; Ida A., Emma F., Ella R. and George W. Walter A. was born November 59, 1863, died November 1,

1864. Mrs. Loder, wife of George Loder, was born in Rushford, New York, February 6, 1838, died October 5, 1852.

Andrew Law, a member of the Board of Trustees, and Secretary of the School Board, is a native of Scotland. He was born in Haddingtonshire, January 22, 1831, and was raised to agricultural pursuits, receiving his education in the district schools. In 1854, he left his native place for America; landing at Quebec, he came directly to the United States. He located in Wisconsin, and was there for two years employed in farming in Rock county. He then went to Iowa county, where he rented land for three years. He then bought a farm of 160 acres in Arena township. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the 49th Wisconsin Volunteers; joined the regiment when organized at Madison, Wisconsin; went south and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He returned home, sold his farm in Arena and came to Iowa, where he purchased land in Perry township, on section 27. He has since improved the farm and erected the house in which he now lives. He was married July 11, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Stuart, who was also a native of Scotland. Four children have been born unto them—Helen, Agnes, Ainslie and James. James died in infancy.

James W. Stuart is the oldest son of John and Barbara (Smith) Stuart. He was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, December 29, 1847. His parents were early settlers of that county. He came west with his parents and made his home with them until 1868, when he engaged in farming in the neighborhood for some time.

It was not long, however, before he went to his own land on section 25, Perry township, and began working that. He now makes his home with his brother David.

David M., brother to James W., and son of John Stuart, was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, October 3, 1849. He received his education in the district school, and came to Iowa with his parents in 1867. The parents settled in Perry township, and here David remained, assisting his father on the farm, until 1870, when he went to work for himself, settling, in 1875, on section 35, where he now lives. Mr. Stuart was married to Miss Rebecca Kern, daughter of Solomon and Maria (King) Kern, April 6, 1876. Her father was one of the first preachers in Tama county. Three children have blessed this union: Clarence H., Mary E. and Lennie A.

Albert G. Cone is a son of Adolphus and Mary (Smith) Cone. He was born in DuPage county, Illinois, on Christmas day, 1846. In 1857, he came to Iowa with his parents, who settled in Clinton county. When twenty-one years of age he came to Tama county, and in company with his brother, bought land in Perry township, on section 36. They built a house and kept bachelor's hall for a while. In January, 1871, he wedded Miss Elvira Beckwith, who was a native of York State. He then built the house which he now occupies, on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 35. He has one child, a daughter, named Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Cone is a member of the United Brethren Church. In 1878, he and his brother bought a part of section 25, adjoining where his parents now live.

James Cron is a native of Scotland, born in Dumfriesshire, May 7, 1834. He is the second son of John and Mary (Murray) Cron. When he was but seven years of age, his father, who was a blacksmith by trade, emigrated to America and settled in York county. He there learned the trade of his father, who died in 1849. Soon after, the family moved to Gray county, where they were among the early settlers. They bought a piece of timber land and cleared a farm. He was married in August, 1865, to Miss Charlotta, oldest daughter of Joshua and Eliza (Wressell) Heacock. This union has been blessed with nine children, seven of whom are now living: John, William, Isabella, Edward, Barton, Harrison and Allan. Thomas and Magda L. died in infancy. In 1860 Mr. Cron came to the States and bought a farm in Fairhaven township, Carroll county, Illinois. In 1868, he sold his farm and came to Iowa, where he purchased the southeast quarter of section 23, Perry township. When he went to this farm he found twenty acres broken, and has since improved the remainder. He has erected a good set of buildings and now makes this his home.

Geo. M. Frank is a native of Germany and was born April 18, 1843, his parents being Peter and Catharine (Hoffer) Frank. In 1852, his parents came to America, locating first in Saratoga, New York, where his mother is still living. Seven years later George M. came west to Carroll county, Illinois, and August 9, 1862, the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company C, 92d Illinois Mounted Infantry, afterwards participating in the battles of Chickamauga, Powder Springs, Resaca and Atlanta. He was taken pris-

oner while with Sherman on his march to the sea, November 24, 1864, and was held prisoner at Florence, South Carolina, until the 24th of February 1865, when he was returned to his regiment and served until June 21 of the same year. He was honorably discharged at Concord, North Carolina, June 21, 1865, and at once returned to his home in Carroll county, Illinois, where he remained until coming to Tama county, in March, 1868. He located in Perry township, on section 29, remaining until October, 1872, when he settled on section 8, where he still resides. In politics he is a firm Republican, and has held the office of Township Clerk. December 9, 1865, he was married to Miss Lucinda Kline, a native of Carroll county, Illinois. They have four children: Reuben S., George M., John F. and Leonora L. Mr. and Mrs. Frank are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Henry M., son of Abial and Sally (Day) Healy, was born in Dudley, Worcester county, Massachusetts, March 13, 1839. When five years of age his father moved to Globe Village, where he built a hotel, and made his home until his death, which occurred December 18, 1853. His mother died September 13, 1853. After the death of his parents, Henry went to live with an uncle in McHenry county, Illinois, and made his home there until he was twenty-one years old. He then went to Kendall county. December 31, 1862, he was married to Miss Martha Dolph, a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania. In 1864, he purchased a farm in McHenry county, Illinois, and lived on it for two years. He then sold out and returned to Kendall county, where he rented land until 1868.

In the fall of that year he came to Iowa and settled on section 14, in Perry township. He has improved his land and rebuilt the house which he now occupies. He has but one child living—Harry A. Nellie was born October 15, 1865, died February 28, 1866.

Thomas L. Knight was born in New Jersey, June 20, 1843. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Ohio, and settled in Holmes county, where they lived until he was sixteen years old, and then moved to Lee county, Illinois, where he made his home until the war. His father, whose name was also Thomas, was born in England; his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Voorhies, was a native of New Jersey. The subject of our sketch enlisted in August, 1862, in the 75th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, went south and joined the Army of the Cumberland. He was with the regiment until the close of the war. Among the many engagements in which the regiment participated, the following may be mentioned, to show that there was much dangerous and bloody work encountered: Champion Hills, Stone River, Chickamauga, siege of Chattanooga, scaling Lookout Mountain at the battle above the clouds, Mission Ridge and Franklin, Tennessee. Mr. Knight came out of this long series of hard-fought battles, safe and sound, and on receiving his discharge in July, 1865, he returned to his home in Illinois. He was married there in 1867, to Miss Hannah Shore, a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Iowa in 1869, and settled in Poweshiek county, where he bought eighty acres of land. He broke some of the land and lived there eighteen months; then,

in the same year, came to Tama county and purchased land on section 35, Perry township. He has improved the land, built a barn and rebuilt the house in which he now lives. Mr. Knight has been a successful farmer and now has 280 acres of improved land. He has seven children—William C., Margaret, Fred, Charlotte, Celestia, Thomas A. and Nellie N.

Robert A. Scott is a native of Scotland, and born in Kirkeudbrightshire, April 8, 1826. He received his education in the public schools of his native parish. When he was eighteen years of age, he was apprenticed to a stone mason to learn the trade. He served three years and then engaged to work as a journeyman. In 1850 he left his native land for America, landing at New Orleans. He could find no work there, so he went to St. Louis and worked at his trade there for one month. He then went to Knox county, Illinois, and hired out to work for \$10 per month, teaming coal from Oneida to Galesburg and Knoxville. In the spring he went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade through the summer. He then went to Lockport, where he was engaged in cutting stone for the Chicago court house; from there he went to Buffalo, where he worked through the winter on Spauldings exchange building. From there he went to Ohio, then to Chicago, and from there to La Salle county, where he was employed to construct bridges across the Illinois river, for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He was employed at this kind of work for two years. At this time the stone cutters struck for higher wages and he went to Louisville

Kentucky, to look for work, but was disappointed and returned to La Salle county. He next went to New York to meet his wife, who was coming from Scotland. He went from New York to Massachusetts and worked at his trade in Quincy, for fifteen years, with the exception of one summer spent in Washington, D. C., at work on the United States Treasury building and one summer spent at work on a fort in Maine. He then returned to Knox county, Illinois, where he spent the summer, then went to Rock Island, where he succeeded in getting employment on Government works, then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he worked one winter on the United States Custom House. He then went to Ashland Crossing, where he took charge of a gang of men who were cutting stone for a bridge to be built across the Des Moines river at that place. From there he returned to Rock Island, where he was employed at bridge work until 1870, when he came to Perry township and settled on land on section 32. This land he had purchased some years before. He has since greatly improved the land and built the house in which he now lives. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Ann Cannon, who is also a native of Scotland. They have five children—James, Mary, Thomas, Isabella and Willie.

Adin Antrim settled in Buckingham township in 1856, and was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1830, where he lived until thirteen years of age. His parents were Adin and Mary Antrim, both of whom died while he was but a child; the former being killed by a falling tree when Adin was about three years of age. When he

was thirteen, he went to Indiana with an older sister, and, in 1848, enlisted in the Regular Army for five years or during the war with Mexico. He served until the close of that war, then returned to Illinois, settling in Whiteside county, where he purchased a farm and resided until 1856, at which time he came to Buckingham township and settled on section 35. In 1880, he moved into Traer, where he has since been a resident. Mr. Antrim was married in Illinois to Miss Elizabeth A. Glen, born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1824. Her parents were Alexander and Francis Glen. Miss Glen came to Illinois, in 1845, with a sister. Mr. and Mrs. Antrim have four children living—Mary F., William A., John G. and Ella J. They have lost two sons and two daughters, all of whom died of diptheria. Margaret, Eva and Chauncy died January 20, 1863. Franklin G. and Mattie died December 31, 1879, the former aged sixteen years; the latter eleven years and three months. Mr. and Mrs. Antrim are members of the M. E. Church.

Alexander S. McPherran was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1832. After finishing his education he engaged in teaching for some time in his native county, after which he followed farming in the summer and lumbering in the winter. In 1855 he went to Dixon, Illinois, where he was engaged in the grocery business. He came to Iowa in the summer of 1855, and entered land in Tama, Polk and Hamilton counties—in all 4,160 acres. After filing on this land, he returned to Dixon and continued his grocery business for two years. He then took a contract to build a part of the

Mississippi & Racine railroad, and later, took a contract on the B. & M. R. R., in Iowa. He continued in the business as contractor, until 1869. In 1870 he was dealing in live stock in Jefferson county, Iowa. In 1871, he came to Tama county and commenced farming in Perry township, on land that he had entered in 1855. He put in 480 acres of wheat in 1874. The house in which he now lives was built in 1871, and, in 1875, he built a large barn, 30x55 feet. He was joined in marriage to Miss Susan Condo, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1859. She bore him three children, named Nancy, Maggie and Samuel. Mrs. McPherran died in 1869. His second wife, to whom he was married in March, 1871, was Miss Mary J., daughter of Evan L. and Jane (Hutchinson) Craine, who were early settlers in Jefferson county, coming in 1844. They have two children—Maud and Clyde

ORGANIC.

The first election held in this township after it had assumed its present boundaries was upon the 5th day of April, 1858, at which time the following officers were elected: George W. Bradley, Clerk; John Stoakes, Norman Rice and Horace Harts-horn, Trustees; Henry C. Stoakes, Road Supervisor.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

Marion Young, aged 13, daughter of Samuel and Janet Young, and Sarah Klingaman, daughter of Stephen and Anna Klingaman, were drowned in Wolf creek in July, 1862. They were bathing and waded into a hole that was quite deep. Miss Mary Klingaman, an aunt of Sarah, who was resting on the bank, rushed to the rescue and was nearly drowned. It

was on the northwest quarter of section 10, and occurred about 10 o'clock at night. Other children were near the stream at the time and speedily gave the alarm to the neighborhood, but it was too late to save the girls.

The Bunker boys were hanged in January, 1859. This matter is treated in the chapter upon Events of Interest.

Orlando Crampton and wife were frozen to death in December, 1856. They were living at this time with his parents on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 23. They went to a neighbors who lived on the southeast corner of section 15, a distance of half a mile. They started home at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, it was snowing and the wind was blowing hard. They proceeded about half the distance in the right direction, when it appears they became confused, got lost and went in the wrong direction. The family supposed they had stopped all night at the neighbors, but as they did not come in the morning they went over to see about it, and learned that they had started home the night previous.

It having been a bad blizzard, they were alarmed. The neighborhood was called out, and the search began. Her dead body was found nearly eight miles from home, that same day, and his body was found near Salt creek, in what is now Oneida township. It is thought he must have traveled about twenty-five miles. It seems that she had died first, as she was laid out with her hands across her breast; he had taken her shawl and wrapped around his head, and had stamped a hole through the crust of snow, sat down and died in a sitting posture. He was a native of York

State and twenty-three years old. His wife was the daughter of Henry and Lydia (Yale) Beatty, and was born in York State, December 26, 1835.

The first school in the township was kept in a log house on section 3, in 1854, and was taught by Miss Rachel Wood.

The first school house was built in 1856, in the town plat of Buckingham. Jane Noble taught the first school in this building.

The first birth in the township was America, a daughter to William D., and Mary (Wood) Hitchner, December 1, 1852. She died December 10, 1856.

The first death was that of Joseph Connell which occurred in September, 1854.

The first marriage in this township occurred October 16, 1853, at which time Martha Taylor was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to a man by the name of Knott, who was living at that time in Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa. Soon after the happy event they moved to Mount Vernon, Linn county, Iowa, where he kept a store a number of years, and then removed to southeastern Kansas, where she died about 1875, leaving a son and two daughters now grown. A grown son and daughter and two half-grown sons of Ira Taylor died of typhoid fever in November, 1854, at their home where Traer now is, all of them within two weeks. The following spring Mr. Taylor moved to Toledo, where his wife died, and he again married. His second wife died in 1880. He still lives at Toledo with his daughter, the wife of Rev. S. W. Ingham.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house in the township was built in 1856, and was dedicated by a

dance on the 4th of July of that year. Miss Jane Nobles had the honor of first teaching in this building, although as elsewhere stated a school had been taught in a log building previous to this time. In district No. 1 a school house was built at West Union in 1859, and a term of school that had been commenced in Dexter Higgins' house by Cyrena Ingham in the fall of that year, was completed in this building. It was a frame building and was remodeled and repaired in 1881. In district No. 2 the first school building was erected in 1875 and is located on the northeast corner of section 1. Olive M. Keckley was the first teacher in this district. In district No. 3 the first school was taught by Dudley Loop in Henry Beatty's house, on section 23, during the winter of 1857-58. The school house was built in 1859, and the first school in this building was presided over by Miss Rachel Felter, during the summer of that year. The building was located on the southwest quarter of section 24, where it now stands. In district No. 4 the first school house was built in 1857 and was located on the southwest quarter of section 29. Annen Morton was the first teacher in the district. The building was moved to the northeast quarter of section 31 in 1866, and was used until 1873, when the present house was built, which is located on the northeast quarter of section 31. Rebecca Stoner was the first teacher in this house, completing a term commenced in the old building. In district No. 5 the first school house was built in 1871, and was located on the southwest quarter of section 22. Mr. Shephard was the first teacher. It is a good frame building and well furnished.

Charles Shephard was the first teacher. In district No. 6 the first house was built in 1872, and located on the southwest quarter of section 25. The first term of the school was taught by Isabel Stewart in the fall of 1872. This is called Stormy Point district. The house in district No. 7 was built in 1866, and the first school was taught by Miss Jane Wilson in the winter of 1860-61. This house was located on the northeast quarter of section 17, and was used until 1877, when it was sold and the present building erected that same year on the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 17. Miss Ida Loop was the first teacher in the new building.

The first house in district No. 8 was built in 1875 on the northeast quarter of section 1. Miss Olive M. Keckley was the first teacher here. Most all of these buildings are in good condition, and as a rule competent teachers have been employed, and the advantages of an education are freely offered to all who will avail themselves of the opportunity.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodism was introduced into northern Tama in 1853. Rev. S. W. Ingham preached the first discourse at the house of Norman L. Osborn, on the northwest corner of the present site of the town of Traer, on the 4th of June, 1853. A Class was organized at the time, consisting of Ira Taylor and family, and Norman L. Osborn and family, with Ira Taylor as Class Leader. Appointments were made by Mr. Ingham for services every four weeks until the meeting of the Conference in November. The class continued to meet at the house of Mr. Osborn, or that of Mr. Taylor, until a school house

was erected across the line in Buckingham township. Services were held in this school house until 1868, when a church edifice was erected in the village of Buckingham.

Solomon West Ingham, was born in the town of Dryden, Cayuga county, N. Y., February 9, 1812. His father, Solomon Ingham, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Deborah (West) Ingham, of Massachusetts. His father died when he was but seven years of age. At this time the family were living in what is now Fayette county, Indiana, where they had removed the previous year. On their arrival in this then frontier country, they found only three white families living in the county, while there were between 3,000 and 4,000 Indians, who at the time had just received their annuity, and were having a drunken frolic previous to their removal to a new reservation a little farther in the direction of the setting sun. Before leaving his eastern home, young Ingham had the privilege of attending school, his first term being when but three years of age. On his removal to Indiana, he could not enjoy that privilege for a time, there being no schools at any convenient point. From his sixth to his fifteenth year the total time of attendance at school would not exceed three months. When fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to a hatter for five years, but purchased the last year of his time. He continued to work at his trade three years longer, when he concluded to abandon it. After leaving this business he attended school five weeks. Realizing how little he knew, for two years, after his day's work was done,

he studied by firelight until a late hour of night, by which time he was qualified to teach the various branches usually taught in the schools of that day. From that time until 1840, he taught school in the winter months, and worked as a carpenter in summer. When nineteen years of age, he was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and about one year after was made a Class Leader. In 1836 he was united in marriage with Lydia Ann Gadd, Shelby county, Indiana. Five children blessed this union, four of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, one of whom has for many years been an influential minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. S. W. Ingham, jr. In 1837, the subject of this sketch was licensed as a local preacher, and for three years labored in Indiana, while at the same time teaching, and working at the carpenter's trade. In 1840, with his family, he came to Iowa, and united with the Conference, and was assigned to the Marion circuit in Linn county, where he remained two years, and was then transferred to Cedar county, where he also spent two years. His next appointment was to the Pleasant Valley circuit, where he remained but six months, and was then compelled to cease preaching, his voice having failed him. For three years afterwards he was an invalid. Recovering his health, in a measure, he traveled with a team, selling goods on the frontier and to the Indians. In 1847, his wife died, and in 1848 he married Rebecca Husband, in Washington county Iowa. In 1852, having recovered his health and voice, he was again assigned to duty in the ministry, being appointed to the northern Iowa circuit, embracing eleven

counties, reaching from Vinton and what is now Traer to the northwestern boundary of the State. He made his home in Bremer county. Here Mrs. Ingham died, in the same year of their removal here. In June, 1853, Mr. Ingham visited the north part of this county, where he met Cynthia Taylor, daughter of Ira Taylor, with whom he united in marriage, January, 1854. Four children have been born unto them, three of whom are now living. After serving the circuit two years, he ceased from labor one year, and was then assigned to the Waterloo station, where he remained one year. Mr. Ingham now moved to Toledo, where he has since continued to reside. For five years he was engaged in merchandising and for the same length of time, acted as agent for the American Bible Society, traveling in its interests in Tama and other counties. For several years he has been engaged in other secular business, but has never wholly abandoned the ministry, serving now and then as a supply to pastors, and on funeral occasions. The incidents of his life as a pioneer preacher would fill a volume, and be of absorbing interest. No man in Tama county is more extensively known, and none more highly respected.

The United Brethren organized a society, Rev. J. H. Vandever officiating, in 1867, at the school house on section 23, with fourteen members as follows: Anson Loop and wife, Charles Loop and wife, Warren Rogers and wife, Sydney A. Beatty, Henry O. Beatty, Harriet D. Beatty, Adella Beatty, William Worden and wife, Mrs. Emily Seranton and Alonzo Rogers. They held meetings once every two weeks. Rev. Vandever was succeeded by H. B. Potter,

then came Andrew Noy, S. W. Kerther, then Vandever again, followed by Theodore Brashear, G. W. Stewart, L. B. Hicks, John Smith, then Hicks again, afterward George Benson and Rev. Laughlin the present pastor. There are now about twenty members, and meetings are regularly held at the school house on section 25. A. B. Harmon is the Class Leader.

A class of United Brethren was organized by Solomon Kern, at the school house in Buckingham village, in 1862, with the following members: Alfred Shiner and wife, John Kingery and wife, T. R. Shinn and wife, Adin Antrim and wife and Mrs. Alfred Shinn. Rev. Kern was succeeded by Rev. Hastings, and in turn by Crawford, then Rev. Pattie. The members of this church have all moved away and the organization has been discontinued.

The Protestant Methodists organized a Class at the school house on section 29, in 1858, by Rev. Roberdes, with L. B. Collins as Class Leader and the following membership: A. S. Famlar and wife, Lyman Cody and wife, L. B. Collins, wife and two daughters, Dennis Patch and wife, Andrew Collins and wife. The following named have preached here since: Burt, Dunton, Richards, Baker, Spry, Hollenbeck, Snyder, Bailey, Holland and Thomas. The organization has been discontinued.

A Methodist Episcopal Class was organized in the school house in district number three, about the year 1872, by Rev. Wilkerson, with the following membership: Charles Loop and wife, Mrs. Lydia Beatty, Mrs. May Glasser and Mrs. Sallie Webster. This society continued in existence about two years, when it was merged into a similar organization at Traer.

CEMETERIES.

A burial place called Baker's Grove Cemetery was laid out in 1860, on the north-east quarter of section 31. The land was donated by Andrew Collins. It contains one acre. An infant son of John Collins was the first to receive burial here. It is platted in lots eight by sixteen feet each, and controlled by a board of trustees elected by owners of lots. There are two others, Buckingham Cemetery, near Traer, on section 3 and West Union Cemetery.

WOLF CREEK POSTOFFICE.

This office was established in 1858, with Stephen Klingaman as postmaster, and the office at his house on section 10, south of the creek. Charles Loop was deputy. The office was next moved to West Union and Dexter Higgins appointed postmaster. Then came Doctor Smith, Widow Perkins, Levi S. Cope, Robert W. Huff, Samuel Everett and J. L. Moore. Then the office was removed to Traer and the name changed.

WEST UNION VILLAGE.

This place was surveyed and platted in 1856, by W. A. Daniel, County Surveyor, for Christopher Hester, and was located on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 11. There was at the time of the survey one dwelling house and a store building within its limits. Robert Hester started the building of a hotel in 1856, but before completion sold to Robert Huff, who finished it and opened the same for the accommodation of the traveling public and called it the Huff House. He continued to run it until 1867, when he sold out to Samuel Everett and he in turn sold to H. F. Gaston, who again disposed

of the property, and it was moved away. It is now owned by George Townsend and is used for a barn.

Robert Hester opened a store here as early as 1855, and sold out the next year to Ashley Lucas, who continued the business a few months and closed up. George Free opened a store soon afterwards in the same building and continued the trade about one year, when he moved his stock to Monticello and was succeeded in the business at this point by a man by the name of Brown, who remained nine months and moved his goods to what he considered a better market. J. L. Moore was the next man to embark in a like enterprise, here in the same building, and continued until the town of Traer was started, when he moved thither. Henry Palmer and Charles Loop came from Pennsylvania in November, 1855, and started a blacksmith shop, but did not remain long.

Notwithstanding these disappointments, the new town seemed to flourish for a short time and it was thought it would sometime make a place of some importance. Among other things, churches were organized, a school taught, people bought lots, paid good prices, and built houses, but it did not seem to pay and they soon commenced moving themselves and houses to the country and engaging in the more lucrative employment of farming, and West Union as a town is defunct.

MILL.

In 1853, Jonas P. Wood, W. D. Hitchner and John Connell started the building of a saw mill on the northwest quarter of section 10. A brush and dirt dam was thrown across the creek and the building was pushed forward as fast as possible

under the circumstances. It was not in running order, however, until in 1854. They secured a six-foot fall for water power and put in an "up-and-down" saw. Stephen Klingaman bought the property and built a grist mill in connection, the same year, with one run of stone. He manufactured flour, ground feed, etc. The mill went out of use a short time afterward, and finally part of the machinery was used in the Traer mills.

BUCKINGHAM VILLAGE.

This was an old town, situated in Perry township, and was one of the first settlements in the county. Among the early settlers at this point were James and J. P. Wood, Dr. Daniel, Col. John Connell and brother Daniel, William Hitchner, David Dean and N. L. Osborn.

The town was laid off by Messrs. Wood, Connell and others, and called after the well-known ex-Governor of Connecticut, who took quite an interest in the town. It was pleasantly located and surrounded by an excellent farming country, contained a population of 400, mostly New Englanders and Scotch. At one time it contained one hotel; three general stores, owned by David Connell, Barrett & Thomas and Mr. Morehouse; one hardware store, by L. B. Collins; one harness shop; one blacksmith shop; one physician, Dr. Daniel. It had a large and commodious public school building; two church organizations, Congregational and Methodist; a large and flourishing Sabbath school with a good library. The I. O. of G. T. had a Lodge in the town.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, always took a lively interest in the town, and it was mainly through his liberality

that the town possessed a handsome church edifice and Sabbath school library, and in all else for the public good in this vicinity, he always proved a ready and cheerful helper.

CITY OF TRAER.

Traer, the metropolis of northern Tama, is situated in the northern part of Perry township, in the forks of Wolf and Coon creeks, on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway. It lies upon a beautiful prairie, and is surrounded by some of the finest and most productive agricultural and stock-raising lands in the State, which is a guarantee of permanent and ever increasing trade. The whole country for miles about is dotted with some of the finest and best improved farms to be seen in the west.

There are many fine and substantial brick and stone blocks to be seen upon the business thoroughfares, and a stroll through the city discloses many fine and costly dwellings. There are a number of fine church edifices and elegant buildings for educational purposes. An abundance of shade trees adorn the streets, which in summer add greatly to the beauty of the place. The location is exceedingly healthy. The inhabitants are possessed of intelligence, and the society is of the most refined and desirable character. All taken into consideration, Traer is among the best business towns in the country.

ITS DEVELOPMENT.

When the B. C. R. & N. railroad began pushing its line from Vinton toward the northwest, and before the road had reached Tama county, John Traer, of Cedar Rapids, instigated the platting of a

town upon section 10, Perry township, upon land owned by Giles Taylor and J. L. Bull. The town was named after Mr. Traer. The surveyor was Charles G. Johnson. On the 27th of July, 1876, the iron-horse first made its appearance in Traer, and almost at once all was activity; business houses sprung up as if by magic, and almost half the growth of Traer was accomplished within one year. For four years this place was the terminus of the railroad, and grew accordingly. The growth from the first was so rapid that it is almost impossible to trace with any degree of accuracy the first business movements.

Early in the spring of 1873, J. R. Smith came from Tama City and opened a lumber yard. He erected one of the first buildings upon the town plat.

In May, Clark Newcomber, opened the first store in Traer. He brought his stock, consisting of tobacco, cigars and a little of everything, from Tama City, and opened in a little frame building, 18x30 feet. He remained here for some time, opening a harness shop, but finally sold and went to Waverly.

The first substantial store was opened by B. Best, early in June, 1873. He came from Tama City, bringing his stock of goods from that place. He occupied the store building which was erected by J. R. Smith. It has since burned down. Best then put up the building which he sold to Nicholas, in 1877. He also erected part of the building now occupied by the Best House, in 1873. In 1877, he retailed out his business, and now devotes his attention to running the Best House.

About the next business established was that of Fisk & Moore. The former was from Buckingham, the latter from West Union. They moved an 18x24 foot building from some farm, upon a lot near where the old Brooks & Moore bank stands, and opened a stock of groceries and provisions, general merchandise and beer. They ran it for six or eight months, when it was purchased, by James Morrison, who now handles groceries.

As trade increased and the business of Traer began to assume city proportions, the general merchandising began to separate and the various stores handled one line exclusively. The different branches will now be treated of, showing the first and present dealers, interwoven with personal sketches of as many of the representative business men as can be given, without infringing too much upon space.

The first grocery store was started by B. Best; soon after followed by Fisk & Moore. For some years this line was handled in connection with the general merchandise stores. M. G. Nichols started about the first store to handle groceries exclusively. He put up a building near Good-enough's hardware store which is now vacant, and remained in the business for about one year. He is now farming in Tama county. The present representatives of the grocery line are the following named: James Morrison, who also handled boots, shoes and crockery. He succeeded Fisk & Moore. Best & Canfield commenced business, under this name, in 1879, handling nothing but groceries. Goodsell & Hadsell succeeded Mitchell & Hoy, who commenced business in the fall of 1873. Thomas Gallogly commenced business in

the grocery line, in 1878, in the old bank building; he has purchased the bank building and is still in the business. The firm of Gillespie & Shroeder succeeded Mr. Gillespie in 1882, and now do a good business. Christian Wetzel commenced trade in the grocery business several years ago, and still handles this line of goods.

Thomas Gallogly, grocer of Traer, is a native of Ohio, born in 1844, and while young removed with his parents to Manitowoc, Wisconsin. He was brought up on a farm, and July 21, 1862, enlisted in Company D, 27th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged August 29, 1865, having served a little more than three years. He participated in many important battles and campaigns; was at the siege of Vicksburg, the taking of Little Rock, at Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was with General Banks in his Red River campaign, participating in more than twenty battles. After the war he returned to Wisconsin and engaged in school teaching, which occupation he followed for many years, teaching the school at Centerville, Manitowoc county, for a period of nine successive years. His wife was Miss Caroline Fehrenbach, born in Switzerland. They have four children—Mary V., Thomas M., Lizzie C. and Michael J.

As to general merchandise, almost all of the first stores started might be classed under this head. In July, 1873, Daniel Connell, who had been in business at Buckingham, opened a general merchandise store here in the building now occupied by James Morrison. He kept a large stock and remained until a few years ago, when

he removed to Gladbrook, where he is now postmaster. He moved from Buckingham the building which is now occupied by the Coffee and Reading Room. C. C. Collins started the next general merchandisestore, commencing business September 1, 1873. He erected the building now occupied by Boettcher & Hart as a furniture store. Mr. Collins purchased the building he now occupies of James Aitchison, and is still in trade, carrying a \$7,000 stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes and notions, and does an annual business of about \$20,000. The next general merchandise store after Collins was started in the fall of 1873 by Q. D. Hartshorn, he was succeeded in 1875 by Seaver & McClary, the present bankers, who in turn were succeeded by S. P. Smith, who is yet in the business. Porterfield Brothers commenced business in 1873, in a building which they erected, and are still in the trade. In December, 1875, Smith & Edwards began business. A few years ago S. P. Smith bought out Edwards, and later bought out Seaver & McClary. He is still in trade. Edwards is farming near Waterloo. About the same time Galley and Newcomer established business in a building erected by Mr. Humiston. They continued under the original firm name until the spring of 1883, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Galley still continuing the business. H. C. Pierce opened a dry goods and millinery establishment in 1875. Gynn, Thomas and Co., began business here in April, 1882. Isaac Rosenberg began business in this line in 1880. This leaves the business, which it will be noticed has gradually turned more exclusively to dry goods, in the hands of C. C. Collins, Mr. Galley,

Porterfield Brothers, H. C. Pierce & Co., Guynn, Thomas & Co. and Isaac Rosenberg.

C. C. Collins, the present Mayor of Traer, is one of the earliest business men of the town, having established a general merchandise business in 1873. He has been a resident of Tama county since 1855. His father, L. B. Collins, was born in Indiana in 1818, and came to Cedar county, Iowa, in 1852, where he lived till 1855, then came to Tama county. Mr. Collins entered 160 acres of land in Perry township, at what was then Baker's Grove, afterward known as Collins' Grove. He lived there from 1855 till 1873, when he removed to Nebraska. He was the first postmaster in the township, and held that position from the time the office was established, July 1, 1857, till 1860, when the office was discontinued.

C. C. Collins was born in Indiana in 1843, and was consequently but twelve years of age when his father came to this county. He attended school on the site of the town of Traer, in the winter of 1855-56. He built his present store in August, 1873, and opened the second general store in the town. Mr. Collins engaged in merchandising in Buckingham in 1869, which he continued till Traer was laid out, then he removed to this place. Mr. Collins is a successful merchant and an enterprising citizen; always among the first in advocating what he believes will promote the best interests of the town. He married Mary F., daughter of A. Antrim. They have three children: Albert Roy, Chauncy Clifford and an infant son.

One of the most extensive mercantile houses of Traer, is that of the Porterfield

Brothers, established in 1874, by W. S. Porterfield. In August, of that year, S. M. joined his brother in the business, and in 1876, two other brothers, J. O. and D. A., joined the firm. A branch store was then started at Reinbeck under the management of J. O., who still conducts the business there. W. S. Porterfield, who first started the business, died in 1876, and the other three brothers still continue in partnership. They are natives of the province of Ontario, and removed from Canada to Illinois, thence to Iowa, settling at Vinton. The father of these brothers is Rev. William Porterfield, a minister of the Presbyterian church. W. S. (deceased) married Miss M. J. Davis; she now lives in Dakota. S. M. married Miss Nettie H. Davis; J. O. married Miss Jennie Basher, of Vinton; and D. A. was wedded to Miss Addie E. Taylor. The Porterfield Brothers are also proprietors of the northern nursery, established in 1883, situated one mile east of Traer and now under the management of D. A. Porterfield.

S. P. Smith, general merchant, is located on the corner of second and Main streets. In company with L. H. Edwards, he opened a general merchandise store in Traer, in December 1875, under the firm name of Smith & Edwards. The latter gentleman retired from the business July 25, 1881, leaving Mr. Smith sole proprietor. Mr. Smith is a native of New Jersey. When about ten years of age, he removed with his parents, to Dane county, Wisconsin, and thence to Illinois. In 1867, the family removed to Butler county, Iowa, and settled in Aplington, where the father still lives; the mother died there recently.

Mr. Smith left Aplington and came to Traer, in 1875. He was married in 1872, to Miss Jean L. Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, one of the earliest settlers of Perry township. They have but one child living, a daughter—Theodosia. A son, George B., died in May 1881.

Smith Newcomer, formerly of the firm of Galley & Newcomer, general merchants, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1843. At the age of nineteen, in August 1862, he enlisted in the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry and served until the close of the war, being discharged in June, 1865. He participated in many severe engagements, including the battles of Stone river and Chickamauga. After the war was over Mr. Newcomer returned to Pennsylvania and attended school at Pittsburg. In May, 1866, he removed to Illinois, and the following fall came to Tama county. He engaged as clerk in Toledo, with the firm of Galley & Johnson, which afterward became W. F. Johnson & Co. Mr. Newcomer, in company with H. Galley, came to Traer and established business. This firm carried a large stock of general merchandise and was one of the longest established stores in Traer. Mrs. Newcomer was formerly Miss Louise Fraley, a native of Indiana. Her father, Charles W. Fraley, died in Illinois; her mother came to Marshalltown, Iowa, with her family, in 1863, and died there some years later. Mr. and Mrs. Newcomer had one son, Harry, born in Toledo, in 1870.

The first hardware store in Traer was established in the fall of 1873, by Messrs. Penrose & Parks. F. A. Goodenough conducted the business and afterwards

succeeded the above named gentlemen, and later took E. D. Rice into the business as a partner. Mr. Goodenough afterward sold his interest to Mr. Rice, and in 1879, Messrs. Dennis & Averill succeeded Mr. Rice, and are now doing a good business in hardware and farm machinery. J. C. Averill, of this firm, was born at Highgate Springs, Franklin county, Vermont, February 24, 1846. His parents, George and Eliza (Stinehour) Averill, are also natives of Vermont. Mr. Averill was married in 1870, to Miss Hannah A. Best, daughter of Hiram Best. They came west in April, 1871, and went to Duluth, Minnesota, intending to locate there, but changed their minds and finally went to Cedar Rapids, where he engaged with his cousin, who was working for the McCormick Reaper Company. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Averill located at Tama City, and formed a partnership with Mr. Dennis to carry on a farm machinery business that was established in 1866. In 1873, this firm opened their business in Traer, of which Mr. Averill took charge; Mr. Dennis continuing in charge at Tama City, until 1877, when they discontinued the business at the latter city and Mr. Dennis also came to Traer. In 1879, as stated above, the firm bought the hardware stock of Mr. Rice and added that branch of trade to their business. Messrs. Dennis & Averill were the first to buy business and residence lots on the plat of Traer. Mr. and Mrs. Averill have two children: Lulu B., and Gertrude E., both of whom were born in Traer. J. B. Dennis, member of this firm, while he has resided in Traer for a shorter period than his partner, has been longer a resident of the county. He was

born in Ohio, February 26, 1844. He enlisted in 1861, in the 84th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years. Mr. Dennis came to Tama county in 1867, and engaged in the hardware and farm implement business in Tama City.

The next hardware store was started by J. T. Weld. He erected a store building and sold to F. A. Goodenough, who is yet in the business.

W. W. Evans was also in the hardware business for a short time. This leaves the hardware business in the hands of Dennis & Averill and F. A. Goodenough.

The brick and tile factory is a prominent feature in the manufacturing industries of Traer. It is now run in excellent shape by Aitchison & Smith.

The first furniture store established in Traer was in the spring of 1874, by Rhoades & Blake. They came from Tama City and opened up in the John Knowl building. They were succeeded by J. A. Stewart, and in 1877 John Kingery became proprietor. In 1881 Boettcher & Hart succeeded Kingery, and they now have monopoly of the furniture business in Traer. C. C. Collins carried a heavy stock of furniture goods at one time.

As stated, the furniture business of Traer is represented by the firm of Boettcher & Hart. The former is a native of Saxony, where he was born in 1843. He was apprenticed to learn the cabinet making trade and followed that business in his native country until he came to the United States in 1873. He settled in Polo, Illinois, where he remained until coming to Tama county, in 1880. He settled in Traer, where he has since lived.

John W. Hart was born in Ohio, in 1849. When ten years of age, he came to Iowa with his parents, John and Eleanor Hart, and settled in Marshall county. In May, 1862, when only twelve years of age, Mr. Hart enlisted as drummer boy in Company K, 23d Regiment, Iowa Volunteer, and served three years. He accompanied his regiment in all the campaigns and battles in which it was engaged. His father came to Traer from Marshall county, in 1873. The father is a gun smith by trade and a mechanic of much ability. John W. came to Traer in 1874, and in February, 1881, the present firm was organized to establish the furniture business. Mr. Hart was married to Alice Lowery, who was born in Illinois.

The first restaurant was started by B. Best, early in June, 1873. This line is now represented by Mrs. C. Becker and I. B. Atkins. The Coffee and Reading Room was started by the citizens, who paid the rent. It is now run by Miss Reed.

B. Best started the first hotel. The next was the Traer House started by Mr. Rogers, which is now occupied as a tenement house. The Cohrts House was the third, in 1874. It was started as the Morris House, but is now run by J. Cohrts. The Brook's House was erected in 1875 by a stock company, at the cost of \$10,000, and is a well fitted hotel. It was first run by M. E. Segner; after him came as landlords Messrs. Parker, W. W. Evans and McCoy, and finally W. Green, who purchased the property and still runs it in good shape. In 1874 Marcus Shroeder erected a building which is used for hotel purposes. He sold to Marx Kroeger, who still runs it.

Balthasar Best, proprietor of the Best House, has been a resident of Traer since June 2, 1873. He put up a building that season in the west part of town and engaged in the restaurant business. This was the first restaurant kept in the village. He put up a part of his present building the same season, where he kept hotel and restaurant till 1878, when he enlarged his house and devoted himself exclusively to the hotel business. Mr. Best keeps a first class hotel and the Best House ranks high with the traveling public. Mr. Best was born in the year 1838, at Hessen Darmstadt, Germany. He has had a varied experience and some of the events of his life have been singularly unfortunate. His father, Jacob Best, emigrated to this country in 1850. They took a steamer at Buffalo, intending to locate at Toledo, Ohio, but when out upon the lake the boat caught fire and was soon a mass of flames. His father, mother, four sisters and three brothers were all lost, he alone of the family saving himself by swimming ashore. Mr. Best came near losing his life by exposure, was compelled to live with strangers, and was for seven or eight years an invalid, the result of his terrible experience on Lake Erie. He went to Minnesota, in 1859, from Wisconsin, enlisting in 1861, at Winona, in the 1st Minnesota Regiment, Company K, and served upwards of three years, participating in twenty engagements, then left the service and returned to Winona. When a young man Mr. Best learned the trade of cabinet-making and worked at that business at Prairie du Chien for three years. He also learned the trade of sash and door making while at Winona. In January, 1873,

he came to Tama county, engaged for a time in the restaurant business at Tama City, and then came to Traer, as stated above. His wife was Francisca Salentine. They have one daughter—Minnie.

The first drug store in Traer was established in July, 1873, by Strong & Batchelder in a building now occupied by J. H. Nauerth. They continued until 1875 or 1876, when they sold to Batchelder & Jones. A. J. Free soon purchased Jones' interest, and the firm became Batchelder & Free. They for some time were engaged in the manufacture of pop here. In the fall of 1881, they removed to Cedar Rapids, selling the stock to J. H. Nauerth who still continues the business. The next drug store was started by O. D. Bonney, in the building he still occupies. Dr. W. A. Daniel, of Buckingham, was in the drug trade here for some time and sold to E. M. Woolley, who is still conducting the business. Therefore, the drug trade is at present represented by J. H. Nauerth, O. D. Bonney and E. M. Woolley.

O. D. Bonney is one of the early business men of Traer. Before the town of Traer had an existence, he was in business at Buckingham, where he had purchased the drug stock of John Zehrung in October, 1869. The store he occupied at Buckingham, was built by Dr. W. A. Daniel. Soon after Traer was laid out, Mr. Bonney purchased five lots on the village plat, built a store room and immediately opened a drug store, which he has conducted to the present time. He changed his place of business to his present location, in September, 1882. Mr. Bonney is a native of Canada, and was

brought up in Thompson county, New York. His father, O. W. Bonney, was born in Washington county, New York, served in the war of 1812, and is now a resident of Traer. His mother, Laura Benedict, was a native of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and died in Illinois, where the family had moved, when the subject of this sketch was eighteen years of age. Mr. Bonney enlisted in 1862, in the 124th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the 17th corps. He served till the close of the war, then returned to Aurora, Illinois. He went to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1868, and came to this county the following year. Mrs. Bonney was formerly Miss Louise A. Campbell, a native of Beloit, Wisconsin. They have three children: Alice A., Stella and Oliver.

The first bank in Traer was established in 1873, by Brooks & Moore, of Tama City. They erected a fine building, and in 1883, were engaged in the construction of another. The second bank was established in 1875, by the firm of Seaver & McClary. They have erected an elegant bank building.

The banking business of Brooks, Moore & Co., was established by Messrs. Brooks & Moore, August 4, 1873. The firm is now composed of J. H. Brooks, R. H. Moore and W. H. Cross, the latter gentleman having become a member of the firm in June, 1882. Previous to that date, Mr. Moore had entire charge of the business, Mr. Brooks being a resident of Tama City. Mr. Brooks came to Tama county from Kane county, Illinois, in 1856, and settled in Otter Creek township, where he remained till the spring of 1866,

then located in Tama City. He is one of the most prominent business men of that town. Mr. Moore was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1845, where he was brought up. He came to Tama City in 1867; he engaged in work in a lumber yard until the fall of that year, when he engaged in teaching, which business he had followed in his native State. He was variously engaged till 1871, when he was employed as clerk in the bank of Carmichael, Brooks & Co. Here he obtained some knowledge of the banking business, and when Traer was located, he came here with Mr. Brooks and opened their present bank. This bank is one of the leading institutions of Traer, and Mr. Moore has proven himself eminently qualified to conduct the business successfully. His wife was Mary L., daughter of Q. D. Hartshorn. They have had three children, two of whom are now living: Edna and Theodore. Their second child, Ralph Roy, died when he was two years old.

George W. McClary, of the firm of Seaver & McClary, bankers, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, June 1, 1849. His father, Benjamin F. McClary, was a native of Kentucky; his mother, whose maiden name was Matilda Shaw, a native of Tennessee. When he was but ten months old, his parents were returning from a visit to Kentucky, and his mother, who had been in poor health for some years, was taken worse and died. But the death of a mother was not to be the only calamity, a double misfortune came when his father was stricken with cholera and died nine days later. George was taken care of by his grandmother, at St. Joseph, Mis-

souri, where he lived till he was thirteen years of age. At an early age he started out to battle with the world for himself. His early education was advanced by two terms in the academic department of Tabor University, at Tabor, Iowa, and completed at Pand's Business College, from which he graduated in 1869. He then engaged in the live stock trade at Valley Falls, Kansas, one year; then at the same place, he engaged in mercantile business and pork packing until 1874. During this year he came to Traer, and the present firm of Seaver & McClary was formed to carry on a mercantile business. In 1875, they established the Bank of Traer. Mr. McClary is endowed with a large degree of common sense, good judgment, and success has attended him in every branch of business. He has been elected Mayor, and is at present serving efficiently in that capacity. He was married in July, 1873, to Miss Maria Smith, who was from Clay county, Missouri. They have been blessed with three children: Pearl, George Edgar and Opal. Pearl was born May 6, 1874; died September 28, 1880. George Edgar was born November 18, 1880; died September 25, 1880. In politics Mr. McClary is a Democrat.

The first grain was purchased by Mr. Bouton, who stored it in the elevator before it was finished. His wife at one time was in the millinery business at Traer. He went to Dakota from here, and there committed suicide.

The first elevator in Traer was erected by James McPhail, of La Porte City, in 1873. He failed in a few years and was

succeeded by West Wilson, who is yet in the business. An elevator was erected the following year by a farmer's stock company. This is one of the largest elevators in the county. The company fell through, and the property was purchased by M. C. Murdough, of Tama City. C. A. Clow, of La Porte, erected an elevator which he still conducts. David Park erected an elevator in 1873, which is now vacant.

C. G. Johnson and the McCornick Brothers started in the lumber business at about the same time. They are still in the business. Richards Brothers ran a lumber yard here for some time, but closed about 1879, and went to Nebraska. Canfield Brothers commenced business in the lumber line in 1878, and sold to C. G. Johnson, in the fall of 1882.

Charles Johnson is the owner of the first lumber yard established in Traer, which was first opened in July, 1873. Mr. Johnson is a civil engineer by profession, and when it was decided to locate a town here, he was employed by the B. C. & N. Railroad Company to survey and lay out the town. Mr. Johnson was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, and graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1871. He adopted civil engineering as a business, came to Iowa in the fall of the same year, and took charge of the construction of the railroad between Vinton and Traer. On the completion of the road to Traer, Mr. Johnson concluded to locate here and engage in business for himself, which he has done, meeting with much success. His wife was Miss Mary Walker, born in Massachusetts.

Frank Mertz started the first meat market, in 1873, in a little building where Rosenbergs store is. He continued the business but a short time. The next was by F. A. Hadsell, in the spring of 1874. He continued until a few years ago, when he sold to O. Benefield, who is yet in the business, in the same building. William McDowell started and ran a shop a few years ago. L. M. Spafford established a market here a few years ago, and is still in the business.

Leonard M. Spafford, provision dealer and pork packer, came to this county in 1876. He was born in Perrysburg, Ohio, September 4, 1856. When Leonard was three years old, his father, who was a sailor, was drowned in Lake Erie. His mother, soon after married again and moved to Toledo, Ohio. He received his education in the city schools, and at the age of twelve years started out to do for himself. He was first employed by a provision dealer, to drive a delivery wagon, after which he was engaged at different occupations in Toledo, Ohio, until he came to Tama county Iowa, in the spring of 1876. Here he went to work for a farmer near Toledo, until fall, when he came to Traer, and was employed in an elevator for a few months. In the spring, he again tried his hand at farming, working for James Wilson about two and a half months. He then came to Traer and went to work in a provision store. In the fall of 1878, he went into partnership with another employee, and purchased the stock and fixtures of the shop. His cash capital at this time was sixty-five dollars, but by close attention to business, he has built up

a splendid trade, and is now considered one of the most successful business men in Traer. The present firm was formed in the fall of 1882. Mr. Spafford was wedded September 6, 1882, to Miss Lizzie B. McConnell, a teacher in the public schools of Traer.

Among the first dealers in agricultural implements were Dennis & Averill, who began business in 1873, and still continue. The present dealers are Dennis & Averill, McCornack Brothers and F. A. Good-enough.

The McCornack Brothers, dealers in lumber, coal and farm machinery, are among the early business men of Traer, having established their business in September, 1873. They deal in the most approved class of farm implements, including the Deering harvester, Champion reaper and mower, and have a large stock of their line of goods. In December, 1882, they established a branch business at Gladbrook. The firm consists of Peter and Robert McCornack; the former having charge of the business at Traer, the latter at Gladbrook. Peter was born in Illinois, in 1840. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the 102d Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company I, under Colonel F. C. Smith. Mr. McCornack served about three years, participating in many important battles and campaigns, including the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's "March to the Sea," receiving a severe wound, July 26, 1864. While Peter was in the service, in 1864, his father moved to Tama county, and soon after the close of the war Peter came also, and has since been a resident of the county. He followed farming until he

came to Traer. His wife was Miss Jane Galt, a daughter of John Galt. Mr. McCornack's father died January 21, 1869; his mother still lives and makes her home with him.

The first livery business was established by John Campbell in the west end of town, in 1873. He continued alone until 1877, when he took a partner, and in 1880 sold out to Z. T. Moore, who runs it as a breeding stable. The next stable was by John Pritchard, who for a time had a partner. The stock was closed out in 1876. O. T. Sanborn has purchased the barn and is now conducting a livery stable there. D. D. Cornick established himself in the livery business here a few years ago. M. E. Segner started a livery stable some years ago, and is still in the business.

H. M. Woolley, photographer and portrait artist at Traer, established his business in the fall of 1876. He was born and raised in Boone county, Illinois, and he says, resigned his position on a prairie farm to gratify a hankering ambition to become a "picture taker." He was a student of F. Clark, then of Belvidere, Illinois, now of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and later was with J. H. Loper, now deceased, both noted photographers. Mr. Woolley comes from a family of artists, on his father's side, some of whom acquired considerable distinction. His sister, Mrs. Calista, wife of D. E. Bryson, of Reinbeck, is also an artist of more than ordinary ability.

William J. Withers, jeweler and optician, established his business, in November, 1873, in company with a Mr. Bates. This is the pioneer jewelry store of Traer. Mr. Withers purchased the interest of his

partner, in March, 1882, since which time he has conducted the business alone. He was born in London, England, in 1837, and was brought up in that city, where he served an apprenticeship to learn his present business. William's father, Daniel Withers, was a jeweler by trade, and for many years was engaged in that business in London, residing in that city until his death. The subject of this sketch came to the United States in 1856, but has made several visits to his native land. He has had a large experience in the jewelry business, and understands thoroughly all departments of the trade. He has a large stock of gold and silver watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware. Mrs. Withers was formerly Miss Margaret C. Clark, a native of England. Her father, James Clark, came to the State of New York from England, thence to Winnebago county, Illinois, where he died in December, 1881.

Moses Simon, clothier, established business in August, 1875, in G. R. Smith's building, and was burned out in December, 1878. His entire loss was \$9,000, insurance \$7,000. With commendable enterprise, he resumed business in four days after the destruction of his store, buying his stock in Chicago and shipping it, within the time mentioned, to Traer. He is now established in the brick block, just east of the postoffice. He has a large and varied assortment of ready made clothing. He is also agent for several lines of steamers. Mr. Simon is a native of Hessen Caskel, Germany, was born in 1849, and came to this country in 1868. He resided in Washington county, Iowa, until he came here, in 1875.

The first harness shop started in Traer was by U. C. Newcomb. He put up one of the first buildings in the place. This line of business was represented in 1883 by A. G. Newcomb and J. J. Bruer & Co.

A. G. Newcomb, harness maker, now owns the business which was established by himself and father, November 23, 1874. This is the longest established business of the kind in Traer. The present building was erected in 1875; and in October, 1879, M. A. Newcomb, father of A. G. and senior member of the firm, retired and left the business entirely for his son. M. A. Newcomb came here, from Tama City, in the spring of 1873. He was one of the early settlers of that city and its first Mayor. A. G. was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1851. He came to Tama City with his parents in 1867, and there learned his trade. His uncle, U. C. Newcomb, opened the first harness shop in Traer, in the spring of 1873. A. G. worked with his uncle till the spring of 1874, then opened a shop in Dysart, which he ran till in November, when his father and himself opened their shop in Traer, as above stated. M. A. Newcomb removed from Perry township to Waterloo, thence to Waverly, Bremer county, this State, and from there moved to Mitchell; Dakota. A. G. Newcomb married Miss Josephine Bull, a native of Wisconsin, and daughter of G. W. Bull, now of Minnesota; her mother is deceased. They have had four children, three of whom are now living: Myrtie C., Earl and George M. Maud is deceased.

The first shoemaker to do business in Traer was D. T. Bowers, who commenced work in the fall of 1874. In the spring of

1883 this line was represented by Bower & Canfield and D. M. Horsfall. Both of these firms carry stocks of and manufacture boots and shoes.

One of the first blacksmith shops in Traer was established by a large, black-whiskered man named W. S. Mahan and C. F. Knowlton. The present blacksmiths are C. F. Knowlton, Samuel Hyde, William Hyde and Kline & Graham.

C. F. Knowlton was born in Ripley county, Indiana, December 26, 1844. When he was eleven years old, his parents came to this State and settled in Fayette county. C. F. continued to live at home until 1863, when he enlisted, July 25, in Company I, 8th Iowa Cavalry, and immediately proceeded south. They first went to Nashville, Tennessee, and thence to Cleveland, same State, where they joined General Sherman's command, and marched with him to Atlanta, where they joined General Thomas, and were with the latter in his Nashville expedition. From that city, they proceeded under General Wilson, to Alabama, where the first brigade was detached from the main command, but afterwards joined it at Macon. In the last named city Mr. Knowlton saw Jefferson Davis as he passed through, a prisoner of war. While there he was mustered out of service, and afterwards discharged at Clinton, Iowa. While in service Mr. Knowlton participated in a number of engagements; among others were the battles of Resaca, Franklin and Nashville. Upon his return home, he attended school for some months, then farmed one summer, and in the fall of 1866, began learning the trade of blacksmithing, at Littleton, Buchanan county. During

1867 he removed to Vinton, and there, in company with Jacob Sutton, opened a blacksmith shop. In 1873 he came to Traer, and in company with W. S. Mahan, embarked in the same business. His marriage with Miss Lorina J. Johnson, of Vinton, Clinton county, occurred in 1873. They have two children living—John L. and Olive M. Mr. Knowlton became a member of the Seventh Day Advent Church in 1880, and is leader of that church.

The first wagon and carriage repair shop was started in the winter of 1873-74, by W. B. Gillespie.

John McAlpine opened his wagon shop in Traer, in May of 1882. He learned his trade in Knox county, Missouri, where he followed it four years. He then removed to Cherokee county, Iowa, where he opened a shop and engaged in the business nearly another four years, after which, he located at Steamboat Rock, Hardin county, and three and a half years later, came to Tama county. His first winter here was spent in Toledo, and the following spring 1881, he opened in Crystal township, which was closed however, upon his settlement in Traer. Mr. McAlpine is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born August 16, 1843. When two and a half years old, his parents emigrated to Canada, and there he was reared on a farm. During 1865 Mr. McAlpine crossed to the States, spending the first year in Detroit, where he was engaged in cabinet making, after which, he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and there spent five years at carpentering. From that city, he went to Knox county, Missouri, and as stated above, learned the trade he now fol-

lows. July 8, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary Brown, a native of Canada. They have been blessed with five children: Fannie, Rolland, Edith, Cornelia and Guy Frederick.

Another important enterprise in Traer, is the breeding stable of Z. F. Moore, devoted particularly to Clydesdale, English Draft and Hambletonian horses. Among the present fine animals in this stable, are the following: Three Clydesdales, imported from Scotland. Orphan Boy, sire, Farmers Glory. Orphan Boy, dam, Nancy by Prince of Cumberland; Color, brown, star in forehead, white hind feet, bred by Widow McLearn, near Johnston, foaled July 3, 1873. Sir David, sire, Prince Albert. Sir David, dam, Doll of Culmain, sired by Lochfergus Champion. Sir David color, bay, white feet and strip in face, bred by Maxwell, Clark, Culmain, Crockettford, Dumfries, foaled April 12, 1878. Glenstuart, sire, Prince Albert. Glenstuart, dam, Rose of Annandale sired by Glengyle. Glenstuart color, black, white hind feet, star in forehead, bred by David McKay, Hurkledale, Annan, Dumfriesshire, foaled, April 25, 1879. Champion jr., sire, Champion of England. Champion jr., dam, Nancy, by Old Billy. Both sires were imported from England to Pennsylvania, and Champion jr., was bred by William Anderson of Pennsylvania, foaled, June 1876, color bay, one white hind foot. Colonel Kirkman, sire, Kirkman, by Gages Logan, by Rysdyke Hambletonian. Colonel Kirkman, dam, Lady Blackhawk, sired by Bellfounder, he by Rysdyks Hambletonian.

Mr. Moore was born in Pennsylvania in 1848. He came to Traer October 1873.

He was employed in the bank of Brooks & Moore for about four years. He then went to Reinbeck, and took charge of a bank there, the firm being Brooks & Moore Brothers, acting as cashier of the bank, where he remained about three years; sold the bank and established his present business.

The first saloon, or place where liquor was handled, was started by Fisk & Moore, in 1873. There are now five saloons in Traer, run by J. Cohrt, Thomas Noon, John Wulf, Marx Kroeger and John Vorba.

The first millinery establishment in Traer, was started by Miss Maggie McMillan in the spring of 1874. Her stock was finally merged into the store of H. C. Pierce & Co. This line, in 1883, was handled by the last named firm, Mrs. John Wilson and Mrs. A. Petersen.

Among the insurance agents of Traer, are W. H. Bowen—who also attends to collections—Marcus Kahler, Samuel Groce and W. B. Pinkerton.

W. B. Pinkerton, insurance agent, was born in Mercer, now Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in 1824, and was brought up to the occupation of farming. His father was a native of the same county, where he lived till his death, which occurred in September, 1875; his mother died two years later. Mr. Pinkerton was married October 25, 1849, to Miss Sarah Kelly, a native of Pennsylvania, born August 2, 1826. They left their native State, April 1, 1855, and went to Michigan, and in the following October, removed to La Salle county, Illinois, thence in February, 1856, to Washington county, Iowa, and in November of the same year removed to

Johnson county. Mr. Pinkerton's residence in Tama county dates from March 15, 1862, when he settled in Buckingham township on section 4. In 1881, on the 27th day of October, he moved into Traer, where he bought a home and engaged in the insurance business. Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton have four children: Andrew H., Ann Elizabeth, now Mrs. W. F. Noll; James A. and Cora A. They have lost three children—one son and two daughters.

W. H. Bowen, land, loan, insurance and collection agent, established his business in 1874. Mr. Bowen also deals in pianos, organs and sewing machines. He is a native of Columbus, Ohio, and came to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1868, where he engaged in the drug trade, having had nine years experience in that business. Mr. Bowen came to Traer in 1874, and as business reverses had left him entirely without means, he was unable to engage in business for himself. He, however, got employment as clerk in a clothing store, with the privilege of acting as an insurance agent. By energy and strict attention to business he has become one of the representative business men of Traer. He represents several first class insurance companies, has full control of the sale of the White sewing machines in this county, and has established sub-agencies at different points. Mr. Bowen is also agent for the Estey organ, and does quite an extensive loan and collection business. His wife was Miss Lizzie Reed, born in Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Carrie, and one son, James L., both born in Traer.

Rev. Warren Rogers is one of the oldest residents and insurance agents of the village of Traer, having left his farm and settled here in 1873. Mr. Rogers was born in York county, Maine, in 1813. He was reared on a farm and for many years was a minister in the United Brethren Church. He began preaching in 1840 and continued in the ministry until 1872, and now holds a superannuate relation. Since his withdrawal from active service in the ministry, Mr. Rogers has preached occasionally and is heart and hand in the work. He has been Justice of the Peace for five years. When the town of Traer was laid out, there were only two buildings on the town plat, the residence of J. L. Bull and a small house owned by W. W. See-kins. Mr. Rogers erected the first dwelling house on the site after the town was laid out. This structure was on lot 12, block 15, and was occupied by him as a dwelling until spring, when he built an addition and used it as a boarding house, afterwards as a hotel. It was used for a hotel for about five years and is now occupied as a tenement house. Beside attending to the duties of Justice of the Peace, Mr. Rogers was also engaged in the insurance business, since coming to Traer. He also acted as agent for the Railroad Company in the sale of town lots. He at present holds the office of Notary Public and is engaged in the cultivation of small fruit. Mr. Rogers has been married twice. His first wife was Sarah Goodwin, a native of Maine. She died in this county. His present wife was formerly Ellen Thompson, a native of Canada. Mr. Rogers has four children by his first wife: William, Warren, Jr., Selden and Alonzo, all of

whom reside on the same farm, three and a half miles south of Traer. Mrs. Rogers has five children by her former husband: Wellington, Hutchinson Joab, Louisa Jane, Elias, Ruthelia and James. Mr. Rogers was a member of the Board of County Supervisors for two years, during 1870 and 71.

Among many other prominent residents of Traer, and representative men of Tama county who are living here, may be mentioned T. F. Clark, H. L. Branaman, W. T. V. Ladd, Alfred Rice and Robert Granger.

T. F. Clark, one of the early settlers of Tama county, located in Traer in 1878. He was born in Huron county, Ohio, in 1831. His father, Dr. H. M. Clark, was born in New Haven county, Connecticut. Dr. Clark was a graduate of Harvard College, and after his graduation turned his attention to the study of medicine. He enlisted in the U. S. service in the war of 1812, and served as surgeon on board a ship of war, remaining in the service for three years. In 1817, Dr. Clark was married to Laura Downs, a native of South Britian, New Haven county, Connecticut. In the spring of 1818, they left Connecticut, and started to Ohio with an ox team, the journey taking six weeks. They settled in Forest, Huron county, and made that their home until 1860. Dr. Clark practiced medicine for forty successive years in Huron county, and in 1860, came to Tama county, Iowa, where he lived with his son, T. F. Clark, until 1863. Mrs. Clark returned to Ohio on a visit and died there on the 20th of May, 1863. Dr. Clark remained in Tama county until 1864, when he also returned to Ohio, and died at Ash-

land, in March, 1865. Dr. Clark and wife were the parents of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living: Dr. P. H. Clark, who resides in Ohio; Major Leander Clark, of Toledo, this county; Hannah M., wife of Dr. J. C. Bryant of the commercial firm of Bryant & Strattan, Buffalo, New York; and T. F. Clark, the subject of this sketch. The latter and Major Clark, of Toledo, came to Iowa in April, 1854. They came first to Davenport, where they purchased horses and continued their journey to Cedar rapids, thence following the Cedar river to Waterloo, and from there, in 1854, to Tama county, where they have since resided. They entered land in Buckingham township, and the following year built a mill on Wolf creek. Major Clark bought eighty acres of timbered land and also entered about 1,000 acres in Geneseo township. Soon after, Major Clark removed to Toledo and T. F. Clark purchased the mill, running the same until 1863, when the dam washed away and the mill was abandoned. In the fall of 1858, T. F. Clark settled on section 31, Geneseo township, on the farm which he still owns. In the fall of 1877, he went to Texas and spent the winter, returning to Tama county in 1878, and locating at Traer. Mr. Clark has long been one of the most extensive farmers and stock raisers in Geneseo township, his farm consisting of 1,300 acres. His wife was formerly Miss Lucia Fuller, who was born in Hartford county, Connecticut. Her parents were Henry and Mary (Wilcox) Fuller. The father died in Connecticut. Her mother afterwards married Dexter Bacon, and moved to Huron county, Ohio,

when Lucia was fourteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have two children: Herman, born in 1862; and Edith May, born in May, 1867. Their son, Herman, is a student at Grinnell College.

Henry Branaman settled in Howard township, in the fall of 1857, where he bought a farm and lived for eleven years. He then removed to Otter Creek township, and in the fall of 1873, moved to Traer. Mr. Branaman also lived one year in Tama City. He was born in Jackson county, Indiana, in 1834, and was there brought up. He was married in Indiana, to Nancy J. Fowler, and afterwards removed to Illinois, where they lived until 1857, then came to Tama county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Branaman have seven children: Abraham, born in Illinois, in 1854; studied law in Tama City, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He practiced his profession three or four years and then engaged in the banking business at Dysart, but afterwards removed to Reinbeck, where he is engaged in the same business. Abraham is a young man of much ability and promise. William C., now living in Nebraska; Mary A., now wife of A. A. Camery; James Isaac, Parthena, C. Perry and Debbie. Isaac accidentally shot himself in 1879, rendering himself totally blind. He is now a student at the college for the blind at Vinton. Mr. and Mrs. Branaman are members of the Seventh Day Advent Church.

William T. V. Ladd, Justice of the Peace, has been a resident of Tama county since 1860. He was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1821, and is a brother of Dr. J. A. Ladd, of Traer. He was married in New York to Catherine

Sawyer, and in 1856 came west to Illinois. In 1860, they came to Tama county, settling on section 13, Buckingham township. Mr. Ladd discontinued farming in 1874 on account of ill health, and removed to Traer, where he has since lived. Mr. Ladd was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, which office he still holds. He has six brothers and three sisters, five of whom are residents of Hardin county, Iowa.

Alfred Rice, now a resident of Traer, settled in Howard township March 13, 1865, and purchased eighty acres of land of Mr. Downs, on section 7. He increased the area of his farm to 400 acres and built his residence on section 8. Mr. Rice was born in the town of Pompey, Oneida county, New York, in 1805. When he was but a year old his parents removed to that part of Ontario county, New York, which afterward became Wayne county. His father, Aaron Rice, died in Wayne county, January 20, 1833. Mr. Rice was married to Betsy Douglas. Her father, Stephen P., was a cousin of the eminent orator and statesman, Stephen A. Douglas. This marriage took place December 27, 1832, and they recently celebrated their golden wedding. In May, 1833, they moved to Ohio and settled in the town of Litchfield, Medina county, in what was known as the Western Reserve. Here they lived for thirty years, then came to Iowa and settled in Howard township as above stated. In February, 1876, Mr. Rice retired from the farm, and with his wife, went east to visit their old home in Wayne county, New York, after which they settled in the village of Traer. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have had eight children, seven of whom grew to man and womanhood, and five of whom

are still living—Earl Douglas, Orlando J., Henry M., Archibald E. and Susan A., wife of C. J. Moyer. Alfred P., Esther A. and Jarvis are deceased,

Robert Granger, a retired farmer, settled in Buckingham township, on section 36. He was one of the earliest settlers of this township; born in Cambridgeshire, England, May 27, 1807, where he lived until twenty-six years of age. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Newman, born February 22, 1809, in the same shire. In 1833, they came to New York by the American packet ship, Sampson. Mr. Granger has an excellent memory and despite his seventy-six years, he has a clear recollection of events and dates from the time he left his native land. They sailed from St. Catherine's dock, London, on the 27th of May, 1833, and were fifty-six days in crossing the Atlantic to New York. From the latter city they went to Albany, by tow-boat, thence by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, where they took the steamer Uncle Sam, for Cleveland, this being the first steamer that plied between Buffalo and Cleveland. Mr. Granger learned the trade of a carpenter and wagon maker in his native land and was engaged in mechanical work for many years. He resided in Ohio till 1846, then in August removed to Cook county, Illinois, and the following fall removed to what is now known as Fremont township, Lake county. He attended the first township election held in that county. Mr. Granger improved his farm of forty acres and remained in Lake county, for seven and a half years, then in May, 1854, came to Tama county, and settled in Buckingham township, on 120 acres of land,

which he still owns. He has also ten acres of timbered land. He retired from the farm and settled in Traer in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Granger have had eight children, four of whom are living—Elizabeth J., married George Kober, who died in April, 1873. She is now the wife of John Kober, brother of the deceased; Eliza A., wife of Eleazer Stoakes; Mary H., wife of Elias Whiteman; and Alice R., wife of Albert Lee Ferguson. They have lost two sons and two daughters—a son and two daughters died in Richfield, Ohio; and George E., the youngest of the family, died in Buckingham township, in April, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. G. are at present members of the Congregational Church, but were for forty years members of the Methodist Church. They were married July 29, 1832, and celebrated their golden wedding about one year since.

TRAER FLOURING MILLS.

These mills are among the oldest in Tama county. The very earliest history of them will be found in connection with the history of the township.

Messrs. Sloss & Son are the present owners of the Traer flouring mill which they purchased in 1875. When they made their purchase the mill was but a poor affair, with one run of stone. They have since put up additions to the building, and have since introduced the patent roller system. The mill is now a substantial structure, and with all the modern improvements, the proprietors are prepared to do a first class business. The mill contains four run of stone, two of which are for wheat, one for middlings and one for corn. George Sloss, senior member of the firm, was born in Scotland, and came to

the United States in 1852. He first located in Chicago and went thence to Waukesha, Wisconsin, but afterward returned to Chicago. During these years he was engaged in working at his trade, that of a millwright and machinist. The settlement of the family in Tama county, dates from 1855, when they located on section 7, in Perry township, where they still reside. Andrew Sloss, associate with his father in the milling business, was born in Scotland in 1848, and now has charge of the mill. His family are all natives of Scotland.

TRAER CREAMERY.

G. B. Lawson is the proprietor of the Traer creamery, which he built in 1880. This creamery has a capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter a day, and during the summer of 1881, the average manufacture per day was 600 pounds. Mr. Lawson was born in Scotland, in 1843, came to the United States, with his father, John Lawson, in 1856. The family located in Ogle county, Illinois, where the father died, in 1860. G. B. came to Tama county in 1865, and settled on section 2, of Carroll township, on a farm which he purchased of A. W. Fox. Mr. Lawson removed to Traer in 1880. His wife, Mary (Neal) Lawson, was a native of this State; died in 1881, leaving one daughter—Alice. Mr. Lawson's creamery is provided with the modern improvements. The building is 16x24 feet—the engine room, 10x24 feet. During the winter, Mr. Lawson devoted most of his time to the poultry business.

POSTOFFICE.

The Traer postoffice was established in 1873, the first postmistress being Miss Zoe A. Taylor. She remained in this ca-

capacity until November 1, 1881, when she resigned, and E. T. Langley was appointed and assumed official duties. This was made a money order office, in July, 1874. The first order was issued upon that date, C. C. Fulton being the remitter and Charles W. Stevens, of Chicago the payee; amount \$3. The total number of orders issued up to January 18, 1883, was 10,593.

EDUCATIONAL.

The people of Traer justly pride themselves upon their present educational facilities. In this respect Traer stands one of the very first towns in the county.

The first school was taught in a building owned by Giles Taylor. This building was used until the fall of 1874, when a frame building was erected, which was sold for a dwelling house upon the completion of the present school building, in 1877. The school building now in use is a large and commodious edifice, two stories in height, of brick and well arranged.

In the spring of 1883, the following efficient corps of teachers was employed in the Traer schools: Principal, Prof. W. D. Livingston; Assistant, Jesse Johnson; Grammar, Miss Luella Gravatt; Intermediate, Miss Grace Fuller; First Primary, Miss Clara Blackburn; Second Primary, Mrs. L. M. Spafford.

RELIGIOUS.

The first preaching in Traer was in the depot, by Rev. Gilbert, of the Congregational faith, and Rev. Moore, a Methodist. The first Church organized in the vicinity of where Traer now stands was the Congregational, which was formed June 22, 1856, by Rev. O. Emerson, of the American Home Missionary Association, under the name of the Congregational Church of

Twelve-mile Creek. The first meeting was held at the house of Christopher Hester, at West Union, June 15, 1856. The names of the first members were: Christopher Hester, Mary Hester, William C. Read, Clara Read, Mrs. Mary Ames, George McCauly and Charlotte McCauly. The first church officers were: Dr. H. M. Clark, Deacon; William C. Read, Clerk. The first regular pastor was Rev. J. R. Upton, coming in November, 1857, and remaining two years. The second pastor was Rev. O. Emerson, who commenced his labors May 1, 1860, preaching one year, and was followed by Rev. B. Roberts, who continued his labors with the Church until October, 1867, at which time the Church invited him to become their settled pastor by installation, which offer was accepted, the formal installation taking place November 7, 1867. He remained until the spring of 1871. Rev. Henry Mills succeeded Rev. Roberts, remaining but nine months. In the spring of 1872, Rev. James Gilbert became their pastor, continuing until 1874, when he was followed by Rev. C. H. Bissell, who served until February, 1882. In April, 1882, Rev. Dr. J. S. Bingham, of Dubuque, commenced a pastorate, and was still with the Church in 1883. He was a man full of eloquence and earnestness, serving his Church to the satisfaction of all.

During the winter of 1868-9, under Rev. Mr. Roberts' labors, a revival was held. He was assisted by Revs. Marble, of Waterloo and J. D. Potter, of Connecticut. This resulted in about fifty conversions. In 1866, the society commenced the erection of a house of worship in the village of Buckingham, which was dedicated, June

16, 1867, by President G. F. Magoun, of Grinnell College. This church building cost \$4,000, one-half of which was contributed by Hon. William A. Buckingham, of Norwich, Connecticut. The Bible and carpet were also furnished by Gov. Buckingham, the chairs by J. T. Ames, the lamp by Daniel Connell, the table by D. C. Ladd, the communion service by Miss Ripley, a sister of Mr. Buckingham's wife, after whom the chapel was named, and the clock by the Sundays school.

In 1883, the officers of this church were: D. C. Ladd and P. P. Wentch, Deacons; G. Canfield, Treasurer; Matthias Stoakes, Secretary. The Society numbered 140 members in 1883. The Sunday-school in connection with the church was organized June 1, 1867, with Rev. B. Roberts as its first Superintendent. The school has an average attendance of 175.

The United Presbyterian Church of Traer was organized in January, 1875, in the basement of the Congregational church, by an arrangement with the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Cedar Rapids. The first services in this place were held by Rev. J. H. Trumbull, then pastor of the congregation of Tranquility, four miles southwest from Traer, now pastor at Fall River, Massachusetts. The following names represent her first membership: Mrs. Elizabeth McCornack, Peter McCornack and wife, Robert McCornack and wife, John Young and wife, J. K. Bull and wife, W. W. Wilson and wife, A. C. Wilson and wife, Jas. Eccles and wife, John Stuart and wife, John Sutherland and wife, Peter Nungesser and wife, Mrs. Christiana Hoy, Mrs. Margaret

Turnbull, Mrs. Margaret Sprole, Mrs. Mary Henderson, Miss Fannie Henderson, Wm. Henderson, John Henderson, John G. Bull, David Taylor, James F. Brown, David Stuart and Stephen Ballist. The last three were received on profession of their faith in Christ, and the others on certificate from other places.

They, therefore, began their work here with a membership of thirty-three. Up to 1883 they had received in all 153 members, and now have an active membership of about 100. Some have emigrated to other parts of this country, and others have died.

On February 8, 1875, Mr. J. K. Bull was elected Ruling Elder, and was duly ordained and installed to this office on February 25 following. Soon after, Mr. Robert McCornack, an Elder from Tranquility Congregation, was elected a second Elder, and duly installed November 27, 1875. These two Elders, together with some Pastors supplying for them, constituted their session until June, 1881, when W. W. Wilson and James F. Brown were elected and duly ordained and installed as Ruling Elders in the congregation, and their names added to the roll of session.

The first Trustees were John Young, A. C. Wilson and John Stuart. There were added to these from time to time, Peter McCornack, David Clark and Wm. Sprole. They constitute the present Board of Trustees, except A. C. Wilson, who now "rests from his labors." John G. Bull is, and has been, the Clerk for the Congregation.

For a time the congregation held services in a little school house just west of where the public school building now stands.

They received preaching from different Pastors in the Presbytery, and then were supplied by licentiates.* Rev. J. H. Gibson, now Pastor at Coultersville, Illinois, and Rev. G. W. Hamilton, now Pastor at Little York, Illinois, were the first. Through Mr. Hamilton's influence their services were moved to Atchison's Hall, on Second street, now known as Collins' Hall, and is at present the *Clipper* Office. Mr. Hamilton labored among them with great efficiency for several months in the winter of 1875-6, and the people were loth to see him go from their midst; and if it had pleased Providence, they would have rejoiced to have had him remain as their Pastor. But feeling it his duty to go elsewhere, he secured the services of an old schoolmate, Rev. D. Livingston, a licentiate from near Columbus, Ohio, who arrived among them the third Sabbath of April, 1876, and preached for them six Sabbaths, when he disappeared from their midst almost without notice, but it was afterwards learned that he had gone home to get married; but the good brethern, old enough to know how it was with themselves, did straightway forgive him, and on the 14th day of August following, they, under the moderatorship of Rev. J. R. Doig, D. D., chose him unanimously as their Pastor. This call having been regularly forwarded and presented by Presbytery, was by him accepted and arrangements made for his ordination and installation. On the third Sabbath of October, 1876, he occupied his place in

their pulpit, and has been spared to occupy it still as their Pastor. His ordination and installation did not, however, formally occur until November 29, 1876, when these solemn ceremonies and the laying on of the hands of Presbytery were performed in the M. E. Church. Just here it is fitting to record the kindness of our sister congregations to us in these uncertain days of our early existence, in that they generously opened their houses of worship to our free use.

After the new Pastor and his people began their work together, they worshiped in the Hall a little over a year. It was discouraging work. The Hall was eighty feet long by eighteen feet wide, with a nine foot ceiling; windows only in the ends, and only one dark coat of plastering on the walls, about as unlikely a place to begin to build up a congregation as one could well imagine. They did little more there than hold their own together. All hoped and prayed for a home of worship. Suitable lots had been secured by the generous foresight of a faithful few. Yet so impracticable did it seem, that at a congregational held for the purpose, it was decided only by a small majority, to make an effort to see whether means could be secured sufficient to warrant their going on with the work. About \$2,400 was speedily subscribed on the first subscription, to the amazement of all save a few who had privately canvassed the matter before. So of course they began the work at once, and after various hindrances and difficulties were encountered and overcome, the house was ready for worship. But a debt of \$1,500 would hang on the building if not raised on dedication day. Having there-

fore secured the aid of Rev. W. G. Williamson, Pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church in Washington, Iowa, for the last Sabbath of 1877, he conducted the dedication services, and there were raised some \$1,560. Never were Pastor and people happier in the success of their work. The building is a gothic frame, thirty-two feet wide and fifty-two feet long, having a twenty foot ceiling. It has two cupolas, a corner entrance and stained windows. It is heated with a furnace, and cost in round number \$4,000; and when the basement is finished, it will have cost nearly \$5,000; and the funds for it were all raised among ourselves and in the neighborhood.

Their Sabbath school was first organized in the spring of 1875, and Mr. W. W. Wilson was for that year its Superintendent. The following year Mr. Robert McCornack was elected, and has been its efficient Superintendent ever since, until 1883, when W. W. Wilson again filled the office. John G. Bull has always been its Vice-Superintendent. Wm. W. Trumbull, now of Sibley, Iowa, was Treasurer for several years, but was succeeded by Mr. Arthur Scott, who is the present incumbent. The school has always enjoyed a splendid corps of teachers. There are about 120 enrolled members, but the attendance will not average more than ninety. There has never been what might be termed any special revival. It has never been attempted; the effort has been to sustain a reasonably revived state all the time.

Rev. David Livingston, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1847. His

father, Alexander W. Livingston, was also a native of Ohio, and removed to Des Moines in 1880. Rev. Mr. Livingston graduated at Monmouth College, Illinois, and received his theological education at Xenia, Ohio. He began his ministry in April, 1876, and was ordained on the 29th of November of that year, at the Methodist Church in Traer. Mrs. Livingston was formerly Miss Lotta J. Hagler, born in Greene county, near Xenia, Ohio. They have three children: Paul, Ralph H. and Frank.

James L. Bull is also a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, born near Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, in 1815. He graduated at the Miami University in 1842. He studied theology at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, commenced his ministry in 1846, and was ordained in 1847. He preached one year in Michigan then located at Kenton, Ohio, where he remained for a number of years. Mr. Bull came to Iowa in 1864, and has been a resident of Tama county since that time. He has resided in Buckingham and Traer, and for a number of years was pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in Perry township. His wife was Miss Ella M. Musser, a native of Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio. They have three children living: Effie, Clara and Annie. James H. and Mary H. are both deceased.

The Christian Advent (Seventh Day) Church was organized in Traer, by Elder Deyo, in the fall of 1874, with six members: M. A. Newcomb, wife and daughter. H. L. Branaman, wife and daughter. Their first meetings were held in the school house, which stood on the site where afterward was erected the public

school building; but for some time their meetings were held at private houses. In the winter of 1876, a special effort was made, and about forty were added to the Church; but the "new and strange," brought with them opposition and the society was driven from one place to another, holding meetings in school houses, halls and very often in private houses. One discouragement after another caused many to leave the church, until the membership was reduced to twelve or fifteen. In 1878, M. A. Newcomb and his son purchased the old school building which had been superseded by a brick building, and deeded it to the Church, taking a mortgage on the same, which finally was foreclosed for payment. In March 1880, the church was re-organized into a class of seventeen members, with J. Lamont as Leader. The parlor of the Congregational Church was rented, and services were being held there in 1883, at which time J. O. Hart was their pastor.

Tranquility Church, in Perry township, in the midst of a Scotch settlement of devoted Christians, erected a church in 1874-5 at a cost of \$1,200; the same was dedicated by Rev. L. Dodd. Both the Church and Sunday school have been instrumental in doing a noble religious work in the community.

Rev. Daniel L. Hughes is the present pastor of Tranquility Church, of Perry township. This was changed from the United Presbyterian Church to the Presbyterian Church, in 1879, and Mr. Hughes was called to the pastorate. Mr. Hughes was born at Cape May, New Jersey, in 1820, and was educated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated

in 1840. He took his theological course at Princeton, New Jersey, graduating in 1843. He at once began his ministry in Pennsylvania, and in 1857, came to Iowa, where he was for seven years pastor of a charge which included Mills and Fremont counties. He also preached at other points and organized and supplied a church at Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska. At the expiration of these seven years, he was called to Des Moines to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, where he remained two years, thence he went to Tipton where he remained four years, and thence to Vinton which was his home for many years. Mr. Hughes has spent much time in organizing churches, having organized ten or twelve during his ministerial life. His wife was Miss Elmira W. Hughes, born in the same place and in the same month and year as her husband. They have had eight children, five of whom are living—two sons and three daughters: William W., Elmira F., now Mrs. G. T. Rock, of Vinton, George W., Anna L., wife of C. O. Harrington, of Vinton, and Louisa E.

SOCIETIES.

Hesperia Lodge, No. 340. of the Masonic Order, was organized July 25, 1874, by D. Samuels, W. M.; James Huff, S. W.; and Mark Bouton, J. W. The following were the charter members: R. H. Moore, J. G. Strong, J. R. Smith, A. Samuels, L. W. Maxwell, Jonas P. Wood, J. T. Weld, W. A. Daniel, James Hoy. D. Samuels served as Master three years; W. B. Gellespa, one year; A. Samuels, one year; James Morison, one year; J. A. Ladd, two years. John Burns, who was in the office in 1883, with E. T. Langley, S. W., and

A. Green, J. W. Down to the present time, no deaths have occurred in this lodge, which had a membership of seventy-six at one time, but now has only fifty-four.

Ancient Order of United Workman Enterprise Lodge No. 31, was organized by J. M. Chrisinger, October 21, 1875. The charter members were: R. G. McIntire, J. H. Lewis, James Hoy, William Burge, A. M. Batchelder, Smith Newcomer, G. T. Jones, J. H. McCornack, A. E. A. Fuller, J. T. Weld, G. C. Jamison, James Morison, James Becket, B. Best, O. G. Alderman, J. G. Story, Hiram A. Lamb and J. P. Morison.

The first officers were: R. G. McIntire, Past-Master Workman; James H. Lewis, Master Workman; James Hoy, General Foreman; William Burge, Overseer; A. M. Batchelder, Recorder; Smith Newcomer, Receiver; G. T. Jones, Financier; J. H. McCornack, Inside Watchman; A. E. A. Fuller, Outside Watchman; J. T. Weld, Guide. Trustees: J. T. Weld, J. H. Lewis and R. G. McIntire.

The officers elected for 1883 were: S. M. Porterfield, Past Master Workman; M. Simon, Master Workman; B. Best, Foreman; W. H. Bowen, Recorder; Smith Newcomer, Financier; E. T. Langley, Receiver; J. S. Bean, Guide; H. Klingaman, Inside Watchman; L. Peterson, Outside Watchman; Dr. A. M. Parsons, Dr. C. W. Ashton, Examiners.

In 1883, the lodge had a membership of thirty-one and was reported as in a flourishing condition. Only one death having occurred since the organization of the lodge—S. Waterbury.

Anchor Lodge, No. 32, of the Iowa Legion of Honor, was organized July 30, 1879, by Grand Deputy, H. S. Bassett. The following were the charter members:

W. H. Brinkerhoff, G. Canfield, W. H. Bowen, O. D. Bonney, L. H. Edwards, L. R. Alderman, James Fowler, H. D. Woodling, D. A. Porterfield, A. T. Brainerd, M. H. Shafer, A. M. Batchelder, E. T. Langley, W. D. Scott, O. Benefiel, C. F. Buhmann, S. Waterbury, A. J. Free, A. Samuels, M. Stoakes, M. E. Smith, W. Crayar, B. F. Thomas, C. C. Collins, William McDowell, W. L. Ready, R. M. Lawson, J. W. Hart, M. R. Higby, M. E. Smith, Peter Peters, W. F. Goben, A. Loop, James Pritchard, G. B. Lawson, R. H. Peters, George A. Rugg and C. H. Bissell.

The first officers were: W. H. Brinkerhoff, President; G. Canfield, Vice President; W. H. Bowen, Recording Secretary; O. D. Bonney, Financial Secretary; L. H. Edwards, Treasurer; L. R. Alderman, Chaplain; James Fowler, Usher; H. D. Woodling, Door Keeper; D. A. Porterfield, Sentinel; S. Waterbury, J. A. Ladd, Medical Examiners.

The presiding officers have been W. H. Brinkerhoff, (served two years) G. Canfield, (six months) O. T. Brainerd, (one year).

In 1883, this society was reported in a flourishing condition, and as being a success in every particular. Thus far the lodge has lost but one member by death. The lodge at one time had sixty-one members, but in 1883, it numbered but fifty-three.

CHAPTER XXXV.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland township comprises all of Congressional township 82, range 14. The Iowa river traverses the northern portion. Entering on section 6, it pursues a meandering course through parts of sections 7, 5 and 8, then through 4, 3, 10, 11 and 13, making exit from the latter section. Richland creek enters from the west on section 19, and flowing toward the east, passes through sections 20, 21 and 22, the northwest corner of 23, then through 14, and on 13 empties into the Iowa river. Otter creek crosses the northeastern corner. Entering near the northeast corner of section 3, it crosses sections 2 and 1, and leaves from section 12. Little Walnut creek flows through the southern portion, entering from the west on section 31, passes through 32, 33 and 34, and leaves toward the south near the southwest corner of 35. Richland township is bounded on the north by Otter Creek, on the west by Columbia on the south by Poweshiek county, and on the east by Salt Creek township. The southern portion of this township is a gently undulating prairie, containing some very fine farms. The northern and central parts along Iowa river and Richland creek, is somewhat broken and is mainly timbered land, although much of the original supply has been cut off.

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad passes through this township. Entering on section 12, it bears toward the northwest, leaving from section 5. On this line there is one station within the township limits, called Long Point. It is located on section 4 and was established in 1882. There are two villages in the township, Helena and Eureka.

SETTLEMENT.

No part of history attracts more attention than the story of the early settlement. Many of the pioneers coming long distances, laboring under circumstances of discomfort, and arriving at length in a wilderness entirely devoid of desirable surroundings save those so bountifully bestowed by nature. In this particular spot nature indeed seems to have been lavish almost to extravagance, and the early settlers found a land second to none, ready to respond with liberality to any demand. An abundance of pure water, with stone and timber near at hand to furnish ready material for the wants and necessities of man and beast. All these things tend to make more endurable the lot of the pioneer, and all honor is due to these noble men and women, who opened up this territory and thus provided a possibility for those of later date to secure and enjoy such desirable homes and happy surroundings.

The first settlement here was effected in the spring of 1851, by Alanson P. Rich and family, having entered the northeast quarter of section 23, in the fall of 1850. He remained here during that winter, built a house, and brought out his family the following spring. Here he remained until the time of his death which occurred March 12, 1863. His widow still lives in the township. They were genial hospitable people and for eight years their house was headquarters for all new comers, and a stopping place for travelers.

Alanson P. Rich was born at Euraggy, Massachusetts, May, 16, 1812, where his early life was spent. In 1831, he came west to Knox county, Illinois, where he married Miss Anna Hartsock, October 16, 1834. She is a native of Knox county, Ohio. They came to Iowa and settled in Johnson county, in 1843. Again in 1851, they moved, coming to Tama county, where they were the first settlers in Richland township. Mr. Rich remained here until his death, which occurred March 12, 1863. His wife still survives him. Of their children, five are living: James, Edwin, Hiram, Ellen and Mary.

During the summer of 1851, Green Reynolds arrived and spent a part of the time in his wagon under the tree. He finally made a selection of land on section 24, and afterward left the county.

In 1853, Thomas Skyles and family came and settled on section 24. In a few years Mr. Skyles sold that place and located on section 13, where he died. Thomas Skyles was born in Madison county, Ohio, April 8, 1830. His father died soon after, and in 1840, his mother moved to Park county, Indiana, where Thomas

grew to manhood, and was married January 16, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth J. Cleghorn, a native of Clay county, same State. The following fall they came to Iowa, settling in Cedar county, where they lived until 1853, when they came to Tama county and settled on section 13, Richland township. Here Mr. Skyles died on May 1, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Skyles had seven children born to them: Susie V., Lorenzo D., Luesie A., Mary J., Martha B., Willie M and Lydia C.

N. B. Hiatt came in the fall of 1853, and settled on section 16, where he remained until 1859, then removed to section 23, and finally went to Kansas where he still resides.

John M. Ramsdell and his brother, C. E., came to the township in the spring of 1853, and settled on section 22, where they still reside and are the oldest living settlers in the township.

In the fall of the same year, Richard Clem and family arrived and lived a short time on section 22, when he made a selection of land on section 15. He now resides on section 13.

John Flathers came in 1854, and still lives on section 14, Richland township.

In July 1854, James Hatfield and family arrived and settled on the northeast quarter of 20, having entered the land in 1853, where he lived until he died October 23, 1854. His three sons Amos, Stephen Hiram and Elias, came with him, and of these Elias and Hiram are the only ones living.

In the spring of 1854, James Marshall arrived and settled on the southwest quarter of section 21, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he moved to

Kansas, where he now lives. Thomas and Franklin Marshall came about the same time, but remained only a few years.

These were the earliest settlers. Afterward a thrifty and reliable class of people continued to come, and the township settled rapidly. Among those who came and were comfortably settled before 1860, were: John Ramsdell, Joseph and Jeremiah Smith, E. Deeter, Dr. J. B. Louthan, Newton Hiatt, John Flathers, James Clem, L. Snyder, Charles Barnes, J. C. Flint, E. A. Flint, George Reed, J. F. Cram and others. Most of these gentlemen are noticed elsewhere in this volume. Here are presented personal sketches of a few of those named who are yet here and are now prominent citizens.

Jeremiah Smith was born in Franklin county, Ohio, August 27, 1824. He remained until 1855, in his native county, and then came west to Tama county and settled on section 24, Richland township. One year later he moved to his present farm on section 13. In 1855, he was married to Miss Amelia Bobo. They have six children—Byron, Oscar, Sherman, Ida, Harrison and Wesley.

Charles Barnes was born in Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, August 10, 1823. He is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Putnam) Barnes. His early days were spent on his father's farm, but he was given advantages so that he received a good common school education. In 1855, he came west and located in Richland township, and two years later, settled on section 28, where he has since resided. Mr. Barnes is one of the present Trustees of Richland township. In 1856, he was joined in

marriage with Miss Harriett Hatfield, a native of Ohio. Two children bless this union—Oldis L. and Delia E.

E. A. Flint is a native of New York, and was born in Montgomery county, on the 29th day of November, 1825. He is a son of Alva and Elizabeth (Cross) Flint, both natives of the empire State. In 1857 he came west to Tama county, and first located in Salt Creek township, remaining until 1861, when he settled in the southeastern part of Richland township. In 1865, he moved to his present farm on section 21, where he is now the owner of 123 acres of land under good cultivation. In politics Mr. Flint is a Greenbacker, and has held the office of Trustee, and School Director. Mr. Flint is a Master Mason and is present Master of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 352, of Haven. He was married in 1845, to Miss Catherine Pitcher, a native of New York. They have five children living: Alida, Alice, Benjamin F., Dorcas and Edith.

J. C. Flint came to Tama county in 1857, locating in Salt Creek township. However, in 1862, he moved and settled on section 29, of Richland township, where he now owns 180 acres of well improved land. He was born in Montgomery county, New York, September 18, 1830. He grew to manhood on his father's farm in his native county, receiving a good common school education. In 1852, he came west to Ohio, and afterward to Michigan. Mr. Flint, at present, votes with the Greenback party. He is a Master Mason. In 1854, he was married to Miss Abigail Recter, a native of New York State. Six children bless this union: William, Jessie, Cora, Charles, Estella and Erma.

George Reed was born in Union county, Ohio, April 14, 1834. His parents were John and Juliette (Burnham) Reed. He lived with his parents in his native county until nineteen years of age, then came west to Clayton county, Iowa, and, in 1857, came to Tama county, and purchased a farm on section 21, Richland township. He has since made this his home, and has now 274 acres all under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Reed has always taken an active part in the politics of his town, and at present holds the office of Assessor. In 1863, he enlisted in Co. H, 136th Ohio, Infantry, enlisting while on a visit to Ohio. He was honorably discharged from the service at the expiration of his enlistment, which was four months. In 1856, he was married to Miss Tabitha Reed, a lady of the same name, but no relation.

They have had six children born unto them, four of whom are living: Lella, Araminta, Charles and Crawford.

J. F. Cram is a native of Maine, born in Penobscott county, on the 3d of December, 1829. Soon after his birth his parents moved to New Hampshire, where J. F. remained until eighteen years of age. He then went to New York State and located in Otsego county, where he learned the moulders trade and remained until 1848. He next came west to Wisconsin, where he spent some time, then removed to Chicago, Illinois, and soon after returned to New Hampshire. In 1852, he came to Iowa, pre-empted land in Cedar county, where he spent one year engaged in farming. The following four years he spent in Johnson county, Iowa, and in the fall of 1857, came to Tama county and entered 160 acres on section 27, Richland town-

ship, which he still owns. In politics, Mr. Cram is a Republican, and has held several of the township offices; for the past eight years holding the office of Town Clerk. He was married in 1855 to Miss Adeline E. Douglass, a native of New York. Five children have been born unto them, four of whom are living—Charles B., Thomas F., Lizzie L. and Carrie D.

Among those who arrived during the decade between 1860 and 1870, may be mentioned Hiram Clay, William W. Tappen, A. Gloss, John P. Campbell, Samuel Gould, Isaac Morford, Liberty Coolidge, J. A. Thompson, John K. Gray, F. A. Bomer, G. W. Walker and others. Those named are yet citizens of the township, and are representative men.

Hiram Clay was born in Stark county, Ohio, January 13, 1829. His parents were Simon and Barbara (Loutzenheiser) Clay. In 1834, his parents moved to Seneca county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood on the farm. In 1854, he came west to Marshall county, Iowa, and six years later came to Tama county, locating in Richland township. In 1862 he settled on section 16, and now owns 115 acres. In 1850, he was married to Miss Ellen Allen, a native of Seneca county, Ohio. She was a daughter of George and Elinor (Taylor) Allen. Seven children blessed this union—George A., Charles, Clinton, Clara, Amanda, Rose and Ruby.

William W. Tappen was born in Addison county, Vermont, August 10, 1835. He is a son of Jacob and Charlotte (Adams) Tappen, both natives of Vermont. His early life was spent on his father's farm. In 1854, he came west to Wisconsin and located in Sauk county, remaining one

summer engaged in the lumber trade. In October of 1854, he went to St. John's, Michigan, and engaged in lumbering and farming. In 1862, he came to Tama county and located in Salt Creek township, where, for thirteen years, he rented a farm. In 1875, he settled on section 36, Richland township, where he now owns 160 acres of land. Mr. Tappen was married in 1863, to Miss Mary McFarland, a native of Ohio. They have six children—Gertrude, Ewart, Ellery, Elizabeth, Mary and Charles.

Albert Gloss is a native of Stark county, Ohio, born April 6, 1851. He was reared in Ohio, until twelve years of age, then came to Iowa with his parents, John and Christina Gloss. In 1865, they settled in Richland township, Tama county, on section 17, where Albert and his mother each own forty acres of land. His father died a few years ago. Mr. Gloss is a Republican and has always voted with that party.

John P. Campbell is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Luzerne county, July 17, 1809. His parents were Asa C., and Maggie Campbell. Mr. Campbell settled in Richland township in January, 1865, locating on section 15, where he now resides. His farm consists of eighty acres of land, all under good cultivation. In August, 1859, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Lottie E. Frayer, who bore him two children: Susan and Amanda. In politics Mr. Campbell is a Democrat.

Samuel Gould is a native of England, born in Somersetshire, on the 9th of July, 1839. In 1852, he came to America, and for two years he was engaged in farming near Newbridge, New York. He then came west to Mapleton, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, remaining until 1858. He

then located in Rock county, Wisconsin, and in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, serving until honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, December 25, 1864. He then returned to Rock county, and, in February, 1865, came to Tama county, settling where he now lives, on section 17, Richland township. He now has a farm of 160 acres, all under good cultivation. Samuel is a son of George and Sarah (Durstun) Gould. He was married in February, 1865, to Miss Ellen Lawson, a native of the Isle of Mann. Two children, Nellie and Samuel, bless this union.

Isaac R. Morford is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Greene county, on the 25th of December, 1836. He is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Nicewaner) Morford. He remained in his native county until he attained his majority, then spent some time in Indiana, and in 1859, came to Johnson county, Iowa, remaining in that and Linn counties until 1865. He then spent one year in Benton county and, in 1866, came to Tama county and settled where he now lives, on section 26, of Richland township, and now owns a farm of 250 acres. Mr. Morford has always taken an active part in school affairs and has held several of the school offices. On the 29th of March, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary M. Ferneau, a native of Ohio. They have nine children: Clara, Eveline, Brinton M., Newton I., Orville H., Byron L., Mary A., Winnefred and Benjamin. Clara, their oldest child, is at Redman, York township. She has taught six terms of school and holds a first grade certificate. Brinton M. is now attending school in Chelsea, preparing to enter college. When Mr.

Morford came to Iowa he had but six dollars. For one year he hired to work on a farm in Benton county, then for seven years rented and worked land in Johnson and Linn counties. When he entered his land in Tama county he could get no house to live in, so for a year, rented a small farm in Benton county; then built a frame house on his own land, to which he moved and at once began making improvements. Mr. Morford has a fine farm and is largely engaged in stock-raising, at which he has made considerable money. Although he came to the county with but little means, he has, by hard work and careful management, succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competency. Mr. Morford is a genial, kind-hearted gentleman and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

Liberty Coolidge was born in Orford county, Maine, May 12, 1830. He is a son of Aaron and Polly (Bigelow) Coolidge. His grandfather, Joseph Coolidge, was a soldier in the Revolution, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a very patriotic man, and at the birth of the subject of this sketch and a twin brother, he declared that they must be named Liberty and Freedom, and they were accordingly so named. Liberty was raised on a farm, receiving a good common school education, and in 1851, came west to LaCrosse county, Wisconsin. He remained there three years, and then returned to Maine, where he remained one year, and in the fall of 1855, came west again, to Illinois, and in 1857, he was married to Miss Mary H. Thayer, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. She bore him five children, two of whom are living—Walter and Willie. In April, 1867, Mr.

Coolidge came to Tama county, locating on section 33, Richland township, where he now owns 120 acres of land. In politics he is a Republican, and is now serving his third term as Township Trustee.

J. A. Thompson was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, February 22, 1819. He is the son of Thomas Thompson, a native of Maryland, and Nancy (Denstout) Thompson, a native of Pennsylvania. He bought a farm in the neighborhood, and lived in Pennsylvania till 1867, when he came to Tama county and settled on section 27, Richland township, where he now owns a fine farm of 180 acres. He was married on October 10, 1848, to Miss Amanda M. Hillis, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio. Five children have blessed this union: Charles D., Frank P., Mary P., David G. and John J. Mrs. Thompson died September 16, 1872. On the 19th of February, 1874, Mr. Thompson married his second wife, Grace Jackman, a native of Devonshire, England. She bore him one child—Jessie J. His wife is a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Powlesland) Jackman, both natives of England, and came to America with her parents in 1849.

John K. Gray is a native of England, born June 3, 1831. His father moved his family to America in 1835, settling in the town of Gambier, Knox county, Ohio, where he studied for the ministry. In 1850, the father moved, going to Cincinnati, where he had charge of the city missions until his death, in 1880. John K. remained in Knox county until 1868. He was married in 1853, to Miss Maria Underwood, a native of Ohio. On leaving Ohio, Mr. Gray came to Tama county, Iowa, and settled on section 27, in Richland town-

ship, where he now owns a farm of 130 acres. He has six children: Richard H., Daniel U., John K., Mary E., Alfred V. and Agnes M. Mrs. Gray died January 12, 1874. On the 21st of September, 1881, he married Etta Showen, and she has borne him one child—Jesse H.

G. W. Walker, son of James and Mary (Laird) Walker, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 31, 1827. His father died in 1834, and G. W., at eleven years of age, began work in a rolling mill to help support his widowed mother. He afterwards worked as cabin boy on steamboats, and later was employed in a glass factory. During his early life his ambition was to become an engineer, and at the age of eighteen, began working at that trade on Ohio and Mississippi river steamboats. This he followed until September, 1861, when he enlisted in the United States Navy, receiving a commission as Third Master; he afterwards resigned, and accepted a position as first assistant engineer on the gunboat Carondelet, in the Mississippi river squadron. He was later promoted to the chief engineership, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, and was consigned to duty on the flagship Black Hawk, under Rear-admiral Porter. He served in that capacity until February 12, 1866, when he was honorably discharged, receiving at that time a letter of praise for efficiency and trustworthiness from Captain K. R. Breese, which was approved of and countersigned by Rear-admiral D. D. Porter. After leaving the service, he followed engineering for one year, when he located at Omaha, Nebraska, and engaged in the machinery business. In the spring of 1870, he came to Tama county, and

settled on section 29, Richland township, where he now owns a fine farm of 400 acres. In 1861, he was joined in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Dorris, formerly Elizabeth Brigham. She is a daughter of Moses W., and Margaret (Connelly) Brigham, of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of five children: James and Sherman, born at St. Louis, Missouri, Porter and George, born in Omaha, Nebraska, and Mary E., born in Tama county, Iowa.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first death in the township was Elvira, a daughter of Hiram Hatfield. She died October 13, 1854.

The second death was that of James Hatfield, who died October 23, 1854.

The first marriage was E. H. Price, to Sarah Hatfield, in June, 1855. These parties now live at Tama City.

The first white child born within the limits of this township occurred before any actual settlement was effected. Mr Sprague, an Indian Agent, was moving his family to his agency during the winter of 1850, and while passing through what is now Richland, camped one night on the ice on the Iowa river, near the mouth of Richland creek, and here the child was born.

Henry McMillan was killed by a falling tree on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 10, on the 29th day of December, 1854.

During the holidays of 1868, from the accidental discharge of a gun, Philip Clement received a wound from which he died in a few days, and was buried at Toledo.

The first interment in the cemetery on the southwest quarter of section 9, was the remains of Henry McMillen, who died December 29, 1854.

Samuel Elliott was drowned in a pond near Richland creek on section 22, in June, 1867, while in bathing on the Sabbath day.

Charles Gilbert of Toledo, was drowned in the Iowa river, in June, 1875, on section 10. He was fishing, and his boat becoming unmanageable, went over the dam.

ORGANIC.

Richland township was organized in 1854. Among those who have, since organization, been prominent in township affairs, and have held the various offices have been the following:

Justices: G. Marshall, C. Hanna, N. F. Taylor, W. Bale, C. Homan, N. B. Hiatt, G. Hollenbeck, L. H. Beadle, D. Forker, A. H. Hisey, T. A. Bourner, J. B. Louthan, H. Sabin, H. Cory, F. H. Ramsdell and Charles Flint.

Trustees: E. Dexter, J. Ramsdell, J. Flathers, N. B. Hiatt, J. B. Louthan, A. Wilkinson, H. L. Barnes, J. W. Hiatt, L. H. Beadle, P. Rich, H. Davenport, E. Hatfield, A. Hatfield, I. W. Graham, G. Reed, C. Barnes, J. W. Clem, T. Forker, H. Clay, H. Sabin, S. Gould, G. Hollenbeck, J. Gray, J. F. Cram, L. Coolidge, J. J. Huston, O. McKeen, G. W. Bale, E. A. and C. A. Flint, J. S. Smith, J. Hiatt, L. Coolidge, J. Reed and Charles Barnes.

Clerks: J. Marshall, C. Homan, J. Hoag, N. F. Taylor, R. M. Clem, S. Lewis, T. A. Hopkins, A. Beadle, S. Jackman, H. Sabin, and J. F. Cram.

The present officers of the township are: Assessor, George Reed; Justice, Charles Flint. Trustees, Liberty Coolidge, J. Reed and Charles Barnes; Clerk, J. F. Cram.

MILLS.

A saw mill was built near where the Helena grist mill now stands, in 1856, by E. Dexter; with this mill was machinery for grinding corn. Mr. Dexter sold out to B. F. Crenshaw and it was torn down in 1865. A saw and manufacturing mill was brought to Tama county in 1875 by F. A. Bomer and located on Richland creek. They do sawing and manufacture boys sleds, half-bushels, cheese boxes, and grain registers and do a business of \$6,000 annually.

F. A. Bomer was born in Beverly, Essex county, Massachusetts, on the 22nd of February, 1821, his parents being John S. and Abigail (Friend) Bomer. His early life was spent in his native town and in the city of Salem, learning the joiner's trade. In 1845, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Hannah J. Putnam, of Danvers, Essex county, Massachusetts; a descendant of General Israel Putnam, of revolutionary fame. Mr. Bomer came west to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1847, where he was engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements. In 1870, he came to Tama county, Iowa, settling on section 24, Richland township, and engaged in manufacturing on a small scale in connection with farming. He was the first in the State to manufacture grain measures, boys' sleighs, cheese boxes and goods of that class. He followed this occupation until 1878, when he turned his business over to his three sons named below, who still continue it under the firm name of

Bomer Brothers. Mr. Bomer is a Republican in politics and has held the office of Justice of the Peace. Mr. and Mrs. Bomer are members of the Universalist Church, and for the past five years, Mr. Bomer has been Treasurer of the State Convention of that denomination. He is an active worker in soliciting funds for said Convention. Mr. and Mrs. Bomer have five children—Ella Putnam, wife of Judson S. McNall; Eben P., John S., Joseph E. and Carrie.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in this township was taught by James Hanna, during the winter of 1855-6, in a log house owned by Mr. Davenport on section 22. There were at that time twenty scholars of school age in the township. It was a subscription school and had an average attendance of fifteen. Since that time school houses have been built, and the following record shows that the people of this township have not been unmindful of the wants of the children, and the necessity of furnishing to all an opportunity to secure an education.

District No. 1—The first house in this district was built in 1857, on the southeast quarter of section 14. The first school was taught here by David Caldwell, in the winter of 1857-8. The present school building was erected in 1868, on the southwest quarter of section 14, at a cost of \$650. There are now forty-three scholars in the district. The average attendance at the last term was thirty. There was at one time seventy scholars in this district.

District No. 2—The first school house in this district was erected in 1857, on section 16, at a cost of \$600. This house

was burned in 1856, and the following year the school building now in use was erected.

District No. 4—The first school house built in this district was in 1868, on the northwest corner of section 32. The first school was taught by Thomas Hopkins, in 1868-9. The present school house was erected in 1882, at a cost of \$778.85, and is located on the northeast corner of section 31.

District No. 5—This district includes within its limits the village of Haven. The first school building was erected in 1856, on the southeast quarter of section 21. The present school house was built in 1872, at a cost of \$1100.

District No. 6—The school house in this district was built during the summer of 1870, and is located on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 26. The first school taught here was in the house of Hulbert Carpenter, on section 35, during the summer of 1866. School was afterward held at the residence of Orin McKeen, until the school house was built.

RELIGIOUS.

A church building was erected by the people of Haven and vicinity, in 1868, for a Union Church to be used by all religious societies for worship. It was built at a cost of \$1,100. This is the only church building in the township. The Free Will Baptist Society was organized in June 1862, by Elder Wilkins, of Toledo. Among the first members were H. L. Barnes and wife, James Brown and two daughters, Elias Hatfield and wife, J. C. Barrett and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Flint, Thomas Skyles and Hiram Layton and

wife. The Society was organized at the school house in Haven. Elder Wilkins remained pastor for about five years, preaching once every two weeks. Then came Charles B. Messer, of Toledo, who remained until 1872. Since that time they have not had any regular pastor, or regular meetings.

A Methodist Episcopal Society was organized during the winter of 1864-5, by Rev. Jacob Haymond, at the school house in Eureka. Among the first members were Israel Reed and wife, John Lawson and wife, J. F. Cram and wife and Rev. Talmage and wife. The first regular pastor was Rev. C. A. Hawn, who supplied the pulpit at Helena, Grand View and Columbia. He was succeeded by Labin Winsett, then, Rev. A. N. See. Since that time, the following have had charge: George Raines, Rev. Snyder, W. H. Miller, Rev. Ward, W. J. Robinson, Horace Foote, J. G. Wilkinson and H. C. Stuntz. The pulpit is now supplied from Chelsea, and services are held every Sabbath. Meetings were held in the school house until the church was built. There is now a membership of twenty-five.

A Union Sabbath school was organized in 1860, with H. L. Barnes as first Superintendent. It has a membership of fifty, and George Brown is the present Superintendent. At one time the membership reached one hundred, but so many have left the neighborhood, it has been reduced to its present number.

A Methodist Society was organized at Helena postoffice, by Rev. John Dunton, in 1855. Among the first members were Christopher Hanna and wife, James Hanna and wife, Benjamin Gray and

wife, William Pickett and wife and J. B. Louthan and wife. This organization was discontinued in 1861; but in the winter of 1864, was re-organized by Rev. Jacob Haymond, who remained in charge for a time. He was followed by J. C. Haun and A. N. See. Services were continued until 1870, when the Society united with the organization at Haven.

The United Brethren organized a Class at Helena postoffice, in 1870, Rev. Davis officiating. Among the first members were O. B. Smith and wife, Mrs. A. Mink, P. D. Smith and wife, Mrs. Ellen Clay and John Evans and wife. The membership increased rapidly, and at one time they had a membership of ninety. They held meetings in the Helena school house about six years, when they were discontinued. A Sabbath school was organized in connection with this Church, with P. D. Smith as first Superintendent. This school was also discontinued at the same time.

The Baptists effected an organization at Helena, through Rev George G. Edwards, in 1856. Among the first members were John Hiatt and wife, Daniel Clement and wife, Newton Hiatt and wife, N. F. Taylor and wife, Mrs. William Hiatt and John Herbage and wife. Services were held by this Society until 1861, when they disbanded. They re-organized in 1864, and continued in existence until 1870, when the meetings were discontinued.

CEMETERY.

A cemetery was located on the northwest corner of section 29, at an early day. The first interment there was Elvira, a daughter of Hiram Hatfield and wife, who died October 13, 1854. The cemetery was re-located in the spring of 1865, on the

northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 28, and the first burial on these grounds was a daughter of Daniel Fork and wife, who died in May, 1865.

VILLAGE OF EUREKA.

This place was platted in 1854 by James Marshall. In 1856, Lewis S. Snyder built a store and commenced merchandising. He remained in business here until 1860. The building is now used for a barn. After this the town was without a store for some time, when Mr. Merrick opened a small store and continued the business about three years. Others have since engaged in business here for brief periods and at one time there were two good substantial business houses in the Village. At present there is but one, that of A. R. Gage, who established his trade here in 1870. The name of the town was changed to Haven July 1, 1874. During the spring of 1855, Barrett & Marshall built a steam saw mill, and continued to run it until 1860, when it was burned down.

The first blacksmith to locate here was John McGill, who came in the fall of 1855 and remained about four years. At the present time there are two blacksmith shops in the Village, run by Adam Hart and Dwight Wilcox.

POSTOFFICE.

Eureka postoffice was established in 1856, and William Strong was appointed first postmaster. It was not, at this time on any mail route, but mail was carried from Helena, the carrier being paid by private subscription. There being another office of the same name in the State, this one was discontinued and in 1872, the postoffice of Haven was established and

L. H. Beadle was appointed first postmaster. He was succeeded, January 6, 1874, by Ambrose R. Gage, the incumbent. The office is now on a route from Tama City.

VILLAGE OF HELENA.

This village was platted in 1854, by James Clem on section 9 and 10. A store was opened by Mr. Wilcox in a log house owned by N. B. Hiatt in the spring of 1857. He only remained in business until fall.

In 1859, Lewis Vogel opened a store, and had a wagon shop in the rear of the building. He continued the business until his death in 1863. His widow continued the business, and, in 1865, was again married.

A blacksmith shop was opened by David Clement on section 23, in 1854, where he remained but a short time, and then moved to Helena and worked at his trade until 1863, when he enlisted in the army. He returned in 1865, but did not again open the shop.

Adam Hart opened a blacksmith shop in 1865, and remained until 1870. He is now doing business at Haven. There is not a blacksmith shop in the village at present.

Richard Crossley engaged in merchandising here in the fall of 1855. He did not keep much of a store, but kept his goods here and peddled them through the surrounding country. A shoe shop was started here in 1867, by Ludwig Schwerdtfeger who yet remains in the business.

HELENA POSTOFFICE.

This office was established a number of years ago, at the residence of B. F. Cren-

shaw, near the mill, on section 4. It supplies a large number of the settlers with mail.

A mill was erected by B. F. Crenshaw, in 1861, located on the southeast quarter

of the southeast quarter of siction 4. It was run by water power and cost \$10,000. It had two turbine water wheels and four run of buhrs. The building was two and a half stories high, and 30x50 feet in size.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This is a full Congressional township, comprising township 82, range 13, west from the fifth principal meridian, containing about 23,040 acres, and is located in the extreme southeastern corner of the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Much may be said concerning the first settlement of a country and the early days of its pioneers. The great changes wrought in this section in so short a time are an ever fruitful item of discussion and speculation, and it must be that the natural resources of this part of the country are above the average, and the settlers, as a rule, must have been an energetic, enterprising class. Putting these two things together, the present state of the country may be accounted for, and the wonderful rapidity of its development in a measure explained. The hardships, privations and sacrifices of the first persons to locate here are often spoken of, and it is now considered an honor to have been in any way connected with the early development of

the country. And this praise is not undeserved. The meed of glory justly belongs to those brave men and women who left the comforts of eastern homes to establish settlements, subdue the land and obtain a foothold in these then western wilds. The new settler of to-day has no conception of what a new settlement was here thirty years ago, and there is no comparison between the two, except as showing the great difference. Thirty, forty and even fifty miles from market, without roads or bridges, through dense forests and trackless plains, are different conditions of things than the western settler of to-day contends with. Lines of railway traverse now nearly every agricultural portion of the country, affording easy transportation and ready market.

Salt Creek township, with one exception, contained the first settler in Tama county. Anthony Wilkinson came here in October, 1849, from Ohio, and located on section 20. William and Robert Wilkinson also came this season, and made selections on

sections 20 and 21. The Wilkinsons are mentioned at length in the Early Settlement chapter. This was the only settlement here for some time.

Robert Arbuthnot, of Pennsylvania, came in 1851, and bought University land on sections 1 and 12. He lived there until his death. His widow and children lived there until 1882, when they removed to Plymouth county, this State.

B. W. Wilson came in the fall of 1852, and settled on section 35. He lived there for two years, then went to Poweshiek county, Iowa, where he now lives. Mr. Wilson was from Indiana.

John Hester came in the same year and located on section 26. He returned to Indiana three or four years later.

Levi Marsh, the pioneer merchant of Tama county, came to the township in June, 1853, and located on section 1. He is a native of the old bay State, born in Barre, Worcester county, May 16, 1818. When fifteen years of age his parents moved to Worcester, where he was apprenticed to a shoemaker to learn the trade. He worked at this business but one year, and then hired to the Harring Brothers to drive teams in hauling brick from the brickyard to the asylum in Worcester. He continued in the employ of the Harring Brothers for three years at Millbury Village, and then engaged with Laring Foster to learn the carpenter's trade. He worked at that trade for twelve years in Worcester, then went to Illinois, purchasing a farm in Will county, where he lived one year, and then returned to Massachusetts, spending one year in Holden, and one year later, again came to Illinois, locating at Plainfield, where he

worked at his trade. In 1853, in June, he came to Iowa, and entered land on section 1, township 82, range 13, now known as Salt Creek township. Mr. Marsh erected the first frame building in the county, and in the fall of that year opened a general merchandise store. If not the first, this was the second store to be opened in the county. He is still in the merchandise business, and has been ever since 1853, when he first opened his store, with the exception of two years. He is also the proprietor of the Irving Mill. In 1856, he platted the town of Irving, and in 1874, built a church, and it was through his efforts that a society was organized. It was under his supervision the building of the Irving Collegiate Institute was completed. Mr. Marsh has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Matilda H. Whiting, of Barre, Massachusetts; she died in November, 1859, leaving one son, now engaged in the hardware business at Springfield, Nebraska. His second wife, to whom he was married in September, 1861, was Miss Emma E. Royce, of New York State. They have two children: Frank L. and Elmon F. Mr. Marsh has held various offices in the township, and has always proven himself a man of sterling qualities, well worthy of the trust reposed in him by the people. He is thoroughly alive to the needs of the people and takes a deep interest in all projects which tend to benefit his township and county.

In 1853, James A. Willey came from Illinois, and settled on section 15. Mr. Willey was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1822. He was raised on a farm, and at sixteen years of age

came to Illinois, where he was employed at breaking prairie for several years. In 1849, he was married to Miss Mary J. Glancy, a native of Indiana, who came to Illinois when six years old. Six children have been born to them: Susan J., now Mrs. Daniel O. Wilcox; Lucy E., now Mrs. R. C. Brown, of Richland township; George G., Ellery P., Edna A. and Elizabeth B. In 1853, they came to Tama county, and settled on section 15, Salt Creek township, where he is extensively engaged in farming and also in stock raising. His farm contains 800 acres of well improved land. He was one of the early settlers of the township on the north side of the river. Mr. Willey has taken an active part in the support of schools and in public affairs, having faithfully served his township in various ways. He is an enterprising citizen and a good neighbor.

George Crittenden, Samuel Bates and John Smith entered land in Salt Creek township, in 1853, and but one of these parties remained to witness the development of the country. This was Mr. Crittenden, who now lives on the Robert Wilkinson place. Mr. Crittenden was born in Washington county, Indiana, October 23, 1825, and was reared on a farm. When eighteen years of age he started out for himself, going to Illinois, where he found employment on a farm at \$10 per month. When he was twenty years old he engaged with a blacksmith to learn the trade. He was married in Mercer county, Illinois, August 12, 1846, to Miss Amelia La Rew, of Wayne county, Indiana. They have eight children: Levi P., Isaac L., Monroe D., Edward C., William W., Car-

rie A., Fred and Le Roy P. After working at the blacksmith's trade for three years, Mr. Crittenden took a claim, improved the land, built a house and lived there one and a half years, then sold out and came to Iowa. He settled on forty acres of land in Jones county, and lived there nearly a year before he "proved up," then borrowed money at 40 per cent. interest with which to "prove up." Before the year had passed, however, he had sold out for \$350, and in the spring of 1853, he came to Tama county, and entered 120 acres on section 32 of Salt Creek township. He improved the land, built a house and lived there until 1876, when he purchased 190 acres of the Wilkinson estate, on section 19, on which there was a good set of buildings. He makes this his home, and is engaged in stock raising and general farming. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 28th Iowa, and went south, participating in the battles of Fort Gibson, Champion Hills and Vicksburg. He was honorably discharged at New Orleans, August 27, 1863, on account of physical disability, and he returned to his home. He has never fully recovered his health.

John C. Smith was born in Logan county, Ohio, April 11, 1811, and was brought up a farmer, reaching manhood in his native State. When twenty-seven years old, he came west to Illinois, and in 1838, married Miss Francis Strain, a native of Ohio. By this union there were twelve children named as follows: Angelina, Sarah, James, Elizabeth, Maria, William, Jacob, Charles, John M., Allen B., Perry B. and Bartholomew. Mr. Smith came to Iowa in 1852, and located on a farm on

section 31, where he continued to live until his death, which occurred December 22, 1865. He was a worthy citizen, and a pioneer of Salt Creek township.

About this same time Charles Algeo came here from Washington county, Ohio, in 1852, but only remained a short time, when he removed to Missouri.

Thomas Algeo came with his brother Charles and both settled on section 19, but Thomas died the following fall.

Another settler is said to have come the same year, by name, John J. Howard, who settled on section 28, and after a number of years removed to Illinois.

George S. Williams entered land on section 1, Salt Creek township, in 1853, and is still a resident. Mr. Williams was born in Miami county, Ohio, April 1, 1818, and spent his younger days on a farm. He was married in 1837, to Miss Maria Long. This union was blessed with three children, only one of whom is now living, Henry Harrison. Mrs. Williams died in 1841. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1842, was Miss Martha Bare. In 1853, Mr. Williams came to Iowa and entered a large tract of land in Tama and Benton counties. In 1854, he erected a saw-mill on Salt creek, and in a few years built a flour mill. In 1877, his flour mill was burned, and thus the earnings of a life time were swept away. He at once commenced to rebuild the mill, but before completed he sold out, and now operates it for Levi Marsh, the present owner. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of four children: Josephus, Davis, Allen and Frank L., the eldest two being practicing physicians in Nebraska.

Benjamin F. Beabout from Kentucky, located on section 23, in 1853, and in 1855 left and went to Missouri.

Benjamin Pearson, a native of Ohio, came to the township in 1853, and located on section 11, where he lived until 1870, when he removed to Cedar county, this State. He was a carpenter by trade, but is now engaged in the mercantile business at Springdale.

The following season, John M. Brothers arrived from Ohio, and remained for a number of years.

Section 35 received a settler in 1854, from New York, by the name of Hulitt Davenport; he was quite a speculator and owned many different farms and moved about considerable, but at length he settled down on his original claim, where he died in 1870.

Also, in 1854, a man by the name of Shaver, and another named Hopper, arrived. Shaver died in a few years and Hopper was living in this State at last accounts. The same season James Miller and Logan McChesney, the former from Ohio, the latter from Illinois, located on sections 9 and 14. Miller soon died, McChesney remained a few years and then removed to Kansas.

Amos Hancock was also among the settlers of this year, but did not remain long.

John Burge erected a cabin on section 13, in 1854, and here remained a few years, when he removed to Illinois.

John Grubs came the following year, but only remained a short time when he returned to Ohio.

In 1855, James and Henry Colister settled at Irving and engaged in business.

The former was a blacksmith, the latter a wagon-maker. They were natives of the Isle of Man. James remained until 1860, when he located at Belle Plaine, where he now lives. Henry removed to Belle Plaine the next year.

George McDonald Chambers located on section 34, in 1856, and still lives there. Mr. Chambers is a native of Louis county, Kentucky, born on the 23d day of November, 1825. He was reared on a farm and when fourteen years old came with his parents to Illinois, where they engaged in farming, and, in 1853, came to Iowa. Here he was married to Miss Adaline Lux, a native of Indiana. After his marriage he returned to Illinois, remaining until 1856, then came to Tama county and settled in Salt Creek township, where he still resides. Five children have been born to them: Mary I., Alice E., Rebecca A., Ezekiel H. and George F. Mr. Chambers has served as Justice of the Peace and has held other township offices.

Samuel Prill was born in Virginia, February 18, 1807. He made his home with his parents, in Virginia, until 1827, when they moved to Ohio, settling in Miami county, where he lived until coming to Tama county, in 1855. He located on sections 13 and 14, Salt Creek township, where he lived in a log cabin until 1866, then burned his own brick and built the house in which he now lives, on section 13. He was married, in 1838, to Miss Rebecca Hamer, of Ohio. They have had six children, five of whom are living: James H., Caroline R., John L., Theodore F. and Leander. Their son, John, was born in Miami county, Ohio, November 1, 1847. He came to Iowa, with his

parents and was married in November, 1874, to Miss Hannah Bagges, a native of West Virginia, and they have one child—Emily. He settled on a part of his father's farm on section 14, where he now lives in the brick house built by his father. Leander was also born in Miami county, Ohio, and made his home with his parents until 1880. He was married, January 27, of that year, to Miss Emma Rogers, of Wisconsin. They have one child, named Roy. Leander also has a part of his father's farm on section 13, Salt Creek township.

Andrew J. Stewart located on section 8, Salt Creek township, in 1857, where he now lives. Mr. Stewart is a native of Pennsylvania, born February 6, 1813, and was brought up on a farm. In 1837, he married Miss Annie Hamilton, who was also a native of Pennsylvania. They brought up a family of three children: John, Oscar H. and Flora. In 1844, he removed to Michigan and there he followed for a business the trade of a carpenter for about twelve years. In 1857, he came to Iowa and located on section 8, Salt Creek township, where he has since lived. He is a respected citizen and takes great interest in educational matters.

William Kollman settled in Salt Creek township, in 1859, and in 1860, located on section 7. He was born in Hanover, Germany, October 5, 1836. He attended school until fourteen years of age and then commenced farming. In 1854, he came to America, landing at New York city. He went directly from there to Kendall county, Illinois, where he was employed in farming until June, 1855, when he removed to Benton county, and was there

employed for two months to work in a brick yard, then went to Iowa county, where he was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1857, he came to Tama county, locating in Richland township, where he followed the occupation of farming for two years, then moved to Salt Creek township. June 1, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Katurah Stephens. They have a family of four children: Minnie, Edward, Daretta and Iowa Belle. In 1860, Mr. Kollman purchased forty acres of land on section 7, and commenced farming on a small scale. He has been very successful and now owns 330 acres of improved land. He lived on section 7 until 1882, when he purchased a house and lot in Chelsea, where he now resides.

James Mellwain came from New York in 1857, and bought land on section 23 and 24, where he yet remains.

Below is given personal sketches of a number who settled in this township in later years, and who have been prominent in the history of the township.

Alfonzo Z. Rawson is a native of Morrow county, Ohio, born November 16, 1844. When six years of age he went with his parents to Michigan, where they lived on a farm. When fourteen he went to Indiana, and in 1862, enlisted in Company G, Forty-fourth Regiment, which soon went south and joined the Army of the Cumberland and saw active service at once. After serving three years he was honorably discharged in 1865, then came to Chelsea, Iowa, where he has since been a resident. In 1870, he married Miss Melissa A. Welch, a native of Illinois. They have one son—Erie. When Alfonzo was sixteen years of age, he learned the car-

penter and wagon making trades, and in 1871, opened a shop in Chelsea, where he has since been following his trade. He has served as school district Director for ten successive years. In 1880, he was elected County Supervisor for a term of three years, and is at present serving a second term as Mayor of the town of Chelsea.

Jerry Donavon settled in Salt Creek township in 1865. Mr. Donavon is a native of county Cork, Ireland, born in March, 1826. He was raised on a farm, and when nineteen years of age came to America, landing at St. Johns, New Brunswick. From there he went to Boston, where he worked on the railroad and followed that business for a number of years. In 1856, Mr. Donavon was married to Miss Bridget Burk, a native of Ireland. They have been blessed with eight children—John, Jerry, Mary, William, James, Katy, Frank and Michael. Mr. Donavon has a fine farm of 120 acres, all under good cultivation.

Isaac Moreton came to Tama county in 1865, and located on section 33 in Salt Creek township, where he has since resided. He was born in Pennsylvania, April, 5, 1814. When he was quite young his parents removed to Clermont county, Ohio, and settled on a farm, where Isaac lived until coming to Iowa, in 1865. In 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah McNeal, of Clermont county, Ohio. They have been blessed with two children—Mary and John L. Mr. Moreton is a man that takes an active interest in church matters.

Henry F. Davis is a native of Pennsylvania, born January 23, 1827. He was reared on a farm and when nineteen went

to Ohio, where he spent three years engaged in farming. In 1847, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Elizabeth Clark, and then removed to Pennsylvania, where they remained for two years. Mr. Davis came to Illinois, and in 1861, enlisted in the 102d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company K. He went south with the Regiment, and was soon taken sick with the measles, and nearly lost his life through exposure. His wife, however, came and nursed him back to health; but the strain was too much for her; she took sick and in a few days passed away. In 1864, Mr. Davis was discharged from the service and returned to Illinois. In 1866, he came to Iowa and in 1868 settled on his present farm.

Richard Turnbull was born July 4, 1832, on the Isle of Man. He was brought up on a farm, and when fourteen years of age, began learning the millwright's trade, which he followed for a number of years. In 1853, he was married to Miss Catherine Collister, a native of the Isle of Man. They have two children: William E., and Bramwell A. In 1870, they came to America, stopped for a short time in New York, then came to Tama county and settled on section 23, Salt Creek township, their present home. They have 410 acres of land and have been very successful in their farming operations.

Deacon C. E. Covell was born in Williston, Chittenden county, Vermont, November 19, 1809. When a young man, he learned the cooper's trade. In 1854, he moved to Illinois and spent the summer in McHenry county. In the fall he went to Fort Atchison, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade two years and then came to Iowa, and entered land in Mount

Vernon township, Black Hawk county. He moved from Wisconsin to his new home, with two yoke of oxen, taking his household goods and camping on the way, the trip taking two weeks. The family lived in the wagons for three weeks, and then built a board shanty 10x16 feet. He improved the land, and a few months later, erected a good frame house. In 1868, Mr. Covell purchased town property in Chelsea and now makes that place his home. In an early day he assisted in the organization of a Baptist Church in Black Hawk county, of which he was elected deacon. Soon after his arrival in Chelsea, he aided in the organization of a Society here, and was one of the leading members as well as a deacon. He was one of the original directors of the First National Bank of Tama City. Mr. Covell was married July 4, 1833, to Miss Charlotte Buell, a native of Essex, Chittenden county, Vermont. They have three children living.

Jacob W. Shaler was born in Pennsylvania, December 28, 1850. He was reared on his father's farm and received a good common school education. At nineteen years of age, he came to Iowa with his parents and commenced the study of telegraphy; taking charge of the railroad office in Chelsea, in 1872. After working nearly six years in the railroad employ, he bought and sold grain for three years. About one and a half years after leaving the employ of the railway company, he engaged in the lumber business, handling a general line of building material, in which business he is still engaged, meeting with much success. In 1873, he was married to Miss Ralda Roe, a native of Iowa. They have a family of three children:

Nellie, Henry L. and Horace W. Mr. Shaler has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, since 1879, has been Township Clerk for eight successive years, and is serving another term of two years, making ten years all told. Mr. Shaler has buried two children.

ORGANIC.

Salt Creek township was organized in the spring of 1855, and an election held on the 2d of April of the same year. The officers elected were: Jephtha Edmunds, Stephen A. Wilcox, James A. Willey, Trustees; Simon Overturf, Assessor; John Sale, Jr., Clerk; Reason Overturf, Jonas Young, Constables; James Miller and E. E. Robinson, Road Supervisors.

The following is a list of those who have held township offices and who have been prominent in township affairs: H. Loomis, A. Hale, L. McChesney, J. W. Taylor, A. J. Stewart, W. Benson, D. A. Stevens, C. R. Smith, E. E. Vickery, M. Smith, J. Hutchinson, W. H. Graham, T. Roach, G. Mc. Chambers, H. H. Williams, C. C. Coats, T. Finch, J. Gitz, S. Smith, B. Pearson, H. L. Smith, C. S. Barton, J. Collister, W. P. Forsyth, S. Hopper, J. H. Ross, E. A. Stockton, W. Camp, J. Shaler, L. Johnson, A. Kile, T. G. Arbutnot, S. Dudley, A. Wilkinson, J. Roberts, G. Crittenden, C. E. Connell, P. D. Williams, A. Wolf, A. J. Wessel, B. Rector, R. Wilkinson, E. Hancox, J. Fitz, S. C. Bailey, P. Spence, S. Prill, T. Park, A. Hall, L. Marsh, H. W. Searls, B. Collins, J. A. Willey and S. Miles.

The officers elected for 1883 are: J. H. Mercer, elect, E. A. Southard, John F. Hall, J. W. Shaler, H. B. Edwards, Justices; A. J. Spence and Leander

Prill, Constables; J. O. Shaler, Clerk; and James M. McIlwain.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first postoffice was established in this township in 1854, and named Kinesaw, after an Indian Chief of that name. A. Wilkinson was the first postmaster. The mail came on the route from Marengo to Marietta, first weekly and afterwards semi-weekly. The first birth was a son to Anthony Wilkinson, he was named William B., born in 1851, and lived until the 22d of October when he died, this being the first death in the township.

The first marriage was George McChambers, of Illinois, to Miss Cordelia A. Lux. The ceremony was performed by Robert Wilkinson, Esq., at the home of the bride on section 21. Mr. McChambers returned to Illinois with his bride, and lived there until 1856, when they settled in Salt Creek township.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught in a building erected by Levi Marsh for a store and dwelling. John Shelenbarger was the first teacher, during the winter of 1854-5. The first school house was erected on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 1, in 1855.

Probably the next school house was built in 1859, on section 30. It was 20x24 feet and cost \$500. The first teacher was Daniel Howard. This was in what has been called the Wilkinson settlement. There was a school in another settlement within the limits of the township taught in 1858, on section 9, in a house belonging to Thomas Byron. The teacher was Miss M. Walker.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious meeting was held in the western part of the township, in 1854, at D. D. Wanderly's log cabin on section 13. The services were conducted by a Lutheran preacher.

The next meeting was held in 1855, at the house of Robert Wilkinson, on section 21, by a Methodist minister on the Kostza circuit by the name of Dunton. There was a meeting held in the McChesney House, in 1857, by some traveling preacher.

The next services were held in a saw mill owned by Searles, Elsworth & Hunter

In 1874, Levi Marsh built a church, and Rev. H. V. Reed, of Chicago, came to hold the dedication services. In July, 1874, the society was organized with fourteen members. J. T. Prime was the first settled pastor, serving two years; then T. G. M. Meyers served three years, and following him came S. S. Hayden, serving two years, and J. R. Hill, one year

MILLS.

The first saw-mill was built on Salt creek, on section 1, in 1854, by George S. Williams. The first saw used was on old-fashioned sash saw, afterwards one of the Muley pattern. In 1864, Mr. Williams added two run of buhrs—one for wheat, and one for corn. This mill was operated until 1873, when it was torn down and a building 30x40 feet, two stories high and a basement was erected. Another buhr for grinding wheat, and all the necessary machinery for making flour was added. May 17, 1877, the mill was destroyed by fire. Mr. Williams commenced rebuild-

ing the mill, but before completed sold it to Barrett, Kenner & Fitz. In 1880, Levi Marsh purchased the interests of Kenner and Fitz, and in 1882, became sole proprietor. The mill is two stories high, with basement and two run of buhrs.

G. W. Gower built a steam flouring mill at Chelsea, in 1873. It is a three story building, 30x60 feet, with two run of stone for grinding wheat, and all necessary machinery for making first class flour. Anthony Wilkinson and J. A. Willey succeeded Gower as proprietors of the mill. The mill was closed for a short time, then A. Palmer purchased an interest, and business was again started for a short time. In 1881, Prusha & Slamma purchased the mill, and now operate it, doing a good business.

IRVING.

The village of Irving was surveyed and platted in June, 1856, by N. C. Wieting for Levi Marsh and others. It contained thirty-eight lots. Levi Marsh opened the first store, in 1853, in a small building put up for that purpose. Mr. Marsh has continued in the business ever since, with the exception of two years, and has now the only store in the place. This was, with one exception, the first store in the county, and in early days, customers came a distance of twenty-five miles. Mr. Marsh bought his goods in Chicago, and hauled them from that place by teams. He kept a general stock of goods, consisting of everything from a hair pin up to a barrel of Orleans molasses.

The first blacksmith shop was opened in 1856, by James Collister. Mr. Collister remained till 1860, then removed to Belle Plaine, where he now lives.

The first wagon shop was opened the same year by Henry Collister, who continued his business until 1861. He is now in Belle Plaine.

William McIntosh opened the first harness shop, in 1865.

The business of Irving was, at one time, represented by three general stores—two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one harness shop and a saw-mill; but the most of these have been removed to other towns.

The postoffice was established in 1855, and Andrew Hale, an early settler of this township, was appointed postmaster, with the office at his house. Mail was received from Iowa City, Vinton and Waterloo. Mr. Hale was succeeded by Levi Marsh, who remained in office some time, and was succeeded by O. T. Brainerd, Martin Smith, Dr. Benn and Miss Flora Weymer, who is the present postmistress, with the office at her house.

Andrew Hale, first postmaster at Irving, came to Tama county and settled in Salt Creek township, in 1855. He lived in Irving until 1863, then went to Belle Plaine, where he engaged in the grain trade, and later in the mercantile business. He was a native of Ohio, and has made Belle Plaine, Iowa, his home since 1863.

The first hotel was built by Willis Van Dorin, in 1855, and was run by him about one year, when it was sold to Henry Travis. The latter kept the hotel as long as the business would pay him, and then sold out. The hotel has been kept by several different parties, but it is at present unoccupied.

In 1855, or 1856, George S. Williams made an addition of thirty-six lots to the village.

The medical profession was first represented here by K. D. Shugart, who settled in Irving, in 1855. He is now a resident of Riverside, California.

CHELSEA.

The village of Chelsea was surveyed and platted by Charles Irish for Seneca C. Breese, in the spring of 1863, on the northwest quarter of section 17. A few years later, James Hunter platted an addition of nine acres on section 7, and in 1870, the Iowa Railroad land Company, platted an addition of the same number of acres on section 18.

At the time that the village was platted there was a log house standing on the northeast corner of section 18, and also a warehouse on the northwest corner of section 17. The latter building was erected by J. R. Graham, in 1862.

The first frame building on the plat was moved there by E. E. Vickery to be used as a blacksmith shop. It has since been destroyed by fire. The next was a dwelling moved into the village from Otter Creek, by E. A. Southard.

The first store was opened by W. H. Graham in 1863. He kept a general stock, including dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and also sundries, the latter for medicinal purposes. Before this, however, there had been a store started by Peter Bodfish, but this was previous to the platting of the village. In 1861, the railroad was completed to the northwest quarter of section 17, where several buildings were put up, and the little collection of houses were called Otter Creek. This

remained the terminus of the road about one year, and, when the railroad moved on, the little village went also.

The first hotel in Chelsea, was opened in 1863, by Mrs. Thompson, who kept the house about three years, the latter part of the time in the house now occupied by Samuel Spense. The hotel business is now represented by Samuel Spense.

E. A. Southard opened the first cabinet shop in 1864. He continued in the business for two years.

The postoffice was established in 1865, and W. H. Graham was appointed postmaster, with the office at his store. He was succeeded by Martin Smith, who held the office until his death. Smith was succeeded by Fred Roach who was appointed in January, 1883. The office is now at his store.

The first drug store was opened by Campbell & Son, in 1866.

In 1867, the first shoe maker's shop was opened by Antone Kooshy, who pegged away until his death.

There are at present, four general stores, one grocery store, one drug store, one millinery store, one harness shop, two warehouses, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop, one shoemaker's shop, one hotel and one lumber yard.

L. A. McChesney was the first station agent, followed by VanDusen, Shaler, Walraven and Davis, the present incumbent.

In 1878, the town was incorporated one mile square. The following are the names of the first councilmen: H. E. Covell, Mayor; J. W. Shaler, Recorder; J. Sitler, H. Cory, Fred Roach, J. S. Ormiston and J. H. Mercer. Stephen Smith was elected

Treasurer. The Councilmen for 1883, are: A. J. Rawson, Mayor; J. H. Mercer, W. W. Kenner, F. Roach, E. A. Southard, J. B. Musel, G. R. Hershey and Joseph Stephanck, Recorder; F. R. Smith, Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was held in a car in 1864, and was taught by Miss Anna Graham. The second school was taught by Miss Sears, in E. A. Southard's cabinet shop.

The first school house was built in 1865. The present house was built in 1881. It is a large two story building well furnished, and is a credit to the town.

RELIGIOUS.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1880, by Rev. Horacé Foote, of LeGrand, with the following members: W. H. Graham and wife, Mrs. J. F. Kenner, Mrs. W. C. Gotthold, Dr. J. S. Ormiston and wife and Mrs. F. R. Smith. Mrs. J. T. Kenner was the first Class Leader. The church had been built in the winter of 1879-80. It was built by the citizens, and was donated to the society. Rev. Foote was the first pastor, followed by J. G. Wilkinson, who preached for one and a half years, and then removed to his farm in Kansas. Rev. Mr. Stuntz is the present pastor.

A Baptist society was organized at the school house in Chelsea in 1868, by Rev. J. B. Messer, with the following members: William Roberts and wife, C. E. Covell and wife, Henry Covell, Mrs. Frederick Roach and several others. C. E. Covell was elected deacon, and William Roberts clerk. After Mr. Messer, Rev. Cyrus Coltron served one year. The so-

ciety held together for three or four years, and were served by different pastors.

The Catholic church was built in 1881, and Father Francis Mekota was the first priest. Mass was first said by him, and he has been in charge ever since.

Soon after the village was started, a Union Sunday school was organized by W. H. Graham, who was the first superintendent. The school is still being continued, with an average attendance of forty scholars. Henry Cory is the present superintendent. Mr. Cory was born in Cornwall, England, August 24, 1833. At twelve years of age, he went to work in the mines and continued in that employment until sixteen, when, in company with his mother, brothers and sisters, he embarked on a sailing vessel for America, to meet his father, who had preceded them. After being on the water two weeks, he was allowed to go before the mast and work his passage. The family arrived in New York on the 29th of August, 1849, after being eight weeks on the way. The father met them, and they all went to Ohio, and settled in Jefferson county. The subject of this sketch was there married in March, 1854, to Miss Rachel Yates, a native of Belmont county. Mr. Cory rented a farm in that county, where he lived until 1864,

then took a team and with his family started for Iowa. After traveling thirty days they arrived in Tama county. The family spent the first winter with Mr. Cory's brother-in-law, and in the spring rented a farm, which he worked for three years. Mr. Cory then purchased wild land in the same township. His wife, born in November, 1831, died in April, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Cory had been blessed with five children: Lydia A., Mary J., George E., Charles E. and Alice, of whom George E. is the only child living. Mr. Cory was again married in 1873, to Catherine Smith, widow of Andrew Scott. She has one daughter by her first husband, named Arabella Geneva. Mr. Cory improved his farm, and lived there until 1873, when he removed to Richland township, and there followed farming until 1875, when he moved to Chelsea, where he engaged in the mercantile business in company with J. H. Mercer. This partnership was continued for one year when Mr. Cory sold to his partner, and a short time after bought the store of George Free. He is still engaged in the business, and carries a large stock of goods. Mr. Cory has held the various offices of trust in township and village, and is the superintendent of the Union Sunday school.



CHAPTER XXXVII.

SPRING CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Spring Creek comprises township 85 north, range 16 west. It is bounded on the north by Lincoln, on the west by Marshall county, on the south by Carlton township and on the east by Crystal. The northern part is watered by Wolf creek and its tributaries. The main stream enters on section 6 and flows toward the southeast a short distance, when it forms the mill pond, which extends about three fourths of a mile in a southerly direction, on section 5. Then the stream is again resumed, and near the southern corner of the section makes confluence with another branch, which enters on section 7, and flows toward the northeast, passing through section 8, to that point. Then as one stream it flows toward the southeast, through sections 9, 10 and 14, touching the southeast corner of section 11 and the southwest corner of 12, makes exit from 13, toward the east. The southern part is watered by Deer creek and its tributaries. The main stream enters on section 30, flows first toward the northeast nearly through 19, when it turns toward the south, passing through the northeast corner of 30, then through 29, the northeast corner of 32, and leaves from 33, toward the south. Other small creeks, which finally join Deer creek, have source in the southeastern

part of the township, and flow toward the south. So the township is abundantly watered and drained.

The soil is invariably a dark loam, underlaid with a yellow clay, which, in certain localities, is good for brick making purposes. Along Deer creek on sections 29, 30 and 32, the surface is broken somewhat; but the balance of the township is made up of a rolling prairie. There is, however, a little natural timber located on sections 32 and 13; the former is called Union grove; the latter is on Wolf creek and is called Hull's grove.

The inhabitants of the township are mostly American, although there are many Germans, and a few English and Scotch people. Generally the settlers are well fixed and thrifty, and there are many fine farms.

SETTLEMENT.

The early settlement of this township was made under difficulties, and its early pioneers were men of pluck, courage and perseverance. The nearest mill was about sixty miles distant, and to make this journey with ox teams was no small undertaking, particularly in the winter, when the dim trail would often be covered with snow, and a driving storm add to the difficulty in keeping the right direction.

These trips were among the hardships of the pioneer life.

The first settlement in this township was effected in the spring of 1863, by W. C. Bywater and L. S. Frederick, both from Maquoketa, Jackson county. They made the journey on foot, and selected land on section 32, after which they journeyed on to Dubuque for the purpose of entering the land. Then they returned to Maquoketa. In the fall they sent S. S. Chapman from that place for the purpose of building a home on their claim. He occupied the house when completed until the spring of 1854. On April 4, the owners of the claim moved out, and took up their abode in the cabin, built for them, and proceeded at once to improve their land.

W. C. Bywater was born in Maryland, his ancestors being English. His wife was Amanda Lowman, whose father served in the war of 1812, losing an arm at the battle of Fort McHenry, and who was Mayor of Baltimore for some time. Shortly after their marriage, W. C. Bywater moved to Zanesville, Ohio, where he worked at the cooper and tinner's trade. Three years later he moved to New Albany, Indiana, and worked upon a boat on the lower Mississippi as watchman, and afterwards as mate. In 1849, he moved to Iowa, and farmed in Cedar and Jackson counties until 1853, when he came to Spring Creek township, and entered land on section 32, which he improved and moved his family to in the spring of 1854. They have had four children, all of whom are living: A. Bywater, N. Bywater, Elizabeth Jane, wife of G. T. Ward, and Viola, wife A. T. King. In

December, 1859, W. C. Bywater removed to Kansas, where he was killed in a saw mill. His widow now resides with her son, A. Bywater, in Gladbrook.

A. Bywater, son of W. C. Bywater, received his education in the public schools of Jackson and Tama counties, and was brought up on a farm. He has always, although in different places, devoted his attention to farming. He now resides in Gladbrook. November 2, 1865, he was married to Miss Alma A. Conway, daughter of James and Alvina (Fulk) Conway, and they have five children: Alberta Iowa, Ralph D., Nellie G., Corwin N. and a child.

In May, 1854, E. L. Kuns arrived and purchased of W. C. Bywater eighty acres of land, on section 33, which he at once improved, building a log cabin and breaking some prairie.

During the same month W. L. Conant came into the township from Three Rivers, Michigan, and after making selection of land, walked to Dubuque, in company with L. S. Frederick, to make his entry.

This same season David Bowen came here from Maquoketa.

During the summer of the same season C. C. Canoles arrived and made selection on section 32.

Oscar Hill came from Maquoketa, arriving here in June, 1854, with his family and stopped for a short time with Fredericks and Bywater. In the fall he returned eastward.

This was all the arrivals in 1854.

The winter following is remembered as a very mild one. There was no snow on the ground during December and January. In the following



Shuah Strait Mann.

spring, a little snow fell. The whole winter, however, was made up of weather resembling Indian summer.

About the first actual settler to come during the year 1855, was Stephen King, accompanied by his son, William B., and their families. They came from Erie county, New York, and landed in the township in October, settling at Union Grove, purchasing land of W. C. Bywater.

Joshua G. Hull came this year, and is still a resident of the township.

Mr. Fay, formerly from New York, but directly from Jones county, came to this township in the fall of 1855, bringing fifty head of cattle with him. He took land, remained a number of years, and afterwards died in Carlton township.

About the same time Charles Smith and sons, Wesley and William, from Ohio, came here and located on section 34. They erected a cabin and soon had things comfortable. About 1870 they returned to Ohio. The old gentleman, Charles Smith, died in Nebraska, William moved to Storm Lake, and Wesley also moved to some point in the western part of Iowa.

Mr. Harvey, from Davenport, settled on section 31 in the fall of 1855. He remained one year when he returned to his former home.

James Roakes and Charles Knapp, with families, came to Spring Creek township at about the same time, both settling at Union Grove. Knapp bought eighty acres of L. S. Frederick on section 33, and Roakes purchased land in Carlton township.

In the fall of 1855, Orpheus King, brother of W. B. King, came to this county, living with his brother during that winter. Four families lived with W. B.

King that winter, James Roakes, Orpheus King, Mr. Patchen and a German who was then a hired man. Orpheus King located on section 6, where he remained ten or twelve years and removed to Marshall and since to Dallas county, Iowa. Patchen put up a blacksmith shop, which he run for seventeen years, after which he returned to his native State—Michigan.

In 1856, R. I. Jackson came from New York and settled on section 31. G. M. Finch came the same year, settling on section 27, where he remained seventeen years. In 1879 he removed to Phillips county, Kansas.

In July, 1856, William Merrill and family made their arrival and located at the headwaters of Deer creek, where he still lives. William Merrill is a native of Nottinghamshire, England, born in 1820, a son of George and Elizabeth (Wright) Merrill. He came to the United States in 1854, and settled in Will county, Illinois, where he remained for two years, and then came to Spring Creek township, Tama county, arriving in July, 1856. He entered 160 acres of land, which he has improved and added to, now owning 640 acres in the township. In 1843 he was married to Miss Mary Cook, daughter of John and Mary (Arrison) Cook, of England. By this union they have had seven children: Henry, Mary, now wife of John Allard; Anna, now wife of C. Geiseninger; Nelson, Susan, wife of H. T. Willard; Rosa and Irvin. One son, George, died when twenty-three years of age. Mr. Merrill is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, and a member of the Marshall county grange. He is a Greenbacker, having voted with that party since 1876.

John B. Sharp came from Vermont in 1856, locating on section 25. He was a son of John and Margaret (Patterson) Sharp, born in Scotland, in 1826. His parents came to America the same year, locating in Orleans county, Vermont, and resided there until 1869, when they came to Iowa locating in Spring Creek, where they lived till 1871, when the mother died. The subject of this sketch lived in Vermont until 1856, then spent two years in traveling through the country, and finally came to Tama county, settling in Spring Creek township. He has added to his farm since then, and now owns 320 acres of land where he lives. Mr. Sharp was married in March, 1860, to Miss Ann Warden, a daughter of Nathaniel and Colista (Stacy) Warden, of New York State. They have six children living: Lilly A., born December 25, 1860; Alda M., January 14, 1864; John Ira, September 13, 1866; Margaret, March 24, 1868; Mark, February 3, 1875; and Gerald, born February 28, 1880. Mr. Sharp is a staunch Republican, and has always voted with that party. He is a man of thorough integrity and enjoys the respect and confidence of his neighbors and fellow townsmen.

For about ten years, there was but little settlement; during this time, however, William and Stephen Baker located on section 21, where they still lived in 1883.

H. F. Willard came from New York, and settled on section 8, where he resided in 1883. He was born in Cuba, Allegany county, New York, in 1837, his parents being, Ambrose P., and Mary O. (Wilcox) Willard. The father died when H. F. was but three years old, and he was reared by his grandparents, in Massachusetts,

where he received most of his education, and remained until sixteen years of age, when he returned to New York. He was employed for some time as news agent on the New York & Erie railroad, and afterwards engaged in the lively business, also lumbering, then taught school in Pennsylvania and New York for some time before the war of the rebellion commenced. He enlisted July 28, 1861, in Company C, 27th New York Infantry, but was discharged after serving only a little over two months, on account of sickness. In November, 1861, he came to Tama county, and engaged in teaching in Crystal township. In the spring of 1862, he entered a farm, under the Homestead Act, on section 8, of Spring Creek township, where he has since resided, now owning a fine farm of 200 acres. His occupation has mainly been farming, though he has been teaching some in his own and surrounding districts. Mr. Willard has been a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has held school and township offices, always trying to prove himself an efficient officer. He is a member, in good standing, of the Congregational Church, of Gladbrook. Mr. Willard now votes with the Greenback party, but his first vote for President was cast for Stephen A. Douglas. He afterward supported Republicanism, until the organization of the Greenback Labor Party. He was married in the spring of 1863, to Miss Theresa P. Swartout, daughter of David and Mary Swartout, of Marshall county, this State. This union was blessed with four children, three of whom are now living: Hattie M., wife of G. Gillespy; Nellie O. and Nelson. Mr. Willard was divorced from his first wife

in 1872, and was again married, to Miss Susan Merrill, daughter of William and Mary (Cook) Merrill, in August, 1879. They have two children: Eva and Virgil. Mrs. Willard was born in this township, April 12, 1857, and was therefore among the first births. The first election in the township at which Mr. Willard voted, was in the fall of 1863, only seven votes were polled, of which, five were cast by the Judges and Clerks. Only two families lived in the north part of the township at the time. The nearest railway markets were Ceder Rapids and Waterloo. The Union Grove school was the only one held in the township. Mr. Willard has lived to see all these changes wrought.

During this decade, Lynch Horn, of New York, located on section 11, where he still owned a farm in 1883. Among others who came about that date, were Mr. Mussy from Illinois, who settled on section 28, remained two years, and sold to Mason Hess and returned to Illinois; the Hess Brothers, Mason L., G. W. Jr.; P. G. Clark, Daniel Clark and their father came from Ohio, locating on section 28. In 1883, G. W. Hess, Jr., was the only one among their number, who was a resident of the township. His brother Mason was killed in the railroad riot. David Mayfield came from Ohio, and settling on section 34, remained two years and returned to that State. The Bartholomews: Alfred and his father, came from Benton county, Iowa, and settled on section 32, where they built a store, remained three years and removed—Alfred going to Kansas, his father returning to Benton county.

In the spring of 1865, Barzilla Smith located on section 15 in Spring Creek town-

ship. He was born October 12, 1837, at Granger, Ohio; is a son of J. H. and Polly (Porter) Smith, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New York. His father was an ordained minister of the Baptist Church, and lived on a farm in Medina county, Ohio, where he died in February, 1865. In the spring of 1880, the mother died, leaving seven children: Sarah Ann, wife of George Miller; Lewis D., Elvira L., formerly wife of Chester Baird, now widow of Jonathan Vallan; Arvilla, now Mrs. A. A. Giffen; Barzilla, Emily U., now wife of W. Cogswell, and Harvey J. Barzilla, the subject of this sketch, remained with his parents until reaching his majority, when he went to Trempeleau county, Wisconsin, and shortly afterwards to Tazewell county, Illinois. In the winter of 1860-61, he went to Ohio, and in the spring he started for the west, but before reaching his destination enlisted in the three months' service, afterwards in Company B, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, for three years. He participated in the battles of Frederickstown, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Vicksburg. At the latter place, on the 15th of July, he was discharged from the service, and in the fall of that year he moved to the Winnebago Reservation, Minnesota. In the spring of 1865, he came to Tama county, bought 160 acres of land as above stated, and now owns a fine farm of 300 acres which he rents, his residence being in Gladbrook. On the 17th day of August, 1864, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Jennie Dickson, a daughter of William and Annie (Beckwith) Dickson, of Tazewell county, Illinois. By this union there are three children living—Ella A.,

born June 25, 1868; Adda V., January 28, 1873; and Leaman D., September 11, 1874. Lewis D., a twin brother of Leaman D., died December 4, 1875.

Mr. Smith is a member of the present board of Supervisors of Tama county. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for President for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

In 1866, Robert Yeomans and his family came from Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and settled on section 14, and remained there until the town of Gladbrook was started, when he moved to that place and built a house. A sketch of his life appears in connection with the history of Gladbrook.

In 1866, S. S. Mann, and George B. Sharp settled in the township, the latter on section 17, where he remained until 1883, and removed to Sioux county. S. S. Mann was born in 1829, in Sussex county, New Jersey. His parents were Thomas and Catharine (Straight) Mann. In 1854 the family emigrated to Delaware county, Ohio, where the father still lives, having lost his wife in 1871. The subject of this sketch came to Spring Creek township, Tama county, in 1866, and settled on section 29, on land which he had entered in 1855. When he entered the land he had intended to at once begin farming it, but instead, went to Jackson county, this State, where he served two terms as Magistrate, and remained ten years, then, finally, in 1866, he came to his land and commenced making improvements. Mr. Mann is an ordained minister of the Christian Union Church; in politics, a Greenbacker or Anti-Monopolist, and has served as Justice of the Peace of Spring

Creek township. He has also been Treasurer and Secretary of the School Board for several terms. Mr. Mann was married in 1850, to Miss Sarah Allen, daughter of David and Sarah (Spencer) Allen. There are eleven children living as the fruits of this union: David Hartwell, Thomas E., Senator E., Lee Count, Shuah Milton, Marcus P., Noah F. M., Zorah, wife of Caspar Robinson; Catherine Alma, now Mrs. Rudson Sanford; Lilly Orabelle and Sarah N. Mrs. Mann died in 1876. Mr. Mann was again married to Martha Allen, daughter of John and Sarah (Bolin) Allen. They have two children—De La Strait and Orlena A. In the spring of 1852, Mr. Mann started on a six months journey from Columbus, Ohio, with an ox team, across the plains to the golden lands of the Eldorado of the far west. He arrived at the mining camps at Nevada, on the south fork of Eula river, on the 6th of October, 1852. At that time it was a great undertaking, because of the long and tedious, besides dangerous journey. He returned in the winter of 1855, on steamers, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. While in the gold regions, Mr. Mann prospected in Oregon, California, New Mexico and Central America. Mr. Mann is a member of Toledo Lodge No. 118, A. F. & A. M. He has always been an ardent defender of the interests of labor, and in the fall of 1877, was nominated for State Representative by the National Greenback Convention, and endorsed by the Democratic party. And although running against nearly 1200 majority, reduced it to 300.

John G. Kieser came from Hocking county, Ohio, in 1866, settling on section

19, Spring Creek township. Mr. Kieser was born 1814, in Wurtemberg, Germany; his parents were John G. and Ursula (Kuntzelmann) Kieser. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to the United States when he was a young man. They first settled in Morgan county, Ohio, remained there five years and removed to Hocking county, where the father died in 1850, his mother having been dead sixteen years. The family consisted of seven children: Catharine, wife of J. G. Geyer; Maria, wife of M. Long; Elizabeth, wife of J. F. Geyer; Christiana, afterward Mrs. J. G. Silber; Ricka B. wife of J. Schultheir and John G. who, in 1883, owned a farm of 160 acres in this township. He was a member of the Evangelical Association. In politics, he was a Democrat, holding the office of School Director for three successive years. He was married in 1837 to Barbara Stimer, daughter of Adam and Maria (Eckert) Stimer. They were blessed with seven children: Mary, wife of John Hooper; Frederick, Elizabeth, wife of J. Brown; Hannah, wife of M. M. Modlin; Henry, Daniel and John.

William Sharp was born in Orleans county, Vermont, in 1838. His parents were John and Margaret (Patterson) Sharp, natives of Scotland. William lived in Vermont until 1867, when he came to Tama county, and settled on section 26, Spring Creek township, where he now owns 120 acres of land. In 1867, Mr. Sharp was married to Elizabeth Cuthbertson, daughter of John and Ann (Patterson) Cuthbertson. They have five children living: Rosa, Mary, Hugh, Anna and George. Mr. Sharp is a Re-

publican in politics, and his first vote for President was cast for Lincoln in 1860.

Alvin Benson settled in this township in 1868. He was born July 8, 1809, in Rutland county, Vermont, his parents being Allen and Lorena (Brumley) Benson. The father died when the subject of this sketch was but one year old, leaving a widow and three children: Hulda, now wife of David Valentine; Elihu and Alvin. The latter remained with his mother until he was eleven years old, since which time he has been depending upon himself. He acquired a common school education, and at nineteen years of age learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed for thirteen years. In 1832, he moved to New York State, where he lived until 1848, then removed to Wisconsin, and followed farming. Mr. Benson came to this county in 1868, settling on a farm on section 7, Spring Creek township, where he lived until 1882, then retired from active life and moved to Gladbrook, his present residence. In politics Mr. Benson is a Republican, and has affiliated with that party since its organization. He was married in 1835, to Miss Mary Dalforth, daughter of William and Mary Dalforth. They have five children: Laura Jane, wife of G. C. Wescott; George W., Charles A., Lovina M. and James W. Mr. Benson lost his first wife in 1854, and was again married, to Mrs. Diademe Miller, widow of John Miller. This union was blessed with one child—Walter E. His second wife died August 17, 1861, and in 1862, Mr. Benson was again married, to Mrs. Lorena Cole, widow of Luther Cole. Mr. Benson is a

member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

In 1868, Louis Gethmann settled on section 11, in Spring creek township. He was born in 1818, in Waldeck, Germany, his parents being Philip and Frederika (Budde) Gethmann. In 1854, Louis came to America and settled in Scott county, Iowa, where he followed farming for fourteen years, then sold his farm of eighty acres, came to Tama county, where he now owns 180 acres of good land. Mr. Gethmann was married in 1845, to Maria Berend, daughter of Johann and Wilhelmina (Oxxe) Berend, natives of Prussia. By this union there are nine children living: John Louis, Henry W. C., Wilhelmina C. L., wife of P. H. Shultz; William C. L., John W. E., Charles C., Frederick L. C., Adolph F. L. and Mary C. W. The entire family are members of the Methodist Church of Gladbrook. Mr. Gethmann is a Republican in politics.

H. A. Pond came from Illinois in 1869, locating on section 17. He was a native of Vermont, born in 1817. His parents were Levi and Olive Pond. Mr. Pond resided in his native State until 1832, then moved to Knox county, Ohio, and engaged in farming, remaining until 1849, when he removed to Carroll county, Illinois. He followed farming in Illinois until he came to Tama county, locating in Spring Creek township, where he has since resided on his farm. Mr. Pond was married in 1842 to Miss Mary Ann Scott, daughter of John H. and Sarah (Hoffmeyer) Scott. By this union there are four children: Liddie J., wife of George White; George W., Edward B. and Fred G. Mrs. Pond died February 9, 1873,

and Mr. Pond was again married in 1876, to Elizabeth Horning, a daughter of Henry and Hannah Horning.

Joachim Voegel is a son of Peter and Trina (Wiese) Voegel. He was born in Schleswig Holstein, Germany, in 1820, and came to the United States in 1852, locating first in Davenport, this State, where he resided until 1863. Mr. Voegel then moved to Cedar county where he followed farming for three years, and then returned to Scott county. In 1869, he came to Tama county, locating in Spring Creek township, on section 14, where he now owns 160 acres of land. Mr. Voegel was married, in 1847, to Trina Stoltenberg, daughter of Claus and Abel (Sindt) Stoltenberg. They have two children: Peter, born May 22, 1848 and Alvena, born August 4, 1864. Peter Voegel was married, November 6, 1880, to Trina Kock, daughter of Joachim and Ester (Klindt) Kock. They have one child, Amanda, born October 10, 1881.

F. Martens was born in Holstein, Germany, November 30, 1828, and is a son of Christian and Leonora (Davids) Martens. He came to the United States in 1858, settling in Philadelphia, where he followed his trade, that of a coppersmith. He went to Cuba in 1861, where he was also engaged at his trade on a plantation. He returned to the United States in 1865, and moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he resided until 1869, then came to Tama county, settling on section 14, Spring Creek township. He engaged in farming and now owns 160 acres of land. He is a member of the Masonic order, having become a member of Hermann Lodge No. 125, of Philadelphia, in 1858. He is now

Township Trustee and School Director of his district. He was married, in 1864, to Anna Vierecke, daughter of Henry and Lena (Hoeck) Vierecke. They have had nine children: Mary D. E., born August 14, 1865; Clara A., born April 4, 1867; Harriet, born August 5, 1869; Helena, born September 10, 1871; Frederick E., born December 24, 1873; Martha, born July 17, 1876; George L., born May 26, 1878; John Garfield, born November 11, 1880; and Herman, born May 6, 1883. Mr. Martens was a Republican until the fall of 1882, since which time he has voted with the Democrats.

G. P. Allard located on section 21, in 1869. He is a son of John and Jane (Marston) Allard, born October 28, 1838, in Shefford county, Canada. His mother died in 1849. Mr. Allard followed farming in his native country until 1869, when he came to Tama county, where he purchased 160 acres of land. He still lives there, having a fine farm and a comfortable home. Mr. Allard was married, in 1860, to Miss Emily L. Berry, daughter of Freeman and Amanda (Lawrence) Berry. By this union there were two children: Orion J. and Willie G. Mrs. Allard died in 1872, and Mr. Allard again married to Melissa E. Taylor, daughter of W. W. and Sarah (Allard) Taylor. This marriage has been blessed with two children: Wallace Henry and Albert Everett. Mr. Allard is a member of the Church of the Restitution. He is a Republican in politics and his first vote for President was cast for R. B. Hayes. He has served his township as Assessor and his school district as Director.

Gerhard Pageler came to Spring Creek township, in 1869, and settled on section 19. He was a native of Oldenberg, Germany, and a son of Gerhard and Elizabeth (Muesegars) Pageler. He came to the United States with his parents in 1850 and settled in Ohio, where his father died about ten years ago, and where his mother is still residing. Gerhard came to Clayton county, Iowa, in 1855, where he worked at his trade of coopering until he came to Tama county. He bought 160 acres on section 19 and still lives upon that farm. Mr. Pageler was married, in 1863, to Mary Heiller, daughter of William and Sophia (Mueller) Heiller. They have five children living: Anna, Lizzie, Alvina, William and John.

Charles Haagen settled on section 36, in 1876. He was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1833. He is a son of George and Emily (Knaus) Haagen. His father was a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and died in 1880, leaving a family of four children: Emilie, wife of H. Stachli; Lottie, wife of A. Stachli; George and Charles. Charles received his education at the gymnasium of Stuttgart, and afterward continued his studies at the Agricultural Academy of Hohenheim. After leaving the academy he pursued the occupation of farming, being employed as overseer on a large farm. He came to the United States in 1856, and settled at Davenport, Iowa, where he was engaged in the grocery trade until 1876, then sold out and removed to Spring Creek township, Tama county, and engaged in farming, which he now continues on his fine farm of 550 acres, on section 36. Mr. Haagen enlisted in Company I,

12th Missouri Infantry, in 1861, and served about eighteen months, receiving his discharge at St. Louis, Missouri. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Emilie Haerling, daughter of William and Frederika (Tauber) Haerling. Six children have been born to them: Gustav, Oscar, Ella, Alfred, Edward and Charles.

Samuel E. McAlevy was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William and Asemath (Sample) Mc. Alevy. He remained in his native State until 1869, following farming, when he came to Grant township, Tama county, Iowa, where he polled the first vote in the township. In 1871, he moved to Crystal township, and in 1879, came to Spring Creek township, where he now resides. In 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Fleming, a daughter of William and Mary (McHolley) Fleming. By this union there are eight children: Asemath, James, Alexander, Luther, Jane, Elizabeth, Maud and Samuel.

ORGANIC.

Spring Creek township was formerly included in an election precinct, comprising, with itself, Lincoln and Carlton townships. A petition was presented to the county court in March, 1858, signed by W. Bowen and others, praying for a division of Carlton township, and the formation of a new township to be called Spring Creek township, which was granted, and the first election was held at Union Grove.

In 1883, the officers of Spring Creek township were as follows: Justices of the Peace, Robert Yeomans and E. E. Blakely; Clerk, James Ellwood; Trustees,

Groddis Wescott, G. W. Hess and Fred Martens; Constables, C. F. McGee and Peter Kammerer; Assessor, William Pond.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The first birth in the township was a son to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Jukes in the fall of 1855. The child lived only about four months, when it died. This was the first death in the township.

The first religious service was held at the house of W. C. Bywater, in the summer of 1854, by Rev. C. C. Levan, of Dubuque. L. S. Frederick was the first Class Leader.

The first postoffice was established in 1856 or 1857, and was kept at the house of W. B. King, who was the first postmaster.

The first school house was built on section 32, in 1856, and was called Union Grove school house. Miss Wiley was the first teacher.

The first burial ground was laid out on section 32, and was called Union Grove cemetery. The first burial here were the remains of Stephen King, who died in 1866.

BADGER HILL.

This was a small village established about 1874 in the northern part of Spring Creek township, but afterward the business was moved to Gladbrook. Various branches of trade were there represented, including the Badger Hill Flouring Mill, erected by Wescott & Myers, in 1871. The mill was located on Wolf creek, run by water power, and furnished an excellent brand of flour. The mill also did an exchange business, enabling those living at a distance to visit the mill and return the same day.



W. F. Winn

One of the proprietors of this mill, D. G. Wescott, was a native of Onondaga county, New York, born in 1827. His parents were Samuel and Bethiah (Cuddeback) Wescott. The family moved to Wisconsin while it was yet a territory, and the parents resided there until 1872, then moved to Marshall county, this State. The father still resides in that county, having lost his wife in 1874. After receiving his education, D. G. Wescott engaged as millwright, and followed that business for several years, then came to Tama county, in 1864. He bought some land on sections 5 and 6, in Spring Creek township, and shortly after returned to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1869, then returned to this county and engaged in the construction of the present Badger Hill grist mill, being in partnership with J. H. Myers. In the spring of 1870, Mr. Wescott was married to Mary Dibble Watson, a daughter of Elah and Clarissa F. (Hollister) Dibble. They have been blessed with two children: DeWitt O., born July 21, 1871, and Mabel M., born January 30, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Wescott are members of the M. E. Church of Gladbrook. Mr. Wescott has been a Republican since 1856. He is a charter member of Olivett Lodge, U. D. A. F. and A. M. of Gradbrook.

GLADBROOK.

This thrifty and enterprising place is located on section 9, on Wolf creek, a branch of the Cedar river. The location of Gladbrook is indeed fortunate, surrounded as it is by some of the very finest agricultural lands, including in its trade territory no waste or unproductive swamp lands, while directly within reach is one

of the finest marble and stone quarries in the State, it seems to have been the design of nature that this point become a commercial center of much importance.

The town has exceptionally fine railroad facilities. The Toledo & Northwestern was constructed through here in the spring of 1880. The Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska, or as it is generally known, "The Diagonal," was built in the spring of 1883.

GROWTH AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

Gladbrook was platted by W. F. Johnston and Leander Clark, of Toledo, about the 1st of May, 1880, on the farm originally owned by Peter H. Shultz. The 15th of May, 1880, was set for a public sale of lots. Early in the morning of this day, a large number of anxious purchasers, coming from many parts of the east, were upon the grounds, all apparently anticipating the future importance of the town, and almost clamorous in their endeavors to get favorable locations. Lots sold very rapidly, and in a few hours the sales amounted to several thousand dollars. In the morning there was not to be seen a piece of lumber upon the ground; but in the evening the whole business plat was strewn with building material, and the foundation of several business houses well under way. Then for six months ensued a building boom almost unparalleled in rapidity, in which about forty business houses and twenty-five residences were erected. Since that time the growth has been steady and sure. The business portion of the town is spread over the north-east slope of a beautiful elevation, within a short distance of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad depot, while the depot of "The Diagonal" is a short distance west

of this. The residence portion inclines to the southeast and southwest and makes a fine appearance.

The first building erected and completed was the dry goods store of R. F. Hodgins and the hardware store of Cameron & Penrose. It is now occupied by the Peterson Brothers. The first dwelling house was erected by George C. Ellwood, on East Hill, which he still occupies. The first store was opened by R. F. Hodgins, consisting of a stock of dry goods and clothing; he is still in the business.

About the first to open a general merchandise store were the Hess Brothers. About the same time the Shultz Brothers, Feddersen & Peters and J. A. Smith began business. In the spring of 1883, this line was represented by Feddersen Brothers, Schultz Brothers, Joseph Schichtl, Elmer & Co. and Peters & Schmidt, all carrying good stocks.

Peter H. Shultz, of the firm of Shultz Brothers, was born November 12, 1849, at Schleswig, Holstein, Germany, and is a son of Marx H. and Magdalena (Unran) Shultz. His parents followed weaving in their native land until the spring of 1865, when they came to America and settled in Jackson county, Iowa. In 1871, they came to Tama county, and located in Spring Creek township. There were four sons: Henry, Peter H., Fred and August, all of whom were residents of Iowa in 1883. Peter H. received his early education in the public schools of his native land and lived with his parents until the fall of 1872, when, on the 10th of November, he was married to Miss Minnie Gethman, daughter of Lewis and Maria (Behrens) Gethmann, of this township. This union was blessed

with four children: Henry F., born November 6, 1874; Frederick William, born June 3, 1879; Lydia H., born March 4, 1881; and Alma, born January 8, 1883. May 22, 1883, Mrs. Shultz died, mourned by a wide circle of sincere friends. Mr. Shultz continued farming on the northeast quarter of section 9, then owned by Lewis Gethmann, which place he purchased in 1876, and in 1878, purchased the southeast quarter of section 9. October 29, 1878, he sold his farm to W. F. Johnston and Alexander Clark, who laid out the town of Gladbrook thereon. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Shultz engaged in the stock business at Garwin and followed this until June, 1880, when he came to Gladbrook and erected the store building now occupied by himself and brother. For a time they kept a grocery and boot and shoe store, but, in the fall of 1881, added dry goods to their stock and now do a general merchandise business.

The firm of Feddersen Brothers, merchants at Gladbrook, consists of Paul L. and Julius T. Feddersen. They are sons of Andrew and Emma (Nissen) Feddersen, all natives of Schleswig, Holstein, Germany. Julius T. came to the United States in search of a fortune in 1874, and was for a time engaged as clerk in a store at Charles City, this State. He here got his experience in running a mercantile business, which fitted him for his present position. Paul L. left his native land and came to this country in 1877. He got employment as clerk in a store at Dyars, this county, and remained there until the fall of 1880, when he removed to Gladbrook. In September, 1882, he and his brother, Julius T., purchased the busi-

ness of Fedderson & Peters, at Gladbrook, and are now doing a large business in general merchandise.

H. L. Marston, of the firm of Elmer & Co., was born on the 30th day of August, 1854, at Mount Morris, Illinois, and is a son of A. C. and Mary (Laurance) Marston. His father followed the carpenter trade until 1858, when the family came to Tama county and settled on section 27, in Spring Creek township, buying a farm of 160 acres which is now owned by O. F. Elmer and H. L. Marston. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Academy at Le Grand. In 1871, he engaged as an apprentice in the Badger Hill Flouring Mills, and followed milling until 1879, when he came to Gladbrook, this county, and in 1880 formed a partnership with O. F. Elmer to carry on a mercantile business. He is now a partner in the firm of O. F. Elmer & Co., dealers in general merchandise. Mr. Marston is a member of the Masonic Order. In March, 1880, he was married to Miss Emma Elmer, daughter of O. F. and da V. (Muckler) Elmer. Mr. and Mrs. Marston have one daughter—Edna.

Mr. Marston's father-in-law and partner in business, O. F. Elmer, was born in 1828, in the State of Vermont, his parents being Orrin and Catherine (Lyford) Elmer. O. F. was educated at Peacham Academy, in Vermont, learned the carpenters trade and followed the business in his native State until 1859, when he came to this county. He first located in Toledo, where he worked at his trade until 1875, then opened a grocery store and conducted that business until in 1880, when he closed out, came to Gladbrook and commenced a general merchandise business in partnership with

his son-in-law. He is now senior member of the firm of O. F. Elmer & Co. Mr. Elmer is a member of the Masonic Order, and dimitted from the lodge at Toledo, this county, to help organize a lodge at Gladbrook. His first vote for President was cast for Mr. Fremont, and he has voted the Republican ticket ever since. In 1861 he was married to Miss Ida V. Muckler, daughter of John Muckler, of Toledo, this county. They have one daughter—Emma, wife of H. L. Marston.

Henry Peters, of the firm of Peters & Schmidt, is a native of Lenden provinz Schleswig, Holstein, Germany, and a son of Claus and Andge (Dose) Peters. He was born on the 4th of August, 1846. His father and mother died in 1862. He received his education at his native town, and came to the United States in 1867, settling in Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, where, after farming two years, he engaged in the lumber business in Carroll county, Iowa, until 1874, when he came to Tama county and was engaged as clerk in a grocery house at Traer until 1880, when he came to Gladbrook and opened a second store, forming a partnership with C. P. Fedderson, under the firm of Fedderson & Peters, carrying general merchandise. In 1882 he sold his interest in that firm and formed a partnership with H. L. Schmidt, under the firm of Peters & Schmidt, and they are now doing a prosperous business in the general merchandise line. In 1875 he was married to Emma Hoehl, daughter of Claus and Therese (Schultz) Hoehl. They have two children: Margaret M., born October 14, 1876 and Harry, born March 7, 1882. Mr. Peters owns his store

building and lot. He is a member of the Traer Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F.

R. F. Hodgin, born on the 7th of July, 1856, in Washington county, Ohio, is a son of Thomas and Adeline (Arnold) Hodgin. His father was a tanner of Plymouth, Ohio, and followed this business at Chester Hill, Ohio, until 1874, when he died leaving four children: Sarah D., wife of W. S. Smith; Fena Elizabeth, wife of Osborne Smith; F. L. and R. F. The last named, after finishing his schooling, embarked in the sewing machine business, and in the fall of 1873, engaged in learning tailoring, which he followed until the spring of 1875, when he went into business for himself at Chester Hill, Ohio, and remained there until 1880. He then came to Gladbrook, built the first store, opened a dry goods and clothing establishment and is still engaged in the business. On the 29th of June, 1876, he was married to Miss Liddie J. Van Law, daughter of Thomas E. and Amy (Branson) Van Law, of Chester Hill, Ohio. By this union there was one son: Thomas B., born October, 14, 1877. In the spring of 1880, he joined the Mount Olive Lodge, No. 148, A. F. and A. M., of Ohio, and is a member of the I. L. of H. In politics he is a Republican.

The first to start in the grocery business, aside from general merchandise, were the Blodgett Brothers, in a little shanty in the rear of the present Blodgett store. This line is handled by nearly all of the general merchandise stores. Volney Blodgett was still in the business in 1883, carrying also a stock of boots and shoes.

The first dealer in confectionery was R. J. Christopher, who run a restaurant and

boarding house in connection. The next to start a restaurant, was Richard Arnold, who in 1883, was yet in the business, and was expressman. J. W. Horn and Gas Broecker were also in this business, the latter carrying on a bakery.

The first hardware dealer was A. J. Riggs. The hardware men in 1883 were J. P. Fair and Peterson Brothers.

The first drug store was established by James Putman who is still in the business. The drug line had three representatives in 1883—James Putman, H. Hutson and Schoel & Wiebenson.

J. M. Putman, druggist, is a son of James and Leathie (Darnell) Putman. He was born in Illinois, in 1851. When he was an infant both his parents died, and he was taken in charge by his grandfather, William Darnell, with whom he lived until sixteen years of age. He has since depended upon himself. He received a common school education, and was engaged in farming until 1877, when he entered into partnership with H. Tormahlen, carrying on a general drug business at Holland, Grundy county, Iowa. During this time he got his diploma as a pharmacist. He bought out the interest of his partner in 1879, and opened another drug business at Gladbrook, Tama county, Iowa, in the summer of 1880, and continued both stores for some time, but at present is engaged at Gladbrook in the drug, book and stationery business. He was married in 1881, to Miss H. Maud White, daughter of Julian and Hattie White. By this union there was one child—Maud M. Mr. Putman is a member of the Democratic party, and is a genial pleasant fellow.

August Schoel, a member of the drug firm of Schoel & Wiebenson, was born August 8, 1859, at Davenport, this State. His parents were Fred and Catherine (Hausehildt) Schoel. He received his education at the Davenport Business College, where he graduated in 1877, and engaged in the drug business. He studied chemistry at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and came to Gladbrook in 1880, where he formed a partnership with E. Wiebenson to carry on a drug, book and stationery business. In 1881, he again went to Chicago and took a course in the college of Pharmacy. Mr. Schoel was married in May, 1882, to Nellie C. Munson, daughter of Solomon and Liddie (Gotchell) Munson.

E. Wiebenson, junior member of the firm of Schoel & Wiebenson, druggists of Gladbrook, was born in 1859, in Holstein, Germany, his parents being James and Anna (Reimers) Wiebenson. Mr. Wiebenson came to the United States with his parents, in 1865, locating at Davenport, Iowa, where they lived until the death of the father, which occurred in 1873, when the mother returned with her children to her native land, remaining there until 1876. During this time he finished his education in the high school of Heide, Holstein. Upon his return to the United States he came to Tama county, locating in Traer, where he engaged in the drug business for four years, then went to Chicago, Illinois, to accept a position as prescription clerk in a drug store. He continued at this employment for a while, then took a course at the Rush Medical College, and in 1880, came to Gladbrook, this county, where he opened a drug, book and stationery store

in partnership with A. Schoel. Mr. Wiebenson at present holds the office of School Treasurer of Gladbrook, also represents several Fire Insurance and Atlantic Steam Ship companies. He was a charter member of Olivette Lodge U. D., A. F. and A. M., in which body he is acting as Secretary.

Hugh Galloway was the first blacksmith to begin pounding the anvil in Gladbrook. There were, in 1883, four representatives of this trade here—J. S. Nutt, J. H. Blanchard, Thomas Robinson and Leopld Weiland.

The first wagon shop was opened by J. S. Nutt, who, in 1883, was still in the business. Thomas Robinson and Mr. Hurling, also have shops.

Among the first dealers in agricultural implements were Coles & Powers. Allard, Ellwood & Berry, opened a large depot at about the same time, and were succeeded by McCornack Brothers. In 1883, Gus Reichman, lumber dealer, also handled agricultural implements.

The first lumber business established in Gladbrook was by George C. Ellwood and A. Allard, under the firm name of Allard & Ellwood. The firm afterward became Allard, Ellwood & Berry, and finally in December, 1882, sold to McCornack Brothers.

Gus Reichman established his lumber yard in the spring of 1880, handling lumber, coal, drain tile, wind mills, scales, etc. He deals square and has a large trade.

George C. Ellwood, a son of David S. and Rebecca (Mears) Ellwood, was born March 17, 1854, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where his parents had been born and raised; their ancestors were

natives of Wales, England. There were six children in the family: George C., James D., Anna Mary, Belle B., Martha M. and Rebecca G. George C. received his education at Delmont academy in Delmont, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1875, and afterward followed teaching in his native county till March, 1878, then moved with his brother, James D., to Henry county, Missouri, where he taught school, and later in Shelby county, Missouri. He came to Tama county, Iowa, in 1879, and pursued his former occupation about one year, then formed a partnership with A. Allard, and under the firm name of Allard & Ellwood, started the first lumber business in Gladbrook, which was afterward carried on under the firm name of Allard, Ellwood & Berry, till the firm sold to McCornack Brothers, on December 1, 1882. Mr. Ellwood was the first village Recorder elected after its organization, his term ending April 1, 1881. Mr. Ellwood is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor. In politics he is a Republican, casting his first vote for President for Rutherford B. Hayes. He was married April 15, 1880, to Miss Emma J. Allard, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Berry) Allard. They have been blessed with one son, born January 29, 1882.

Albert Allard, formerly a lumber dealer of Gladbrook, was born July 29, 1837, in Shefford county, Canada, and is a son of Jonathan and Isabella (Kruniston) Allard. His father was a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Berry) Allard, natives of New Hampshire. His mother's parents were Joseph and Sarah (Hayes) Kruniston. Albert attended the district schools of his native county, and afterwards worked

on his father's farm until 1860, when the family removed to Stephenson county, Illinois, where they lived on a farm until 1870, and then came to Tama county, locating on section 22, where Mr. Allard now owns a large and well improved farm, containing some 400 acres. In 1872, he was married to Miss Nancy Berry, a daughter of Freeman and Amanda (Lawrence) Berry, of Shefford county, Canada. Mrs. Allard lived but about five months after they were married. On the 31st of May, 1877, he was married to Miss Rhoda Berry, sister to his first wife. He pursued farming till in the fall of 1880, but having engaged in the lumber business in March, 1880, rented his farm and removed to Gladbrook. In the fall of 1882, he and his partners, G. C. Ellwood and S. W. Berry, dissolved and he retired from active business.

J. D. Ellwood was born in 1855, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. His parents were David and Rebecca (Mears) Ellwood. J. D. received his education in his native State, and followed teaching in his native county until 1878, then went to Missouri, and there followed teaching for about two years. He then came to Gladbrook, Tama county, and has been engaged, to some extent, in teaching, but principally has devoted his attention to the lumber and implement business. Mr. Ellwood is a member of the German Reform Church, and also of the V. A. S. Fraternity, of Gladbrook. He is an Independent in politics, and is at present, Town Assessor.

S. W. Berry, formerly a lumber dealer in Gladbrook, is a son of Stephen and Mary (Smith) Berry, born April 24,

1839, in Canada. His father, a son of Samuel Berry, of New Hampshire, served in the war of 1812, and died in Spring Creek township, in 1851; his mother died June 9, 1879. The subject of this sketch resided in Canada until 1852, when he went to Ogle county, Illinois, and engaged in farming for nine years, then moved to Stephenson county, in the same State, where he remained until coming to Tama county, in 1870. He located on section 22 of Spring Creek township, and now owns 240 acres of land. In November, 1881, he rented his farm, came to Gladbrook and purchased an interest in the lumber business of Allard & Ellwood, later Allard, Ellwood & Berry, in which business he continued until in December, 1882, when he sold out and retired, residing at his cozy home in Gladbrook. Mr. Berry is a Republican in politics, casting his first vote for President Lincoln. He has held the office of Township Trustee for three terms. On the 10th of October, 1862, he was married to Miss Harriet Allard, daughter of Jonathan and Isabella (Kenniston) Allard, of Canada. They have had eight children born to them: Mary Isabella, born December 19, 1863; Helen M., born November 8, 1865; Mattie J., born February 19, 1872; Myron I., born March 23, 1874; Hattie M., born March 8, 1876; Anna Viola, born November 24, 1877; George E., born October 19, 1879 and Harry Gordon, born November 10, 1881.

The first elevator in Gladbrook was erected by Coate & Powers, who, in 1883, still conducted it. The second was erected by Bracken & Goodell, of Tama City. In 1883 it was run by W. L. McKenzie. A

warehouse was erected at about the same time by Mr. Rogers, of Marshalltown. It was run for a time by A. O. Armington, but was vacant in 1883.

The first saloon was opened by John Clausen. There were seven saloons in Gladbrook in 1883.

The first millinery establishment was opened by Mrs. J. B. Roberts, who is still in the business. Mrs. C. C. Thompson opened an establishment about the same time. The dealers in this line in 1883, were Mrs. J. B. Roberts, Mrs. C. C. Thompson and Mrs. Charles Neally.

The first livery stable was opened soon after the town was started by McGee & Appelgate, of Toledo. In 1883, this stable was owned and operated by McGee & Emmerling.

Charles F. McGee, of the firm of McGee & Emmerling, was born at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, January 11, 1834. He removed with his parents to Ravenna, Ohio, in 1856. From thence, in 1857, to Michigan, where he lived for two years, when he came to Tama county and located at Toledo. He followed the occupation of a farmer until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in the war for three years, joining Company E, 24th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Leander Clark. He served his three years and was honorably discharged. On his return to Toledo, he engaged in the jewelry business for four years, then for six years was in the drug business, after which he became interested in the livery business and still follows that business. He remained in Toledo until June 13, 1880, when he moved to Gladbrook. In 1858, he married Anna Powell, daughter of Joseph Powell,

of Carroll township. The have had but one child, Emma, who married Samuel McKennon.

Charles Emmerling was born in Philadelphia in 1853, and at the age of twenty-one years he came to Toledo, Iowa. He is a painter by trade, learning the art in Philadelphia. In 1880 he formed a partnership with C. F. McGee in the livery business in Gladbrook. Mr. Emmerling studied the diseases which horses are subject to as an adjunct to his business.

The first hotel was opened by R. J. Christopher. The next was the Stauffer House, which was erected in the fall of 1880, by I. Stauffer. It was still being run by him in 1883, and was the principal hotel in the city and among the best in the county.

Isaac Stauffer is a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1831, his parents being Abraham D. and Mary (Newcomer) Stauffer. He was reared on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, then took a course of two years at the Mount Pleasant College, Westmoreland county, and afterwards engaged in the mercantile business in that county, where he resided until 1880. He enlisted in Company B, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry (Home Guards), for a three months' service, and re-enlisted in March, 1864, in the Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company B, serving until the close of the war. Mr. Stauffer is a Republican in politics, and has been a member of the United Brethren Church for thirty years. In 1856, he was married to Miss Lavina S. Johnston, daughter of Uriah S. and Mary (Kiestler) Johnston. They have eight

children living: Mary E., wife of A. F. Walter; George M., Lydia K., Anna A., Olive L., Adda M., Jennie M., who died November 21, 1875, aged four years, and three months, Willie F. and Clyde Homer. Mr. Stauffer came to Gladbrook in 1880 and opened a hotel, which he still occupies, doing a good business.

The first photograph gallery was established by Dudley Peake, in 1880. He was succeeded by O. L. Yeomans, who, in turn, sold to J. E. Milner, who still conducted the business in 1883.

The first harness shop was established by Lon Arnold, who was succeeded by G. W. Hess. Mr. Hess sold to Charles French, who is yet in the trade. This line in 1883 was represented by Charles French and Gus Vogel.

The first shoemaker was Thompson Lund; he only remained a short time. F. Boehmke is at present in the business carrying a large stock of boots and shoes.

F. Boehmke, a son of Johann Matthias and Anna E. (Schaeff) Boehmke, all natives of Schleswig, Holstein, Germany, was born in 1848. He came to the United States in 1866 with his mother, his father having died in 1861. They settled in Davenport, Iowa, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed at that place and Belle Plaine for some time. He then came to Gladbrook, where he is now engaged at his trade and also carrying a stock of ready-made boots and shoes. He was united in marriage, in February, 1877, to Miss Minnie Moeller, daughter of Fred and Catherine D. (Strohbein) Moeller. By this union there are two children living: Caroline and

Louise. One child, Albert, died October 17, 1882, aged three years and nine months.

The first stock buyers were Mitchell & Co. They were succeeded by Smith & Griggs, who in 1883, still represented this line of business. Fred Schoel was also in this business for a short time.

The first furniture store was under the management of Mr. Snyder. Hans Ghiesen was also in this trade for a short time. The furniture dealer in 1883 was C. A. Smith.

C. A. Smith, son of C. H. and Liddie (McChesney) Smith, was born December 17, 1844, in New York State. He followed farming until August 1, 1864, when he enlisted in Company D., Fourth New York Artillery and served until the close of the war, participating in the battle of Five Forks and others. In 1865, he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and afterward took up cabinet making. Mr. Smith came to Gladbrook in June, 1880, and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, which he still follows. In January, 1867, he was married to Julia Fenton, daughter of Calvin and Harriet (Burdick) Fenton. She died in February, 1870. Mr. Smith was again married in September, 1880, to Mrs. Cornelia Crawford, widow of John Crawford, of Shellsburg, Iowa, and daughter of Samuel and Mary (Lanning) Craft. In 1873, he united with Middleburg Lodge, No. 663, A. F. and A. M., of New York, from which body he dimitted and is now Worthy Master of Olivette Lodge U. D., A. F. and A. M., of Gladbrook, Iowa.

Among the carpenters of Gladbrook, in the spring of 1883, were Hood & Sons,

Belcher, Zimmerman, Henry Bliss and Hans Thiesen.

The Gladbrook Bank was established by H. J. and C. J. Stevens, in 1880. They were succeeded by M. M. Crookshank, who now does a general banking business. The bank building was erected by the Stevens Brothers.

H. J. Stevens, one of the founders of this bank, was a native of New York, born in 1833, and a son of John W. and Polly (Bailey) Stevens. He was educated in the Stanford and Harpersfield Academy, and engaged in teaching in the winter and followed carpentering in the summer. He remained in his native county until he was twenty-two years of age, then removed to Washington county, New York. From there he went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, remaining there until 1861, when he moved to Illinois, where he engaged in the banking business. In 1876, he came to Tama county, and in 1880, settled in Gladbrook. He is a Republican and is the present Treasurer of Gladbrook.

The first and only jewelry store started in Gladbrook, was by M. P. Wadley, who was yet in the business, in 1883.

The first tonsorial artist was John Heinrich, who erected a shop, and died shortly afterward of consumption. The barber of Gladbrook, in 1883, was George Green.

The first passenger train ran into Gladbrook June 14, 1880. David Ray was appointed as the first railway agent, and in 1883, was still acting in that capacity.

David Ray, station agent, is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Venango county, in 1842. His parents were John and Mary (Eakin) Ray, both natives of Penn-

sylvania. He received his education in the public schools of Iowa, to which State he came with his brother, in 1853, first living near Andrew, Jackson county, where he followed farming until the commencement of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company M, Second Iowa Cavalry, serving four years and one month. He was discharged at Selma, Alabama, in 1865. He took part in the battles of Corinth, Iuka and Nashville. After his return from the army, he came back to Iowa and went into the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in 1869. In 1883, he was station agent at Gladbrook, Iowa, on the Toledo and Northwestern Railway. In politics, he was a Republican. He belonged to the Congregational Church, and was also a member of the I. L. of H., I. M. B. S. of Toledo and I. O. O. F. He was married in 1864 to Miss Kate Printz, by whom he had two children: Herman and Percy.

The draymen of Gladbrook in the spring of 1883 were Peter Kammerer W. E. Benson, John Pray and George Myers.

GLADBROOK POSTOFFICE.

This office was established on the 22d of June, 1880. Daniel Connell was appointed postmaster, and in 1883, was still retained in that capacity. His daughter, Miss Minnie Connell, was appointed deputy.

Daniel Connell, one of the pioneers of Tama county, and postmaster at Gladbrook, was born in Paisley, Scotland, December 3, 1824. In the summer of 1832, his parents emigrated to the States, settling in Norwich, Connecticut, where his father engaged in the carpet manufac-

tory. The parents, brothers and sisters moved to Buckingham in this county, in 1852. The subject of this sketch came hither in October 1855. He was married in 1846, to Miss B. A. Guyant, of Groton, Connecticut. Five children have blessed their union: Elizabeth, born May 8, 1848, wife of H. S. Wells of Humboldt, Iowa, land agent; Joseph, born February 28, 1850, a farmer in Jo Daviess county, Illinois; Ettie, born August 2, 1858, wife of E. H. Bissell, dentist, Independence, Iowa; Mattie, born August 22, 1860, wife of H. O. Beatty, editor of *Tribune*, Wahoo, Nebraska and Minnie, born June 18, 1864, now assistant postmaster, Gladbrook, Iowa. The first season he was employed as Deputy Treasurer and Recorder, of Tama county, and in July 1856, engaged in the mercantile business at Buckingham, continuing in the business until 1879. Mr. Connell was the first postmaster at Buckingham, from May 1860, until January 1, 1874, when the office was closed by the building of the new town of Traer. He held the office of Justice for seventeen years, and was a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county in 1863 and 1864. In 1880, he removed to Gladbrook, when he was appointed postmaster. Mr. Connell, at the present time, is also editor of the *Toledo Chronicle*, the leading Republican newspaper of Tama county. Mr. and Mrs. Connell are members of the Congregational Church, of which also, all their children are members. In politics, Mr. Connell was a Whig; was one of the first to unite with the Republican party, in the spring of 1854. For President, he voted for General Taylor, General Scott, General

Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Garfield.

As Daniel Connell's father was a very prominent early settler, a personal sketch of him is subjoined:

Daniel Connell, Senior, was born in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland, June 16, 1796. In early life he removed to the adjoining town of Paisley, long noted for its shawl manufactures. In 1830, he removed to Edinburgh, and 1832, emigrated to the United States and settled in Norwich, Connecticut, and engaged in the manufacture of carpets, with the late Governor Buckingham of that State. In August, 1852, his sons, John and Joseph, having located on Wolf creek, near the present site of Traer, he came out to view the land and made an investment. In the spring of 1853, he, with his family, removed hither and lived in Buckingham until he died, October 3, 1875, in the 80th year of his age.

Mr. Connell married in 1820, Mary Adam of Paisley, who died in Buckingham, in May, 1866, aged seventy years, having lived together forty-six years. They had nine children, three of whom died in infancy. John and Daniel, the eldest are still living in Tama county. Joseph died suddenly in Vinton, where he was in business, September 10, 1854, aged twenty-six years. Robert died in Buckingham, February 14, 1876, aged forty-six years. Margaret, wife of J. P. Good, a pioneer of the settlement, lives in Buckingham, and Mary, wife of John Zehrung, one of the first settlers of Toledo, now resides in Lincoln, Nebraska. Joseph and Robert are unmarried.

Mr. Connell was a remarkable man, a great reader, a pleasant conversationalist, interesting and profitable to listen to, his counsel was much sought from his great experience and practical business mind. At his death, his eulogist said: "A great man has fallen, his acquaintances mourn, like a shock fully ripe in the autumn of its season, so in the autumn of his century he is gathered to his kindred. On such a day (rainy) was Sir Robert Peel buried when the Canon of Westminster Abbey declared 'blessed is the dead on whom the rain of heaven falls.'" The friends of the deceased were blessed in his life, in his death and in his burial. An active useful life entails a peaceful regretted life."

INCORPORATION.

Gladbrook was incorporated January 25, 1881. The first officers of the city were Mayor, J. H. Smith, who in a few weeks was succeeded by Richard Arnold; Recorder, G. C. Ellwood; Marshal, David Ray; Attorney, G. L. Wilbur; Assessor, Charles S. Nealy; Council, G. W. Hess, G. C. Ellwood, A. M. Coate, W. J. Cameron, J. M. Putman, A. O. Armington and C. A. Smith.

Municipal affairs have been well managed and officers well chosen.

In 1883, the officers of Gladbrook were Mayor, Robert Yeomans; Marshal, C. F. McGee; Recorder, Charles Davenport; Street Commissioner, A. W. Bucker; Assessor, James Ellwood; Council, G. W. Hess, A. M. Coate, Fred School, Joseph Schichtl, John Mirtha and C. Stoelting; Treasurer, H. J. Stevens.

Robert Yeomans, Mayor and Justice of the Peace of Gladbrook, is a native of

Connecticut, born in Farmington, March 31, 1826. He is a son of Gad and Emma (Andrus) Yeomans. Robert received his earlier education in the district school and completed it in a union school of the larger scholars of the different districts. At the age of 17 he went to learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he followed until 1848. He then came west to Wisconsin and worked at his trade in connection with farming. In April, 1866, he came to this county and settled in Spring Creek township, where he now owns 240 acres of land. He lived on his land until 1881, then rented it and came to live in Gladbrook, where he now holds the office of Justice of the Peace. August 29, 1852, Mr. Yeomans was married to Sophrona Calkins, daughter of Daniel and Malinda (Button) Calkins. They have been blessed with three children: Emma, now wife of John Wesley Horne; Oscar L. and Ellen.

Christian Stoelting, one of Gladbrook's Councilmen, is a native of Lippe Delmold, Germany, born in 1824. He is a son of Heinrich H. and Maria (Lindhorst) Stoelting. His father was engaged in keeping a grocery and inn combined at Elbrinxen, in his native country. Christian received his education in the schools in Germany and learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed until 1854, with the exception of a short time which he spent in the military service. In that year he came to the United States, locating at Davenport, Scott county, Iowa, where he lived and followed his trade until 1882. He then came to Tama county and now resides at Gladbrook, owning a fine farm of 320 acres in Lincoln township. His farm

is now rented. Mr. S. is a member of the United Brethren Church, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. fraternity. He is a Democrat in politics, and is at present one of the village Councilmen. Mr. Stoelting was married in 1861, to Augusta Haerling, a daughter of Wilhelm and Freiderika (Tauber) Haerling. They have three children living: Louise, born in 1862; Clara, born in 1864 and Alfred, born in 1876.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house was built in the fall of 1881, and was known as the Graded Village School. The building was a two-story brick structure, situated upon a beautiful elevation in the south part of town. The school building cost \$8,000. W. J. Dean was the first Principal and George Dick first teacher of the Intermediate department, with Mrs. W. J. Dean first in the Primary. In 1883, there were three departments—Grammar, Intermediate and Primary.

RELIGIOUS.

The first society to build in Gladbrook was the German Methodist Episcopal, in 1880. The next was the Methodist Episcopal, in 1882. Rev. Hoskins is the present pastor of this Church. In 1882 the United Brethren moved a church building here from Badger Hill.

The Congregationalists have an organization here, but no building. They hold services in the M. E. church. Each society has a Sunday school in connection.

The German Society of the M. E. Church, sent a missionary to Spring Creek township in September, 1870. Rev. Wm. Baleke was the first minister at Gladbrook Mission, then called Gethmann's settle-

ment. The society had no members in the vicinity and were holding their services at the Koehli school house. The first conversion took place in May, 1872, Mrs. Mary C. Gethmann being the first converted member of the mission, followed in November, 1872, by Louis Gethmann, her husband, and Henry Gethmann, Christine Gethmann, Wm. Gethmann, Wilhelmine Gethmann, J. L. Gethmann, Carl Gethmann, John Gethmann, Wilhelmine Shultz, F. Gethmann, C. Koehli, Catherine Koehli, Johanna Rest, Carl Rest, Christine Mertens, William and Christine Kruse constituting the first members of the church.

Louis Gethmann was the first Class Leader and Mary C. Gethmann the first Superintendent of Sunday school.

The Mission has been served by the following ministers: Carl H. Lanenstein, Rev. H. Mertens, Jacob Schneider, Ph. Hummel, John Hauck and now by Rev. E. Draeger.

William Gethmann is the present Class Leader and P. H. Shultz, Superintendent of Sunday school. The Mission now owns two lots, a parsonage and a frame church 28x40 feet, which were both built in 1880-81. It has a membership of sixty-five, and an average attendance of fifty children at Sunday school.

The United Brethren of Iowa, organized a society in Spring Creek township, in 1866. The first membership consisted of E. S. Bunce and wife, John Pray and wife and Mr. Bear. The first minister preaching for this society was Rev. S. W. Kern who preached at Badger Hill. John Pray was the first Class Leader. The Sunday school was organized in 1866, with G. C. Wescott as its first Superintendent. The following

ministers served this church up to 1883: J. H. Vandover, G. W. Renson, M. Falkomer, J. D. Barnard, J. P. Wilson, R. Laughlin and H. T. A. Miller.

A house of worship was built near Badger Hill mill in 1880, which was moved to Gladbrook in the fall of 1882. The society then numbered fifty, with a Sunday school of sixty-five.

The Congregational Church of Gladbrook was organized about August 1, 1881, by Rev. Amos Jones, with seven members. Rev. Mr. Burton preached from February 1, 1881 until July of the same year. Following him came James Brewer. The officers of the church in 1883 were: J. Brewer, R. D. Holt, H. T. Willard, M. M. Crookshank and D. Connell, Trustees; D. Ray, Secretary; M. M. Crookshank, Treasurer. The Sabbath school was organized in the autumn of 1881 with D. Connell, Superintendent.

Rev. James Brewer, the present pastor, is a native of Massachusetts, a son of Jonas and Betsey (Miller) Brewer, and was born in 1821. He received his education in Williams College, where he graduated in 1842, and engaged in teaching in the Southern States, principally in Alabama, Missouri and Louisiana. In 1859 he was ordained a minister in the Congregational Church, of which he has always been a member, and has been in the service of that church as a minister in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. He came to Tama county in 1882, and bought a farm of 160 acres on section 6, near Gladbrook, Iowa, on which he resides, and is preaching in the Congregational church. He was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Pratt, daughter of Elisha and Lurany (Robins)

Pratt. By this union there were three children: Sarah C., wife of T. D. Christie; Addie L. and Orville.

SOCIETIES.

Gladbrook V. A. S. Collegium, No. 104, was organized July 11, 1882, by G. L. Wilbur, P. K. Howard, W. H. Howard, J. S. Nutt, J. W. Thomas, J. E. Cole, E. W. Thomas, O. J. Wadley, M. L. Hess, George B. Emmerson, H. J. Stevens, W. F. Wirm and A. F. Walter. The first officers were: E. W. Thomas, Recorder; G. L. Wilbur, Secretary. In 1883, the order had a membership of twenty-six.

The Iowa Legion of Honor, Lodge No. 97, was organized November 26, 1880, by the following charter members: J. A. Riggs, G. L. Wilbur, Gus Reichman, G. B. Hess, A. T. King, C. W. Davenport,

A. B. Arnold, A. Fedding, W. J. McFarland, A. O. Armington, J. B. Roberts, C. French, C. F. McGee, G. C. Ellwood and others.

Olivette Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was organized March 21, 1883, the dispensation for the occasion being granted by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, March 3, 1883, to C. A. Smith, G. L. Wilbur, R. Arnold, O. F. Elmer, E. Wiebenson, E. Wescott, D. G. Wescott, N. J. Brockman, R. F. Hodgins, H. C. Hemperly, C. A. Griffen and G. C. Emmerson. C. A. Smith was appointed as W. M.; G. L. Wilbur, S. W.; R. Arnold, J. W.; O. F. Elmer, Treasurer; E. Wiebenson, Secretary; E. Wescott, S. D.; D. G. Wescott, J. D.; N. J. Brockman, Tyler. The Lodge, in 1883, had already good prospects for growth in membership.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

TAMA TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the second tier from the south, and is the smallest civil township in the county. It is bounded on the north by Toledo Township, on the south by Columbia, on the east by Otter Creek and on the west by Indian Village. The Iowa river crosses the township, and makes one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the State. The stream furnishes a limited natural waterpower, which has been greatly increased by artificial

means, and is partly utilized. Deer creek enters the township from Toledo on the north and makes confluence with the river on section 34. A good share of the township is composed of timber land, while there is considerable beautiful rolling prairie. The soil is of a dark rich loam which is very productive.

There are three railroads passing through, C. M. & St. P., Chicago & Northwestern and Toledo & Northwestern. There is

only one town in the township, Tama City, the largest place in the county.

SETTLEMENT.

A journey through this section of country, a glance at its towns and villages, or a close inspection of its many improvements, would impress one with the belief of a much older settlement than actually exists. It seems incredible, that in the space of thirty years, such a change could be wrought; nevertheless, it is a fact, that this is comparatively a new country, and it is apparent that its pioneers must have been men of push and energy. Having natural resources above most places, Tama township and her present condition can be accounted for, surprising as it may seem to the casual observer. The early settlers of this section made a good selection of locality, yet many of them could not endure the isolation incident to pioneer life, and returned to the places from whence they came, or moved to points more congenial to their tastes, little thinking that within a few years the land would be fully occupied, the various branches of trade and industry represented and the land teeming with wealth and prosperity. It is, however, the case elsewhere, as well as here, that the first settlers of a country do not generally remain to reap the harvest and receive the reward. Those who came early and have remained, as a rule, are in comfortable, if not affluent circumstances, and many who came later, knowing full well the immense power of stream, and wonderful possibilities of soil here presented, shrewdly took in the situation and made investments, which have surpassed their most sanguine hopes, and to-day thrift, enter-

prise and industry characterize the citizens of Tama township.

During the fall of 1849, Rezin A. Redman and John C. Vermilya, came to what is now Tama township and each located a farm of 160 acres, and then returned to their homes in Jackson county, Indiana. During the summer of 1850, they formed a company in that county, consisting of Rezin A. Redman, John C. Vermilya, J. H. Hollen, W. L. Brannan, Samuel J. Murphy, James Umbarger, William Blodgett and William T. Hollen to come to this country and locate. In the fall Redman, Brannan, Umbarger, Murphy and J. H. and William T. Hollen left Jackson county, came by teams, and arrived here about the 25th of October, of that year. Brannan, Umbarger and Murphy, brought their families and immediately began the erection of a log house on the southeast quarter of section 25, township 83, range 15, on the land entered by Redman. Some time during the fall Brannan, Umbarger and Murphy moved to Iowa county. The Hollens also left about the same time for Indiana. Redman remained until the middle of December, when he also returned to Indiana, leaving his stock and property in charge of William Boze, an employee. In the spring of 1851, William Blodgett came and located on the southwest quarter of section 26, and is now a resident of Tama City, and is the oldest living settler in the township. He also came from Indiana.

Some time during July, 1851, Redman came with his family, but remained only one year, when he again returned to Indiana. Vermilya, with his family, arrived in March, 1852, and settled on the northeast

quarter of the southwest quarter of section 26, where he still remains.

J. H. Hollen with his family, arrived April 27, 1852, and settled on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 27, and is still an honored citizen of the county.

William T. Hollen, came and located permanently, in May, 1852. He settled on the southwest quarter of section 26.

J. H. Hollen, one of the original Indiana company, who made the first settlement in Tama township, was born near Brownstown, Jackson county, of that State, December 8, 1820. His father, Andrew B. Hollen, was a native of Green Briar county, Virginia, and served in the War of 1812; his mother was born in Mercer county, Kentucky. He was reared on a farm and received but a limited education, it having been confined to the common schools of that day. In 1850, he made his first trip to Tama county, and two years later, settled on section 27 of Tama township, where he entered and purchased 200 acres of land, a greater part of which is now occupied by the thriving town of Tama City. Until May, 1882, Mr. Hollen was engaged in farming; since that time he has been extensively engaged in shipping stock to Colorado and Wyoming. He was the first postmaster of Toledo when that office was located in the present township of Tama, and was also one of the first Justices of the Peace of the county, having been elected in April of 1853, at which time he was obliged to go to Vinton, Benton county, to qualify. Mr. Hollen held the office of Justice of Tama City from 1873 until 1876. He was one of the first Direc-

tors of the Tama School Board, and has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs. In politics, he is a Democrat first, last and always. He is a Master Mason and a member of Hiram of Tyre Lodge of Tama City; also a member of Doric Chapter. Mr. Hollen has always taken an active interest in the building up of Tama City, owning at one time nearly all of the land upon which the town stands. He has spared neither pains nor expense to make it one of the leading towns of Central Iowa, and has ever been ready to give to any enterprise that would further the advancement of the place he has nourished with so much care. In 1843, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Eliza A. Graham, a native of Jackson county, Indiana, and together they have fought life's battles for forty years. Ten children have blessed their union, four of whom are now living: Addie, wife of Dr. S. Thompson of Toledo; Eva, wife of C. D. Terry, of Tama City; Katie, wife of F. R. Holmes of Wyoming Territory and Clarence.

W. L. Brannan, another of the Indiana party, is a son of Moses and Casandra (French) Brannan, and is a native of Indiana, born in Dearborn county, February 10, 1821. When he was ten years old the family removed to Jackson county, Indiana, and there he followed the life of a farmer until eighteen years of age. At that time he learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed for many years. In 1850, he, in company with others, came to Tama county, Iowa, but instead of settling here, determined to locate in Iowa county. There Mr. Brannan followed his trade for four years, and then returned to Tama county, settling in

Toledo, where he continued to reside until 1864, at which date he removed to Tama City, where he still resides. He followed his trade until 1874, and since that time has been Justice of the Peace two years, and Marshal of the town six years. During 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Minerva S. Umbarger, a native of Washington county, Indiana. Five children were born to them, one of whom is now living: Leonidas H., now proprietor of the Northwestern Hotel, Tama City. Mr. Brannan was called to mourn the death of his wife in 1854, and he so cherished her in memory that he has never re-married.

Soon after this, settlers began to arrive rapidly, locating in other townships adjoining this settlement. At this time the territory of Tama was a part of Toledo township, but these settlements were made in what is now embraced in the civil township of Tama. Among other early settlers in this vicinity were Norman Lewis, E. Harmon, Andrew Jackson, W. Croskrey, Isaac Maden, James Burge and others.

Norman Lewis settled in Otter Creek township, in April, 1854. Upon his arrival, he purchased 350 acres of wild land on sections 27 and 22; 300 acres of it was prairie, and the remaining fifty acres, timber. During the following summer he erected a log house on section 27, and in January, 1855, removed his family to their new home. Norman Lewis is a native of Suffield, Hartford county, Connecticut, born August 23, 1813, and is a son of James and Desire (Remington) Lewis. His father and mother were also natives of Suffield. Mr. Lewis traces the

genealogy, on his father's side, to the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. His youth was spent on his father's farm, and at seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Subsequently he worked in the United States Armory, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and also was engaged for about six months in the Colt's pistol manufactory. In 1836, he came as far west as Ohio, settling in Medina county, where he lived until the fall of 1849, at which time he lost his first wife, Lucy (Kent) Lewis, to whom he was married in May of 1836. She bore him four children, of whom one is now living. Upon leaving Ohio, Mr. Lewis returned to Connecticut, where he remained a few months, then went to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was married December 24, 1857, to Angeline E. Cleveland. In less than two years the husband was called to mourn her death; she died August 7, 1853. He was again married, February 8, 1854, choosing for a help-met, Elizabeth L. Foster, a native of Hartford, Connecticut. In politics Mr. Lewis is a Republican, and while in Otter Creek township, he held the office of Justice of the Peace, and at one time was County Supervisor from that township. He was also the first postmaster of Tamaville postoffice, receiving his appointment from Franklin Pierce, and continuing to discharge the duties of that office until Abraham Lincoln became President. In August, 1864, he bought his present place in the northern part of Tama City, where he has since erected a fine residence. In 1867, he embarked in the lumber business, at Tama City, in which trade he continued six years, and since that time has led a comparatively retired

life. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Tama City. Mr. Lewis had four children by his first wife: Mary Jane, born February 4, 1837, died May 30, 1838; Louisa D., born October 19, 1838, died March 22, 1858; James H., born June 13, 1840, now living in Furnas county, Nebraska, and Luther K., born July 20, 1846, died August 18, 1846.

Andrew Jackson is a native of Madison county, Indiana, born October 21, 1833. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Wood) Jackson, who were born in North Carolina. Andrew's early life was spent on his father's farm and he obtained his education in the common schools, of his native State. In February, 1850 the family removed to Wabash county, Indiana, and in 1855, Andrew came to Tama county, arriving here on the 3d of June. Shortly after, he returned to Indiana, and during the fall of the same year, again came west. He spent the winter in Toledo, and the following spring located on a rented farm north of that place. During the spring of 1858 he removed to Missouri and subsequently to Indiana; and in 1861 returned to Tama county. In the summer of 1864 he purchased a farm in Indian Village township, and in connection with agricultural pursuits, was engaged in stock dealing. From 1870 to 1875, he was engaged in shipping blooded short-horn cattle from Kentucky to Tama county. At the end of that time he purchased a farm of 240 acres just northeast of Tama City, and now owns that farm and also 400 acres in Indian Village township. For the past three years Mr. Jackson has been largely engaged in shipping stock cattle west. In politics he is a strong Democrat, and has

always taken an active part in the political affairs of the county. During 1855 he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Quick, a native of Rush county, Indiana, a daughter of Elizabeth Quick. Eleven children have been born to them, eight of whom are living—Monroe, Mary, Albert, Emma, Wilbur, Eva and Effie, (twins) and Charles.

Wesley Croskrey was born December 25, 1827, in Muskingum county, Ohio. He is a son of Robert and Mary (Hudson) Croskrey, who were also natives of that State. Wesley's education was received in his native county, and there he passed his youth and the first few years of his manhood. In 1856 he removed to Tama county, Iowa, and settled on his present farm, on section 32, Tama township. Mr. Croskrey has disposed of 100 acres of land to the Indians, but still owns a fine farm of 300 acres. He was married in 1851, to Miss Sarah McDonald, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of William and Lydia (Schofield) McDonald. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are now living: Robert, whose home is now in the State of Minnesota; Eliza, Joseph, Sadie and Johnny.

On the 1st of May, 1856, Isaac Maden located at Toledo, Tama county, Iowa. He is a son of James and Elizabeth Maden, and was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, December 29, 1825. He remained in his native county until seventeen years of age, and then came west, making his first settlement in Whiteside county, Illinois, where he was engaged in working on a farm; he was living there at the time of the "land riot," which occurred in 1846. In 1856 he left that State and emigrated

with his family and worldly goods, which, all told, consisted of one team of horses, to Tama county, Iowa. Mr. Maden first located at Toledo, where he was engaged in teaming until the fall of 1858, when he settled on the place where he now resides. He earned \$400 with his team during the first four months of his residence in Toledo; but by the failure of the parties for whom he had worked, he lost it all, as he had taken their notes instead of the cash. Probably no one man in Tama county saw more hardships, or overcame greater obstacles during the pioneer days of the country, than did Isaac Maden: but success was his watchword, and he bravely conquered all. He now owns, in Tama county, 220 acres of land, 140 of which is under a high state of cultivation, and the remaining eighty well under way. Twenty acres of his farm lie within the town corporation, the farm being just one mile south of the heart of the city. In 1847 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Burnetta Lewis, a native of Arkansas. Six children have blessed their marriage: Emma, wife of Joseph Shaller; Lucinda, wife of Byron Knowles; Emery, Monroe, Benjamin F. and Lydia.

James Burge is a son of William and Ann Burge, and was born in England on the 5th of April, 1823. In 1829, the family emigrated to America, locating at Albany, New York, where the father died in 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years; the mother died during 1855. James remained in that city and in other parts of New York, until 1851, at which time he removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he was engaged in the tobacco trade five

years. He then came to Tama county, and during the space of eleven years was engaged in the saw mill business at Toledo. At the expiration of that time Mr. Burge settled on section 28 of Tama township, where he now owns 495 acres of land. In politics he is a Republican, and has been Township Trustee for two years. In 1833, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Ellen S. Hooghkerk, a native of Lansingburg, New York. They have three children living; Ellen Ann, wife of A. J. Tree, of Cedar Rapids; William and James.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first log house was built during the fall of 1850, on land entered by Rezin A. Redman on the southeast quarter of section 25. The first frame house was built, during the fall of 1857, by J. H. Hollen, near the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 27. This house is still standing in Tama City and is now owned by G. H. Burt.

The first marriage united the destinies of George W. Wier and Miss Mary Rush, and took place at the residence of the bride's parents on section 23. The ceremony was performed by Judge John C. Vermilya.

The first birth was a son, Willie, to J. H. Hollen and wife, on the 9th day of February, 1853. The second birth was a son, Ewing, to William Blodgett and wife, December 10, 1853.

The first death was that of Willie Hollen, April 1, 1853, at the age of one month and twenty-two days. He was buried in what is now Oak Hill cemetery.

POSTOFFICE.

An office was established December 13, 1853, called Toledo, on section 27, at the residence of J. H. Hollen, who was the first postmaster, receiving his appointment from James Campbell, Postmaster-General. This place is now in Tama City. At that time it was on the route from Marengo to Marietta, and mail was received once a week when the carrier could cross the river. This route was on the south side of the river and at times the water was so high that it was impossible to ford it. Often when the carrier was afraid to cross, Mr. Hollen would swim the river and transfer the mail in a pillow case. He remained postmaster and the office was kept at his house until removed to the town of Toledo, in October, 1855, when he was succeeded by John Zehrung.

Mr. Hollen's report for the first quarter, from February 11, to March 31, 1853, showed:

Number of weekly papers received....	18
Total business transacted.....	\$2.86½
Due the U. S. Government.....	88
Due J. H. Hollen.....	1.98½
Total.....	\$2.86½

The second report, from April 1, to June 30, showed:

Papers distributed.....	54
Total business.....	\$1.05
Due U. S. Government.....	5.12½
Due J. H. Hollen.....	6.92½
Total.....	\$12.05

The report for the third quarter showed:

Papers distributed.....	62
Total business.....	\$12.65
Due U. S. Government.....	4.85½
Due J. H. Hollen.....	7.79
Total.....	\$12.65

ORGANIC.

The county board at its September session divided township 83, range 15, and set apart the two south tiers of sections for a civil township, to be known as Tama, and ordered that the first election be held at the school house in Tama City, on the 3d of November, 1868. Accordingly the first election was held at the above mentioned time and place, N. Lewis, E. Harman and S. W. Cole being the Judges of Election, and the Clerks, B. A. Hall and F. J. M. Wonser. The officers elected were: R. M. Wells, John Fife and N. G. Wheaton, Trustees; E. Harmon and James Burge, Justices of the Peace; Thomas J. Smith and W. T. Hollen, Constables; A. M. Batchelder, Clerk; James McClung, Assessor; Frank Patterson, Collector.

1869—W. A. Newcomb, Justice of the Peace; N. Lewis, John Fife and R. H. Ryan, Trustees; A. M. Batchelder, Clerk; William E. Newcomb, Assessor; F. J. Smith and C. B. Barnard, Constables.

1870—M. A. Newcomb, Justice of the Peace; B. A. Hall, William Gallagher and C. B. Bentley, Trustees; B. W. Homan, Clerk; T. J. Smith and W. T. Hollen, Constables.

1871—W. P. Parker, N. Lewis and C. B. Bentley, Trustees; B. W. Homan, Clerk; R. H. Ryan, Assessor; Thomas W. Carter and T. Avery, Constables.

1872—Eli Harman and J. G. Strong, Justices; James Burge, Assessor; E. N. Merchant, Clerk; L. Merchant, G. Hollenbeck and John Fife, Trustees; J. J. McAllister and A. Cory, Constables.

1873—No records could be found.

1874—J. H. Hollen and W. L. Brannan, Justices; W. T. Hollen and J. C. Ken-

drick, Constables; J. Brice, Jr., John Fife and W. G. Cambridge, Trustees; B. F. Moreland, Clerk; C. E. Tyner, Assessor.

1875—B. A. Hall, James Burge and W. Hartsell, Trustees; A. Smith, Clerk; D. Toland, Assessor.

1876—Charles McClung and J. D. Sherman, Justices; D. Wilcox and W. T. Hollen, Constables; W. E. Newcomb, James Burge and W. Hartsell, Trustees; W. H. Albrecht, Clerk; C. Jackman, Assessor.

1877—T. W. Carter and C. L. McClung, Justices; D. Toland, Assessor; T. Williamson, Clerk; W. Hartsell, John Fife and Thomas Brice, Trustees.

1878—G. D. Sherman, Justice; James Burge, Assessor; E. L. Carmichael, Clerk; H. Day, Trustee.

1879—J. S. Deterick, Assessor; E. L. Carmichael, Clerk; H. E. Ramsdell, Trustee.

1880—J. J. McAllister and C. L. McClung, Justices; H. O. Conley, Assessor; C. M. Birdsall, Clerk; H. Day, Trustee.

1881—John Fife, Trustee; E. Harman and C. L. McClung, Justices; Thomas Williamson, Clerk; W. T. Hollen and D. Mahana, Constables.

1882—A. Jackson, Trustee.

David Toland, present Assessor of Tama township, is a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 4, 1818. He is a son of James and Mary Ann (Laird) Toland, who were born in Maryland, and married in Washington county, Pennsylvania. About the year 1826, they removed to Columbiana county, Pennsylvania, but when that county was afterwards divided, they were in the part

divided off as Carroll county. David was reared on a farm and received a good education, notwithstanding the fact that the country schools at that time were few in number and many miles apart. On the 23d of December, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Merrick, a native of Carroll county, and a daughter of Isaac and Martha (Johnson) Merrick, who also were born in Pennsylvania. While David and his wife were living in that county four children were born to them: James W., Isaac W., William J. and Andrew A., all of whom are living except William J., who was killed by lightning in 1876. During 1851 the family removed to Van Wert county, Ohio, where Mr. Toland was engaged in farming. In that county, Mary M., David S., Alonzo W. and Thomas A. were born to them. In 1865, they came to Iowa and settled on section 31, of Tama township. Tama county. Mr. Toland owns ninety-two acres there, and 160 acres in Highland township, all of it being under cultivation. Their youngest child, Frank E., has been born to them since their settlement in this county. In politics, Mr. Toland is a staunch Republican. He is the present Assessor of the township and has held the office for the past five years, and in November, 1882, was re-elected for a term of two years more. Two of their sons, James W. and Isaac W., served their country during our late rebellion, enlisting from Ohio. The eldest was wounded at the battle of Mission Ridge and has never entirely recovered from it. Mr. and Mrs. Toland are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Toland held the office Justice of the Peace for three years in Ohio, and would have been re-elected but de-

clined. He is a man of extensive reading, fond of history and well posted on all topics.

TAMA CITY.

This town was first named Iuka, in honor to the soldiers of Tama county, who participated in the battle of Iuka, Mississippi. J. H. Hollen entered the land upon which the town was laid out, and, in 1862, sold to John I. Blair the east thirty-five acres of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 34. This part constituted the town of Iuka, and most of the business part of Tama City now stands on the old town site. At the time of platting Iuka, there was standing on the present site of Tama City, the residence of B. A. Hall, one of J. H. Hollen and one of W. T. Hollen. The first house of any kind built on the site of Iuka was built by Michael Welch in 1862, for a railroad boarding house. The house has been improved a little at times and is still occupied by his widow. Other houses soon followed until in a short time it began to have the appearance of quite a town. The first store was opened by J. H. Beaumont in a small frame building located where the First National Bank now stands. He moved his stock of goods from Marietta, Marshall county, to this place during the fall of 1862. During the summer of 1863, he moved his building to where the City Hotel now stands, and it now forms the ell part of that building. The second store was opened by C. K. Bodfish in the fall of 1863, who moved his stock and building from Chelsea, this county, and located it on the ground formerly occupied by Beaumont, where the First National Bank now stands. This building is now used by Frank Skin-

ner as a jewelry store. M. C. Murdough was the third to cast his fortunes in the little town with a stock of goods. He came in January, 1864, and occupied what is now used as the office of the Commercial Hotel.

Iuka as a trading point began to have a wide reputation and other merchants soon followed. Even before the railroad reached here this place assumed important business proportions. However, many of the trades were not represented until some time later.

The first blacksmith to locate here was C. H. Warner, who opened business in the shop now owned by W. H. Cummings, in 1862. He remained but a short time, when it was sold to Spielman & Owens. It was afterward owned by Spielman alone until it was bought by W. H. Cummings in December, 1867. Mr. Cummings still carries on the business. There are two other shops in the town, by Elias Price and E. S. Beckley.

W. H. Cummings, one of the blacksmiths of Tama City, was born in Ireland, February 18, 1842. He crossed the Atlantic to America in 1855, locating in Buffalo, New York. Shortly after his settlement in that city, he began learning the blacksmith trade at a place eight miles from Buffalo, in Canada. Subsequently he worked at his trade in Dunkirk, New York. In 1867 he came to Tama City, where he opened a blacksmith shop and has always enjoyed a liberal patronage. He is at present one of the Town Councilmen, having held the office three terms. In December, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Bridget

Mulligan. They have five children living: James Edward, John H., Sarah M., Anna B. and Rose May.

The first wagon shop was opened by M. C. Wilson, November 10, 1865, in a small frame shanty, where he is now located. In 1866, he tore down this shanty and erected his present shop where he is still engaged in wagon manufacturing. M. C. Wilson was born in Augusta, Georgia, on the 28th of August, 1828. His parents were Sherwood and Anna (Bellingsley) Wilson, natives of Scotland. Seven years after his birth the family removed to Ohio, and afterwards to Indiana, where his father died in 1861. At an early day the subject of our sketch learned the trade of wagon making, which occupation he has since followed. In 1847, he enlisted in the Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Drake, and served through the Mexican war. At President Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861, Mr. Wilson enlisted in Company I, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in the three months service. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he came to Marion, Iowa, and in 1862, re-enlisted in Company F, 20th Iowa Infantry, and after serving fourteen months, was honorably discharged on account of disability, which was the result of a fall received at the battle of Prairie Grove. He then located at McGregor, Iowa, and eighteen months later removed to Cedar Falls. In 1865 he came to Tama City, where he opened the first wagon shop in the place. Mr. Wilson was married in 1861 to Miss Celia Leonard, a native of Zanesville, Ohio. Five children bless the union: Charles, Fanny, Addie, Mary and Edward.

The first to establish in the produce, butter and egg trade, was Thomas Whitaker, who opened here in the spring of 1863, and still does a large business.

R. E. Tewksbury established here in the same branch of trade in May, 1881, and does a business of \$75,000 annually, buying through all of Central Iowa. His shipments are mostly to Boston and other eastern markets.

Thomas Whitaker, the first produce dealer in Tama City, is a native of New York, born in the town of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, May 28, 1816. He is a son of James T. and Prudence (Sydlemann) Whitaker. His mother was born in Connecticut, and his father in New York. His grandfather, Thomas Whitaker, was a Major in the Revolutionary war, and distinguished himself at Fort Plain, where with thirty men he held the fort against Brandt and 700 Indians. Mr. Whitaker's father was an Adjutant in the war of 1812. He died when Thomas was fourteen years of age, leaving him, as the eldest child, to take care of the family. He remained in his native county until 1842, and while there ran a hotel in Cherry Valley for nine years, and was Sheriff of his county for six years. At that time for a public officer to do his duty was almost certain death, and though not suffering that fate, he was once taken by the anti-renters to Schoharie county and tarred. In 1842, he came far west as Chicago, where he dealt in horses. During the fall of 1853, he removed to Tama county, Iowa, first locating in Otter Creek township, where he tilled the soil for two years and then removed to Toledo, engaging in the produce trade. Upon the completion of the railroad he settled in

Tama City. In politics he is a Democrat and has been a member of the City Council for one term. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Wealthy Ann Farnham, of Otsego county, New York. Six children were born to them, four of whom are now living: William F., George A., Elizabeth and Mary. James and Menzo died aged fourteen and six years respectively. Mrs. Whitaker died in 1861, and three years later, Mr. Whitaker chose for a helpmeet Martha Thompson, of Ohio. They have one child living—Nellie. James T. died at Tama City, September 28, 1873, aged sixteen months. When Mr. Whitaker was twenty-one years of age he was elected Captain of a militia in his native town, in which company his father and grandfather had previously served.

The first drug store was opened by John Shanklin in the building now known as the Tama House. The drug trade is well represented by H. Soleman, who established in 1867, R. M. Coffin and Frost & Vanderliss.

H. Soleman, one of Tama City's most enterprising business men, is a son of Garrett and Angeline (Mounther) Soleman, born in Woodville, Sandusky county, Ohio, November 7, 1842. In 1855, his father's family came west to Tama county, Iowa, and Henry spent the first three years of his life in this county on his father's farm near Toledo. His school advantages were very limited, but he nevertheless has, through his own efforts, acquired a good business education. At about sixteen years of age he began clerking in a dry goods store at Toledo; and when Tama City began to build up, came here with J. L. Stuart. In 1863,

Mr. Soleman, in company with B. F. Myers, opened livery stables at Tama City and Toledo, which they continued about fourteen months, when they sold. In the spring of 1867, Mr. Soleman came to Tama City, and in company with A. W. Thompson, opened a drug store. In about one year Mr. Soleman purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone. In October, 1866, he was married to Miss Carrie Armstrong, daughter of T. K. Armstrong, of Toledo. They have had two children: Alta, born July 4, 1869; and Fred, born August 1, 1877.

BANKS.

The first banking institution in Tama City was established by Thayer & Lucas. It continued about one year, when it was removed to Clinton, Iowa.

G. H. Warren was in the banking business in Tama City for a number of years.

The First National Bank of Tama City was organized in 1871, with a paid up capital of \$50,000. The following named gentlemen were among the original stockholders in the institution: B. A. Hall, W. H. Harrison, W. B. Avery, G. H. Warren, W. F. Johnston, R. Richman, C. E. Covell, John Ramsdell, A. J. Tyler, C. E. Hayes, J. Brice, Jr., and E. Harman. At a meeting of stockholders, B. A. Hall was elected President and G. H. Warren, Cashier. They held these positions until 1880, when they were succeeded by J. L. Bracken, as President and A. P. Starr, as Cashier. Under the management of these men, the bank has taken front rank among the moneyed institutions of Tama county, affording abundant security to depositors. According to the statutes, the stockholders



William Cars

are held personally responsible to double the amount of their stock. The following is section 5151 of the Revised Statutes, governing National Banks: "The stockholders of any National Banking Association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, not one for another, for all contract debts and engagements of such association to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

The following is the report of the condition of the Bank at the close of business March 13, 1883:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$95,140 04
Overdrafts.....	4,965 83
4 per cent. U. S. Bonds at par to secure circulation.....	50,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	
Due from approved reserve agents	20,377 67
Due from State Banks and Bankers	143 74
Revenue Stamps.....	74 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures..	10,400 00
Current expenses and taxes paid...	1,024 56
Checks and other cash items 1,155 92	
Bills of other Banks.....	5,280 00
Nickels and pennies.....	61 31
Specie.....	499 75
Legal tender notes.....	8,040 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer, (5 per cent. of circulation)..	2,250 00
Total.....	\$199,412 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$50,000 00
Surplus fund.....	5,500 00
Undivided profits.....	3,536 29
National Bank notes outstanding...	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid.....	120 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	51,634 68
Demand certificates of de- posit.....	27,520 33
Time certificates of deposit 13,973 93	93,128 94
Due to State Banks and bankers...	2,127 59
Total.....	\$199,412 82

The present Board of Directors is composed of the following named: J. L. Bracken, J. Brice, Jr., C. E. Hayes, E. Ruggles, B. A. Hall, John Ramsdell, A. J. Tyler and A. P. Starr. The foregoing together with W. B. Avery, P. Starr, C. E. Covell, D. W. Reed, S. A. Reed, H. R. Van Dusen and E. M. Hall comprise the present stockholders. The present First National Bank building was erected in 1871, at a cost of over \$10,000. It is located on the northwest corner Third and McClellan streets. Taking the good standing of the stockholders and the fine management of its officers into consideration, the First National Bank of Tama City is well worthy the confidence of its patrons and the people of Tama county. The correspondents of the bank are: First National Bank, Chicago; United States National Bank, New York.

Arthur P. Starr, cashier of the First National Bank of Tama City, is a native of Windham county, Vermont, born December 13, 1855. His early life was spent attending school in his native town, his purpose being to fit himself for a business career. Later, he entered, and in due course of time, graduated from the Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Subsequently he spent four years as teller of the People's National Bank of Brattleboro, Vermont, of which his father was President. In 1879, he came to Tama City, and soon after accepted the position of book-keeper in the First National Bank, and in January of 1880, was elected cashier of the same. Mr. Starr is a man of clear, keen and shrewd business ideas, and is building up for himself an enviable

HISTORY OF TAMA COUNTY.

reputation as a careful financier. He was united in marriage, October 25, 1882, to Miss Florence Murray, daughter of Thomas Murray, of Tama City.

The Bank of Tama was organized in 1871 as the banking house of Carmichael, Brooks & Co., with L. Carmichael as President; J. H. Brooks, Vice President and G. E. Maxwell, cashier. In 1873 the name of the bank was changed to the Bank of Tama, which name it has since retained. It was opened in a building one block north of where it now stands. In 1874 the present structure was built by L. Carmichael at a cost of \$7,500. The fixtures of the bank cost \$1,400. It is fitted with a large and thoroughly fire proof vault, and uses the Yale Time Lock. J. H. Brooks withdrew in 1875 and in 1879 G. E. Maxwell withdrew. It has since been carried on by L. Carmichael & Son. L. Carmichael being president, which office he has held since its organization, and and E. L. Carmichael, cashier. Their correspondents are the National Bank of America of Chicago and Chase National Bank of New York. The bank has a capital of \$18,000. The following is a statement of the bank at the close of business, December 30, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$13,117 55
Over drafts.....	22,673 83
Due from other banks.....	3,129 43
Real estate.....	78 51
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,274 55
Expenses paid.....	264 55
Revenue stamps.....	70 00
Taxes.....	77 46
Cash on hand.....	3,376 11
Total.....	\$44,061 99

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$15,000 00
Deposits.....	27,896 45
Profits.....	1,665 54
Total.....	\$44,061 99

In contrast with the foregoing, the following statement of the condition of the Bank of Tama, published at the close of business, December 30, 1882, is given:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$94,652 42
Over drafts.....	12,467 96
Due from other banks.....	19,890 64
Expenses paid.....	4,138 90
Taxes paid.....	719 64
Insurance paid.....	210 00
Interest paid on time deposits.....	232 97
Furniture and fixtures.....	963 74
Revenue stamps.....	82 96
Real estate.....	1,075 00
Cash on hand.....	26,643 50
Total.....	\$161,097 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$18,000 00
Surplus fund.....	2,510 08
Undivided profits.....	11,200 99
Individual deposits.....	70,550 29
Certificates of deposits.....	58,583 58
Due other banks.....	252 84
Total.....	\$161,097 73

Lewis Carmichael, President of the Bank of Tama, was born in Middletown, Orange county, New York, on the 7th of May, 1825. He is a son of Z. and Sarah (Eldred) Carmichael, who were also natives of New York. At fifteen years of age, he began railroading on the Delaware and Hudson Canal railroad, and finally, by hard work and close application to business, he arose to the responsible position of Assistant Superintendent

on the Hudson River railroad. In 1851, Mr. Carmichael removed to Indiana, where he took charge of railroad building. Subsequently he built a large portion of the Michigan Southern railroad, also contracted and built part of the Chicago & Rock Island railroad across the State of Illinois, and during the time built the first tunnel in the State, at LaSalle. In 1840, Mr. Carmichael returned to the east and engaged with the New Albany & Salem Railroad Company, and in 1842, engaged with the New York & Erie Company. In 1865, he contracted to build a large portion of the Union Pacific, built the road almost across Iowa, and also in Nebraska and Utah, being engaged on the work until 1869. He has also built no small part of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, through Wisconsin and Iowa; also six miles in Iowa, between Council Bluffs & St. Louis, on the Wabash railroad, and three miles between Anamosa and the State prison quarry, on the branch of the Chicago & Northwestern. Mr. Carmichael built the entire line of the Toledo & Northwestern railroad from Tama City to Minnetonka line. He had charge of the workmen in unloading the first locomotive ever brought to Louisville. It was shipped by river from Pittsburg. Mr. Carmichael has just completed sixty-six miles of railroad in the Peninsula of Michigan, and is known as one of the most successful contractors in the west. In 1857, he removed his family to Tama county, settling in Otter Creek township, where, for a number of years he was quite extensively engaged in farming. In 1868, he located in Tama City, and in 1871, became engaged in banking business. Today he stands at

the head of one of the soundest banks of the county—the Bank of Tama. In politics, the subject of this sketch is a staunch Republican, and in religion he is a Baptist. He is a Mason and received the 32d degree at Lyons, Iowa. In 1847, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary E. Bunce, a native of Hartford, Connecticut. Nine children were born to them, eight of whom are living: Mary Ella, now wife of Geo. E. Maxwell, a resident of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts; Henry F., a hardware merchant of Tama City; E. L., cashier of the Bank of Tama; Charles H., cashier of his father's railroad business; Stephen D., Aggie M., Hattie and Lina May. Mr. Carmichael was called to mourn the death of his wife on the 4th of March, 1873.

E. L. Carmichael, cashier of the Bank of Tama, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, February 14, 1857. His parents are Lewis and Mary E. (Bunce) Carmichael. Shortly after his birth, the family removed to Tama county, where they have since resided. E. L.'s education was obtained in the Tama City public schools, and at the Davenport Commercial College, which latter he attended during 1874-5, graduating in June, 1875. Upon completing his education, he immediately entered the Bank of Tama as book-keeper. In May of 1879, he was appointed cashier, which position he still holds. Although a young man, Mr. Carmichael enjoys an excellent reputation for thoroughness in business; and the success of the bank is largely owing to his good business qualities, combined with his genial, pleasant manner. January 30, 1879, he was joined in wedlock with Anna Spofford, daughter of J. B. Spofford, a former resident of

Tama City. They have had one son, Edwin Earl, who died at Tama City, February 25, 1883, aged three years and two months.

The first warehouse was brought here from Chelsea, during the fall of 1862, by C. K. Bodfish, who purchased the first grain bought here. This warehouse was afterwards changed to an elevator, and was burned in 1872. This building stood where the Monarch billiard hall now stands.

The first elevator was built by P. K. Hayden, in 1863, and stood where the present large elevator stands. It was burned at the same time with the other in 1872. There are at present several firms in the grain trade, Bracken & Goodell taking the lead.

The first hardware store was opened by J. L. Wagner in a building now occupied by Jacob Gatjens as a meatmarket. The hardware business is at present represented by E. G. Penrose and H. F. Carmichael. E. G. Penrose established in the hardware trade in 1872, in the building now occupied by Carmichael. In the spring of 1881, he moved to his present location, where he does a business of \$25,000 annually.

Hall & Carmichael, established in 1879, sold out in 1880. In 1881, H. F. Carmichael opened up a large stock and does a business of about \$25,000 annually.

E. G. Penrose, a hardware and grocery merchant of Tama City, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in August, 1844. He is a son of Thomas and Maria (Clen-den) Penrose. His early life was spent at home, in his native county, where he received a common school education. In

1860 his parents removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and during 1864-5, the subject of this sketch attended the University at Iowa City. In 1868, he came to Tama City and engaged in clerking for some months. The following year he removed to Grand Junction, Iowa, where he embarked in the hardware trade with a Mr Park, the firm being Park & Penrose. In 1872, Mr. Penrose returned to Tama City, and immediately opened a hardware store, in which business he has since been engaged. He is also a member of the grocery firm of Tims & Penrose. In politics, he is a Republican, and has held the office of Mayor one year, and also has been one of the Town Councilmen for five years. Mr. Penrose has always taken an active part in educational affairs, and is at present a member of the School Board. In March, 1870, he was married to Miss Jennie Stoddard, daughter of Joel Stoddard, a native of Indiana.

One son, Frank B., born July 14, 1871, blesses their union. Mr. Penrose's father died, in March, 1880, his mother on the 1st of May, 1883. He is a member of the Masonic order, Hiram of Tyre Lodge, No. 203, and of the St. Bernard Commandery, No. 14, of Belle Plaine. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., of Tama City.

H. F. Carmichael, hardware dealer, and eldest son of Lewis Carmichael, is a native of the hawkeye State, born in the town of Muscatine, December 9, 1854. A few years after his birth, he came to Tama county with his parents. His educational advantages were the public schools of Tama City, and during 1873-4, he attended the Rivermore Military Academy of

Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1875, he entered the Bank of Tama as book-keeper and teller, holding that position three years. During 1879, in company with B. A. Hall, he engaged in the hardware business; since 1881 he has been alone in the business. Mr. Carmichael is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, St. Barnard Commandry, No. 14, of Belle Plaine, Iowa, and has taken the degree of Knight Templar. On the 29th of December, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Hall, daughter of B. A. Hall, of Tama City. Two children bless this union: Louie, born December 24, 1876; and Frank, born July 16, 1880. Among the very oldest of Tama City's general merchants, is J. Brice, Jr. He is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 27, 1838. In 1852 he removed, with his father, to Ogle county, Illinois, where he engaged in clerking until the second year of our late rebellion. He then enlisted in Company H, 92d Illinois Infantry, and after serving one year, was honorably discharged on account of disability. During 1865, he came to Tama City and became engaged in the grocery business. Subsequently he added a dry goods department, and is now one of the most thriving business men of the town. In politics, he is a staunch Republican, and in religion, he believes in the Methodist doctrines, being a member of that Church. In March 1858 he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Sarah J. Hill, a native of Waverly, New York. Two children bless this union: William E. and Maud.

The first livery stable was started by B. F. Myers & Co., in 1863. They opened

one at Toledo at the same time. Solomon Brothers are the present principal liverymen. H. K. Miller and M. C. McDough are also in the business.

The agricultural implement trade is represented by three firms: H. Solomon, who established in 1878, and does a large business; E. S. Carpenter & Son, who succeeded W. H. Hawk in 1883; and McClung & Peak, who succeeded McClung & Carpenter.

James McClung, of the firm of McClung & Peak, is a native of New York, born in Seneca county, July 31, 1826. He is a son of James and Maria (Conklin) McClung, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania. His grandfather James, served as a private in the Revolution. In 1834, his parents came west to Ohio where James remained until 1852, attending the district school until twenty years of age, then went to the Academy at Republic, Ohio, and afterward taught school. In 1852, he went to California and until the fall of 1855, engaged in mining and express business. In 1856 he came to Iowa and taught the grammar school at Tipton for one year, when he was elected Superintendent of Schools, of Cedar county, and served two years. He then served for three years as County Surveyor, and resigning, went to Davenport, Iowa. Soon after, he went to Montana, where he spent a year and a half, and then returned to Iowa and settled in Tama City. He first engaged in teaching school for one year, then in company with others built the flouring mill at this place, and continued in business one year, since which time he was engaged in the lumber business

for ten years, as agent for W. J. Young & Co., of Clinton. In March, 1881, in company with G. W. Carpenter, he engaged in the agricultural implement business, which partnership was continued until the spring of 1883, as the firm of McClung & Peak.

Mr. McClung was one of the original members of the Tama City Water Power Company, and has been one of the Directors ever since the organization of the company. He was married, in 1858, to Miss N. J. Gregg, a native of Ohio. They have four children living: Fanny B., now Assistant Principal of the Tama City schools; Burtis W., now at Mount Vernon College; and Florence. Fanny attended the Iowa State University, and also one year and a half at Mount Vernon College. She has been teaching in the schools of Tama City for two years. In politics, Mr. McClung is a Greenbacker. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

E. S. Carpenter, of the firm of E. S. Carpenter & Son, is a native of Ohio, having been born in Noble county, of that State, July 31, 1841. There he received his education and reached his majority. During 1864 he enlisted in Company G, 174th Ohio Infantry, and served his country until honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in the fall of 1865. He participated in the battle of The Cedars, the battle at Decatur, Alabama, and was also in the engagement at Kingston, North Carolina, besides being in several skirmishes. At the close of the war he returned to his native county, and in March of 1869, came to Tama county, Iowa, locating in Howard township. There he remained until December of 1877,

when he settled on his present place on section 27, of Columbia township, where he now owns 160 acres of land. In politics he is a Republican. While living in Howard township, Mr. Carpenter held the office of Justice of the Peace four years and was also Constable of the town some time. At present, he is one of the Town Trustees of Columbia. His marriage with Miss Ellen House, a native of Noble county, Ohio, occurred in 1860. They have eight children living: George W., Armada C., Nathan E., Sarah A., Evelena, Harvey C., Edna E. and Hilda M. Early in 1883, Mr. Carpenter and his son, George W., purchased the business of W. H. Hawk, of Tama City. They took possession February 15, and under the firm name of E. S. Carpenter & Son, are now doing a large business in agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, barbed wire and all goods found in a well assorted ware-house of that character. They will soon add a complete stock of hardware.

W. H. Hawk, formerly dealer in agricultural implements, is a native of Canada West, having been born 100 miles west of Toronto, on the 6th of January, 1847. He is a son of Piercefor and Jeanette (Lawson) Hawk. He remained at home helping his father with the farm work, until he had attained his majority and then came to Tama county, Iowa, settling in Perry township, where he engaged in farming until 1876. At that time he embarked in the agricultural implement business, at Tama City. Mr. Hawk is a much respected resident of the town and enjoys an extended trade. March 13, 1873, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Dora A. Granger, a native of

Michigan. Four children have blessed their union, three of whom are now living: Walter, Aggie and Frederick.

The first harness shop was opened by John Shannon, in 1865. There are two firms here at present.

The boot and shoe trade has two representatives. W. A. Inscho, established here in 1882, and by square dealing and honest goods, has succeeded in building up a large and growing trade. W. F. Sterling is the other representative in this line. He has been in the business for about sixteen years and has a large trade.

The buying of live stock is one of the important industries of Tama City. It is well represented by John Fife and Horace Day, who each do a business of at least \$100,000 annually.

H. Day is a native of New York State, having been born in Clinton county, on the 11th of June, 1820. He is a son of Ezra and Betsy (Lathrop) Day. His early life was passed in his native county, and there he obtained his education. While in that section of our country Mr. Day was engaged for eleven years in boating, his trip being from Lake Champlain to New York City and back. During the spring of 1853 he removed to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he tilled the soil for eleven years and then removed to Linn county, Iowa. In 1868 he settled in Tama City, engaging in the agricultural implement business. The following spring after his arrival, he embarked in the grain trade and subsequently began buying and selling stock also. Mr. Day, at present, is one of the Town Trustees. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Beaman. They have three children living:

Julia, Emma and Cassius. Mr. and Mrs. Day and their daughter Julia are members of the Methodist Church.

HYDRAULIC FLOURING MILLS.

These mills were built in 1877-78 by B. F. Crenshaw, at a cost of \$12,000. The original building was 40x60 feet, three stories; additions were soon after made, 20x60 feet, three stories high and 20x50 feet two stories high. In the fall of 1876, F. B. Ramsdell bought a half interest. Various changes have taken place. The mill is now owned by the Ramsdell's and Hopkin's. It is supplied with the roller process and has a pearl, barley and hominy mill in connection.

B. F. Crenshaw, the founder of these mills, was born in Brownstown, Jackson county, Indiana, on the 16th of January, 1816. He was reared in his native village and continued to reside in that county until the year of 1852, at which time he came west. His first settlement was at Marengo, Iowa county, Iowa, where he engaged in the milling business, owning the steam flouring mill of that place during his residence there. In 1861 he built the Helena flouring mills, of Helena, Tama county, which he still owns and operates. In 1868 he settled in Tama City, and has since lived in that city.

GRIST MILL.

The first grist mill established here was built by Bodfish & Homan, in 1868. It was a three story brick building 40x40 feet and contained at that time two run of stone. A saw mill was also built at the same time in connection with it, the whole costing \$10,000. In 1871 Charles Homan succeeded to the proprietorship, and has since been sole owner. Another

run of stone was added to the grist mill in 1875. He employs an average of one man in the grist and seven in the saw mill. This is the only saw mill in the place. The power used is a thirty-horse power engine, which is used for both mills.

Charles Homan is a native of Jefferson county, New York, born January 13, 1831. He is a son of Platt and Frances (Ingham) Homan, who also were born in that State. The first thirty-seven years of his life were passed in his native county, and there in his young manhood, he learned with his father the millers trade, which occupation he has always followed. During his residence in New York State he spent six years in Oswego county. On his arrival in Tama county, in 1868, he, in company with C. K. Bodfish, built a grist and saw mill, which they operated together for two years and then dissolved partnership and Mr. Homan has since continued the business alone. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held the office of Councilman for one term. He is a Master Mason and a member of Doric Chapter, Tama city. During the year 1853, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Charlotte Phillips, a native of Oswego county, New York. They have one child, a daughter, Lillian.

J. F. Ward is a son of Chauncey R. and Martha T. (Climer) Ward, and was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, March 3, 1828. His mother is a native of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and his father, of Steuben county, New York. In 1835 the family removed to Stark county, Illinois, locating where the present village of Toulon now stands. Shortly after they removed, to

Oquawka, Illinois, thence to Warren county. During the month of October, 1839, they came to Iowa, making their home in Iowa City until 1842, and while there his father, who was a millwright by trade, built the saw mill on the Rapid river at that place. In 1842 the family returned to the State of Illinois, locating in Henderson county, where Mr. Ward, Sr., erected a large flouring mill. Two years later they again settled in Iowa City, where he remained for twenty years, then came to Tama county, and built the Monticello mills. From there he went to Benton county and now resides in Belle Plaine, being seventy-eight years of age. When nineteen years of age the subject of this sketch began learning the millwright's trade under his father, and in 1852, in company with him, built the first saw mill in Tama county, at Monticello, and subsequently built at the same place, the first grist mill in the county. In 1857 he settled in Monticello, where, April 26 of the same year, he was married to Miss Eva A. Overmire, who was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, April 8, 1839. She is a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Overmire. Early in 1852 her father located a farm on section 6 of Toledo township, Tama county, and in March settled there. He now lives in Howard township. In 1860 Mr. Ward returned to Johnson county, Iowa, where he remained nearly four years, then spent one year in Benton county, and in 1865 came to Tama City, where he has since resided. Mrs. Ward has been a member of the M. E. Church since she was fifteen years of age. They have five children living: Guy P., Iran E., Leila M., Lee S. and Bessie.



A. W. Guernsey.

UNION PLOW COMPANY.

This company established their shops here in 1875, which at that time consisted of a blacksmith shop 30x90 feet, a foundry 30x50 feet and were built at a cost of \$3,600. The stockholders were G. H. Warren, A. A. Howe, J. Sandage and A. L. Houghton. The object was to manufacture plows and do a general jobbing business. They afterward began the manufacture on an extended scale, of the Fearless plow and the Wauchope grading machine. In 1877 they bought the manufactory owned by the Carpenter's Association, making an addition 30x90 feet to their buildings. In this department they manufactured a full line of wood-working machinery. In 1870 the whole business was sold to J. W. Howe, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who has since carried on the business. The establishment employs twenty men and does a business of \$30,000 annually. The power used is water from the Hydraulic.

COOPER SHOP AND BUTTER TUB MANUFACTORY.

A. L. Howard is the proprietor of this establishment. He commenced business on the water power in 1878. Of the tubs he turns out about 7,000 annually.

A. L. Howard was born in Morrow county, Ohio, September 3, 1838. Four years after his birth, the family removed to Chautauqua county, New York, and in 1855 they emigrated to Jackson county, Iowa, where A. L. Howard remained until the second year of our late rebellion, at which time he enlisted in Company A, 26th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served until honorably discharged in June, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. The following year he

came to Tama county, locating at Tama City, and in 1867 opened a cooper shop. Mr. Howard has since followed that business with the exception of five years spent in farming and carpentering. During 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Elnora Leasure. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are living: Herbert L., Ella, Charles R., Bessie and Frank. Gorege died in 1871 aged nine months. Mr. Howard's father died in April, 1881; his mother now resides at Dysart in this county.

BROOM FACTORIES.

The manufacture of brooms is becoming an important feature in Tama City's enterprises. The first shop was opened by P. Hixson October 1, 1879. Francis Diehl is now the only manufacturer in Tama City, and does a large business, manufacturing 1500 dozen annually. W. E. Newcome & Son have a factory two miles east of town.

P. Hixson is a native of Indiana and was born in Montgomery county, September 10, 1839. His parents were Matthew and Elizabeth (Quimby) Hixson. He was reared on a farm, and his youth and early manhood were passed in his native county. In 1867, he became engaged in manufacturing brooms, and two years later removed to Tama City, Iowa, where he opened the first broom factory in this part of the county. Mr Hixson is an honest as well as industrious man, well deserving the patronage he receives. During 1861, he was married to Miss Phebe Kincaid, who bore him one child, Mattie, wife of Francis Diehl. She died March 16, 1864. He was married the second time, March

19, 1866, choosing for a helpmeet, Miss Margaret Stoddard, who has borne him one child.

TAMA CITY BREWERY.

One of the leading enterprises of Tama City is its brewery. The main part of the building, 44x48 feet, was erected in 1877 by Andrew Mathern & Co. at a cost of \$7,000. It is a two story brick above ground. In 1879 the firm changed, and Andrew Mathern became sole proprietor. During this year he erected an addition, 40x55 feet, at a cost of \$5,500. Another addition 38x48 feet was added in 1880, at a cost of \$5,000. The basement of the main building is divided into four compartments, three of which are used for storing beer, and the other for brewing and washing purposes. A part of the room above the basement is used for storing material, and the remainder, 48x58 feet, is used for storing ice. That part of the building built in 1879 is used for a malt room and dwelling, the basement being used for the former. The basement of the main building is built of stone. The walls on the north side are three feet through, with a four foot foundation; on the east side a four foot foundation and a thirty inch wall; on the west and south, three foot foundation and a two foot wall. The part built in 1879 has a sixteen inch wall. From four to six men are employed, varying at different seasons of the year. The power used is a twelve-horse engine and a sixteen-horse boiler. The capacity of the establishment is twenty-five barrels every twelve hours.

A. Mathern is a native of Elzac, France, where he was born January 16, 1832. His father and family emigrated to America

in 1843 and settled in Muskingum county, Ohio. There Andrew remained until 1853, engaged in farming and working on public works by the month. During 1852, he was married to Frances Brecht and at that time had hardly a dollar to his name. The following year he removed to Iowa county, Iowa, where he remained until 1856, and then came to Tama county and settled on section 11 of Carroll township, where he purchased 160 acres of land which he improved and lived upon eight years. At the end of that time he located on a farm of forty acres of improved land on section 30 of Howard township, for which he paid \$25 per acre. On this farm he remained about thirteen years and then came to Tama City, where he immediately began the erection of a brewery, which establishment he has since been running. Mr. Mathern now owns in Carroll township 240 acres of land. This with his other property has been earned by persevering industry and economy. In politics, he is a Democrat. His mother is still living but his father died in January of 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Mathern have six children living: Mary E., John W., Phebe, Clara, Frank A. and Christina.

TAMA CREAMERY.

Although the making of butter and cheese on an extensive scale is of but recent date in this part of the State, Tama City was among the first to encourage this growing industry among her manufacturing enterprises. In May, 1881, Hilton Brothers & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, built the Tama Creamery. The main building is 26x60 feet, a story and a half, with a wing 30x45 feet, the whole built at a cost \$4,500. They employ during the

summer months fifteen men and twelve teams. During their first month they made on an average of 400 pounds of butter per day. During 1882 their average was 700 pounds. During the winter of 1882-83 an ice house 24x26 feet was built, and another large addition adding more room for cold storage for butter. The power used is an eight-horse power engine. Their patrons now number 300. The entire business is under the charge of C. A. Hilton, a man of large experience in the butter trade. Hilton Brothers & Co., the proprietors of the concern, are extensive and well known commission merchants of Boston, Massachusetts.

BRICK.

The manufacture of brick was begun in 1867 by C. B. Bentley, who has since continued in the trade, manufacturing a superior quality of brick, which is extensively used here. He manufactures 1,000,000 brick annually, about half of which amount is shipped abroad. He employs an average of fifteen men.

C. B. Bentley, brick manufacturer of Tama City, was born in Dayton, Ohio, November 3, 1840. He is a son of John A. and Maria (Ogan) Bentley. When he was sixteen years of age his parents removed to Miami county, Ohio, and there C. B. reached his majority. At seventeen years of age he made a trip to Iowa, returning to his native State one year later. In 1862, he came to Iowa, locating in Marshall county, where he engaged in brick making two years and then settled in Tama City, where he has since been engaged in the same business. Mr. Bentley has held the office of Trustee of the township, and has always voted with the Republicans. In

April, 1861, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Carroll, a native of Miami county, Ohio. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are now living: Lawrence E., Angie, Cora, Maude and John. Callie died at seven months of age; Lilian died at five months, and Charlie was killed on the railroad when thirteen years of age.

PAPER MILL.

One of the leading manufactories of Tama City and of which her citizens are so justly proud is the paper mill. This institution was built during the winter of 1878-79 by the Tama Paper Company. The main part of the building is two stories high, 30x66 feet, with a wing 30x66 feet. The main building is used for a beating room, a bleach room and a rag room. In the wing is the paper machine, a forty-eight inch cylinder machine. The power used is water from the Hydraulic. A sixty-horse power boiler is used for cooking straw and drying paper. The entire building and machinery cost \$20,000. The Tama Paper Company was organized in 1878, with J. Ramsdell, President; T. A. Hopkins, Agent and H. E. Ramsdell, Secretary and Treasurer, the proprietors being J. Ramsdell, T. A. Hopkins, H. E. Ramsdell, George Gregg and John F. Ellsworth. They employ fifteen men on an average. The entire concern is under the immediate supervision of H. E. Ramsdell. They do an extensive business.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

This branch of industry was established in 1880, by R. C. Cleveland, the present proprietor, in a frame building 40x60 feet and two stories high, erected for the purpose on the water power. He keeps constantly employed from six to eight men

manufacturing all kinds of furniture, making a speciality of extension tables. The machinery in the building cost \$1,500. He does a business of \$10,000 annually.

E. H. Cleveland was born at Athol, Massachusetts, December 12, 1855. In 1862, his parents removed to the State of Vermont, and there the subject of our sketch grew to manhood. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of that State. During 1877, he came to Tama City, Iowa, where he soon became one of the firm of Cleveland Brothers & Gilbert, who opened a sash, door and blind manufactory, on the water power. In 1878, he embarked in the furniture business, and is now one of the leading furniture dealers in the town. Mr. Cleveland was married, in 1879, to Miss Martha D. Harris, a native of Pennsylvania.

TAMA HYDRAULIC POWER.

No one branch of business or industry in Tama City and probably in Tama county has produced such good results as the Tama Hydraulic Power, which is the result of energy, pluck and perseverance, displayed by some of Tama City's most prominent business men, meeting at every step obstacles which were almost insurmountable, and which would have been so to a less energetic class of men. In the early history of the town it became apparent to the people of Tama City, that although they had railroads and a good farming country to back them, still something more must be done in order that this young city should reach out, and its presence be felt in the commercial world. It is a well known fact that to build a town and make it a commercial center,

capital is needed. To bring capital, inducements must be made whereby the shrewd capitalist can see that by investing capital, dividends of a larger or smaller per cent. will be made upon the amount invested. There is no better way of bringing this capital than by establishing manufactories. But in nearly all of the larger cities when millions of dollars have been invested in manufactories, some inducements, natural or otherwise, are to be found which induced the first to invest. A good water power is generally the first inducement. Villages have sprung up and cities have been built, where some shrewd observer has seen that the water power, if properly utilized, could be made much use of for manufacturing purposes. This, Tama City did not have, and had the business men been of the same stamp as those of most inland towns, she would be no better off to-day, and to use the words of one of the early settlers: "In the language of Mahomet reversed, if Tama City can't go to the water, then the water must come to Tama City." In the early days of this part of the county, Charles Irish, while surveying in company with J. H. Hollen and others, made the discovery of the fact that there was fall enough in the Iowa river to render possible an extensive water power, but this was years before Tama City was laid out, and at that time those intrusted could not control the capital necessary for any undertaking that would require the amount of money that would be necessary to utilize the waters of the Iowa, consequently the matter dropped. After the town had been started and the business men had awakened to the fact that something must be done to build up the

town, the subject of the water power was revived, and meetings were called, resolutions adopted, committees appointed, and a stir made that would kindle to a flame the water power subject. While a few were using their every power to get moneyed men interested, some opposed it, but thanks to the few who undertook this improvement, Tama City to-day has a water power of which all are justly proud, and which has brought capitalists who have established manufactories, which, were it not for the water power, would have been located elsewhere. Preliminary surveys were made by Mr. Irish to obtain the amount of fall that would be desired. D. B. Sears, of Rock Island, also visited Tama City. He was a man of large experience in hydraulics, and after a careful examination, assured the citizens of the entire feasibility of the undertaking. The services of J. D. Arey, an hydraulic engineer, of Illinois, were engaged; he made a complete survey and plat of the contemplated work, and fully corroborated the survey made by Mr. Irish, and disclosed to the people of Tama City that when completed she would have a water power of from one to ten thousand horse power.

A dam is built across the Iowa river at a place called the Narrows, in the northwest quarter of section 30, and a race nearly three and a half miles in length, runs through sections 30, 29 and 28 and into the reservoir in section 34. The natural fall is sixteen and a half feet, the dam was originally six feet but was found to be too large, and has since been cut down to four feet. The race has an average width of one hundred feet, and a sufficient depth to carry, while low,

nearly all the water of the river. For the first mile it is dug in the natural ground, the remainder of the way it is made by heavy banks of earth, which at the east end are seven feet high. The inside of the banks are thickly set with water willows, which effectually prevent the water from reducing them. The water crosses Deer creek in an aqueduct and here a most ingenious arrangement is displayed. Should the reservoir overflow from the breaking of the dykes that surround it, or from extreme high water, there are gates provided in the aqueduct which would run the water down Deer creek and into the river. Gates are provided in the lower end and four on either side of the aqueduct. Thus by shutting the end gates and opening the side, the water would be stopped in its course to the reservoir, until it could be repaired or the water abated, and flow through the side gates into Deer creek.

The reservoir covers forty-three acres of land, and has an average depth of six feet of water, when full. The banks are of earth, very heavy and about seven feet high. The water is drawn from the reservoir by flumes to produce the power to run the machinery, and a tail race is provided to carry it back to the river.

The Tama Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company was organized in February, 1874, for the improvement of the water of the Iowa river. The principal place of business to be Tama city, Iowa. Capital stock \$100,000 consisting of 1,000 shares of \$100 each, stock may be increased to \$150,000. The incorporators were B. A. Hall, Thomas Murray, J. H. Hollen, L. Merchant, M. C. Murdough, R. H. Ryan,

Horace Day, G. V. Goodell, S. C. Brown, S. M. Chapman and G. H. Warren.

This company owned and operated the hydraulic power until 1881, when it passed into the hands of Parley Starr. January 1, 1882, it became the property of the Tama Water Power Company, which was organized December 12, 1881, for the purpose of purchasing and operating the water power formerly owned by the Hydraulic Company. The capital stock was \$30,000. The incorporators were B. A. Hall, A. J. Tyler, C. E. Hayes, John Ramsdell, Fred B. Ramsdell, James McClung and J. W. Willett.

The present officers of the company are: President B. A. Hall; Secretary J. W. Willett.

B. A. Hall, President of the Tama Water Power Company, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 7th of July, 1821. His parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Stubbs) Hall. His youth was passed on his father's farm, and his early educational advantages were such as good common schools afforded, together with an attendance at a select school. In 1854 he turned his steps westward in search of a good location and finally, in 1857, settled in Tama county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm of 240 acres, on which a part of Tama City now stands. Mr. Hall made farming his principal business until the completion of the railroad to this place, at which time he became engaged in other branches of trade. Grain dealing was the first outside enterprise to gain his attention, and soon after, the agricultural implement business. Subsequently, in company with C. B. Wyman, he opened the first lumber yard in Tama City. Upon

the organization of the First National Bank, Mr. Hall was one of the incorporators, and was elected its first President, which position he held for many years and finally resigned in consequence of ill health. Probably the crowning point in Mr. Hall's business career and the place where he displayed to advantage his energy, perseverance and business qualifications, was the share he had in bringing to Tama City its water power. At the outset, Mr. Hall saw what a great benefit it would be to the town, and immediately began pushing the enterprise with all his will power, backing every move with his hard earned dollars; and it is largely due to his energy and perseverance that Tama City to-day has her water facilities. In politics Mr. Hall is a staunch Republican, eternal hostility to oppression being his motto, he is also a strong advocate of temperance. Mr. Hall has held the office of County Supervisor three terms, but has not been an office seeker. Instead, he has always used his influence in securing the positions for other worthy men. Upon Mr. Hall's settlement in the State of Iowa, his capital was very small, but by making use of the powers of mind and body given him by God, he is to-day counted one of the wealthiest citizens of Tama county, and is also a true and honest man. He was united in marriage December 21, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Milhous, and they now have two children: Ada, now Mrs. W. T. Plumb and Mary E., now Mrs. H. F. Carmichael.

The work was completed the first of November, 1874, and on the 13th of the same month a grand celebration was given on the fair grounds at Tama City over

the completion of the works. The *Tama City Press* had the following to say of the jubilee:

"Friday, the 13th, was the day set for a jollification by the people over the water power prospects, and large numbers of the good friends of Tama City came in from the neighboring towns and country, determined to partake of the roasted ox, and join in the general festivities.

"The immense reservoir in front of the town had commenced filling the evening before, and on Friday a broad sheet of water lay there, sullenly tossing and surging under the prevailing heavy winds, like a very lake, indeed.

"Many were present from abroad; some of the speakers expected were, for one reason or another, deterred from coming, but when the throng assembled within the fair ground, there were excellent and encouraging speeches made by Rev. G. F. Magoun, President of Iowa College; Hon. James Wilson, M. C.; E. A. Chapin, Esq., editor of the *Marshalltown Times* and others. Rev. O. A. Holmes read a Historical essay, and O. H. Mills, Esq., read that which the *Inter Ocean* reporter styled 'the event of the day,' a first-rate poem. Then after music by the Cedar Rapids Cornet Band and the Tama City Brass Band, the people repaired to Floral Hall, enlarged and well fitted for a dining room, and ate roasted ox and cake, and 'chicken fixin's,' and drank hot coffee and tea, till hunger and thirst were things of the past and the possible future only, and not at all of the present time."

Taken altogether, notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather, the people who came were well contented, and Tama City

enjoyed a new evidence that the masses of her neighbors in town and country take pride in her enterprise and rejoice over her success.

The poem read by O. H. Mills, Esq., was an excellent one. It was entitled:

HOW THE WATER CAME DOWN AT TAMA.

You've undoubtedly heard of the "Falls of Lodore."
How the water came down with a rush and a roar—
With a dash and a bound—a lull and a swell;
Such circles and whirls—'tis a wonder to tell.

But the way it comes down through the Tama Hydraulic,

(The name seems an odd one, but that's what they call it)

Is another, a different and separate fall,
It can't fail to remind of the "raging kanawl."

On the river, at the Narrows, 'twas oftentimes said:
"Were the water only here, 'twere twenty feet head!"

But how could we get it?—the project seemed rash.
'T would take months of hard labor and mountains of cash,

But a handful of men whose watchword was Pluck!
Who never by trifles were hindered or stuck,
Said: "The work must be done, whatever's to pay,
The funds shall be raised and the ditch dug straight-way."

So a meeting was called to have a good talk;
But little was said, but Lord! how the stock
Of the "Tama Hydraulic" was taken that night,
And the water, to the brave, seemed plainly in sight.

There were men who were poor and of money had none,

Said: "We'll work on the ditch and when it is done,
Just give us our time, be it ever so small,
And stock we'll receive in this "Hydraulic Fall."

And one had a farm—he made us a deed,
"Here take my broad acres, the work must proceed."
There were cattle and horses, they were all put in.
In fact, all we could spare was put into "tin."

And good Tama City, the mother of all,
Woman-like, she wanted a good "waterfall;"
She wanted the hum of machinery to bear;
She wanted factories and mills by her side to appear;
She wanted more thrift, more labor for all;
So she expended twelve thousand in this "Hydraulic Fall."

Unheeding the joers of the doubting and wisacres too,
 Within a might and a will we've put the work through;
 We've dammed the broad river with wood and with stone.

A glorious old guard-lock, 'tis finished and done.
 We've cut through the hills and filled up the sloughs,
 And made a rugged, hard bank for the water to use.

We've got a nice lake as clear as the sky,
 Whose blue waves forever will dance merrily,
 And make our hearts glad, our souls to rejoice,
 For they speak with a sure, unmistakable voice:
 "Twas that watchword of yours, that gritty word
 "Pluck,"

"Tis worth a million such words as "Fortune" and
 "Luck."

'Twas that union, that might, that effort sincere,
 That makes us so happy on our cosy banks here,
 And the whirl of my wheels will be merrier still.
 I will factories build and a glorious mill,
 And business shall come and nestle by me;
 I'm a nice little lake and happy I'll be."

So forget all your troubles and now we'll rejoice,
 And make the air ring with jubilant voice.
 United we were; still "Union's" our song;
 That's how the water in the Hydraulic came down.

POSTOFFICE.

Iuka postoffice was established soon after the town was platted. The first postmaster was J. H. Beaumont, who kept the office in the building now used for the City Hotel. During the summer of 1865 he was succeeded by Thomas Murray, who removed the office to a building where the First National Bank now stands; that building now stands on lot 11, block 2, of J. H. Hollens addition to Tama City, and is used by George Blair as a residence. In the spring of 1866, Mr. Murray moved the office to the west room of the Empire block. In June, 1866, he resigned in favor of John Zehrung, who moved the office to the east room of the Empire block. During the summer of this year, the name was changed by the postoffice department to Tama City. The office re-

mained in this building until January, 1867. A. W. Thompson was the next postmaster and moved the office to H. Soleman's drug store. In July, 1868, he was succeeded by J. B. Tims, who remained postmaster until July 1, 1869, during which time the office was kept in the Predieaux building. F. J. M. Wonser was the next postmaster, he moved the office to a building on the south side of Third street, erected for the purpose. He remained postmaster until April, 1879, when he was succeeded by Thomas Murray. March 1, 1883, F. J. M. Wonser again became postmaster. The office is kept on the south side of Third street.

It was made a money order office July 7, 1873. The first order drawn was for \$2.50; the remitter being Isaac Maden, the payee L. T. Lemon, of Freeport, Illinois. It was made an international money order office, in 1875.

HOTELS.

The first hotel built in Tama City, was known as the City Hotel, now Commercial, and was built during the winter of 1863-4 by M. C. Murdough. It was first opened to the public in 1864. The part that was then used for an office is now used for a sitting room, and the part now used for an office was then used for a store by Mr. Murdough. There are now four hotels in the town; the Grand Central, Northwestern, City Hotel and Commercial House.

The American was the first express company to establish an office in Tama City. This was done at the time of the completion of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, in 1862. The U. S. express

company, established an office here upon the completion of the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad in 1881.

A prominent contractor here is L. L. Rhoads. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in a house that stood on the line dividing the counties of Berks and Chester. He was born December 1, 1833, and is a son of Jeremiah and Martha (Linderman) Rhoads, who were also born in the State of Pennsylvania. Until sixteen years of age, his life was spent on his father's farm, but from that date until he attained his majority, he was engaged in stone cutting. In September of 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Catharine McNulty, who was born in Pennsylvania. They have three children living: Ida M., Martha C. and Wesley E. During the early part of 1857, Mr. Rhoads, with his family, started for Tama county, Iowa, arriving here in April. He first located in Howard township, where he remained about six years engaged in carpentering, and then removed to Tama City, engaging in the same business. In February, 1880, he, in company with L. H. Pennel, began a general contracting work, which branch of business they still follow. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace one term.

Lewis H. Pennell, one of Tama City's carpenter's, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1834. He was the eldest son born to H. M. and A. F. (Lewis) Pennell, who were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living. Lewis' parents were also born in Pennsylvania, and married there in 1824. His father died in 1874, but his mother

still lives, at the advanced age of 82 years. In 1853, his father and family, removed to Ohio, and three years later, settled in Linn county, Iowa, where the subject of this sketch engaged in carpentering until 1861, at which time, he turned his attention to farming. During 1865, he came to Tama City, where he has followed his old trade—that of carpentering. He was married in March of 1861, to Miss Mary Bailey, a native of Ohio. She bore him one son: Fred A., and died in February of 1873. Mr. Pennell's eldest sister, Elizabeth, is now living with him. She was born August 21, 1828, and was married in Washington county, Ohio, during 1859, to Silas Brown, a native of Vermont. Three children were born to them, two of whom are now living: Clara A. and Lucie F. Mr. Brown died March 7, 1862.

W. A. DeLand, dairyman, is a native of Michigan, having been born in Monroe county of that State, March 9, 1847. When three years of age, his parents removed to Fon-du-lac, Wisconsin, where their son obtained a good education and grew to manhood. He began the study of dentistry at eighteen years of age, and afterwards followed that profession two years. He then began working in a sash factory and there had the misfortune of losing his right hand. Afterwards he learned telegraphy, which business he followed during the remainder of his stay in Wisconsin. In April of 1873, Mr. DeLand came to Tama City, where he was in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad as telegraph operator until July 1, 1880, at which date he resigned his position and became engaged in the dairy business. Two years later, he removed to his farm,

which is situated one and a half miles west of Tama City, and is at present engaged in the dairy business. He is one of the Directors of School District number 2. Mr. DeLand was united in marriage, in 1872, with Miss Julia J. Predieaux, a native of Wisconsin. They have two children: John R. and Lelia E.

James Harper Brooks, one of the most enterprising men of Tama county, is a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and was born to James and Mary (Harper) Brooks, on the 3d day of April, 1829. His early life was passed in his native county, and there he received an academic education at Kingsville Academy, Ohio. During his younger days, he assisted his father in his various enterprises; at one time filling the position of clerk on The Ohio, a steamer owned by his father. In 1851, he removed to Kane county, Illinois, where, for three years he was engaged extensively in farming and sheep raising. During 1854, he became engaged in railroad building, his first contract being with the Chicago & Northwestern road, where he furnished all the wood-work, including ties etc., from Turner Junction to Dixon, Illinois, and in this undertaking, was engaged two years. Although Mr. Brooks started in life with little else than a good education, he found himself at the age of twenty-seven, the possessor of \$20,000. He was the owner of an intelligent brain, a brave heart and a strong and willing pair of hands; with these, he determined at the outset to overcome all obstacles on the road to fortune. The financial crash of 1856-7, left him, with thousands of others, penniless; however he still possessed more than he began with, for the year had giv-

en him experience and he determined to seek new fields, and build up again on a firmer basis. In 1857, he came to Iowa, settling in Otter Creek township, of Tama county, where for three years, he turned his attention exclusively to farming. At the end of that time, he again began railroad contracting, which has since been his principal business. Success has followed upon success, until to-day, he stands among the wealthiest men of the county. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Tama, and is at present, a member of the banking firm of Brooks & Moore, of Traer. For nine years he was engaged in the merchandise trade at Tama City. In the spring of 1866, he removed to Tama City and subsequently erected one of the finest residences in the county. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, but since 1855, has been a Republican. On the 5th day of December, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Hartshorn, of Erie county, Pennsylvania. Both are active members of the Baptist Church, and generously respond to all the calls of a religious and charitable nature. Two children have been born to them, one of whom is now living: Arthur Lee, living four miles east of Toledo.

Hugh McNulty, one of Tama county's pioneers, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1831. He is a son of Patrick and Catherine (O'Neal) McNulty. The father died in Pennsylvania when Hugh was about twenty years old, and about four years later, in 1855, the subject of this sketch went to Minnesota, going as far north as Pembina, in the Red river country. His mother moved to Tama county, Iowa, and settled in Howard town-

ship, where she still lives. She is the mother of fifteen children, and is now eighty years of age. In 1859, Mr. McAnulty came to Tama City, settling in Howard township, where he bought forty acres of land, which he subsequently sold and then purchased eighty acres. He improved the land and lived there until his removal to Tama City. For the past ten years, Mr. McAnulty has done most of the county bridge building. In politics, he is a staunch Republican, has held the office of County Supervisor, and at present is a member of the Tama City School Board. In 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Prudence Carlisle, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Lewis M. Carlisle, an early settler of Benton county, Iowa. Five children bless this union: Lewis, Martha, Elmer, Mable and Florence.

Truman Bricker is a native of Ohio, born in Knox county, of that State, on the 17th of November, 1834. His father was John Bricker, who was born in Pennsylvania, and when Truman was but two years of age his father removed to Knox county, Ohio, where he settled on a farm and remained until his death. In the spring of 1855, the subject of this sketch located in Greene county, Wisconsin, where he remained about fifteen months and then came to Iowa. He first settled in Hardin county, this State, where he lived until January of 1858, at which date he located on a farm in Otter Creek township, Tama county. In 1861, Mr. Bricker went back to Ohio, remained four weeks, and returned to Tama county. On the 4th of November, 1861, he was married and remained on his farm until 1882, when the family moved to Tama City. Mr. and Mrs.

Bricker have been blessed with five children, one son and four daughters. The son is deceased.

Garrett Soleman, an early settler of Tama county, was born in Hanover, Germany, August 20, 1820. When fourteen years of age he came to the United States, settling in Sandusky county, Ohio, where he lived until 1865. During the fall of that year he came to Tama county, Iowa, locating in Toledo. Before settling here Mr. Soleman had made a visit to this county in May of the same year, at which time he had entered 160 acres of land on section 7, of Otter Creek township. In 1856, he removed to Iowa City, where he remained two and a half years, engaged in freighting. He then returned to Toledo, settling on a farm two miles southeast of the place, where he continued to live until 1863 and then removed into town, where he engaged in mercantile business. One year later, he removed to Tama City, and has since lived a retired life. In politics, he is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in the political affairs of the county. In the year 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Angeline Mountler, a native of Germany. Five children have blessed their union, four of whom are now living: Henry, Charles, John and Ella.

Lewis Merchant, one of Tama county's pioneer merchants, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Mercer county, of that State, on the 29th day of December, 1824. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Davis) Merchant, also natives of that State. His youthful days were spent on his father's farm. He received an academic educa-

tion at Mercer, and subsequently engaged in merchandising. In May of 1855, Mr. Merchant arrived in Tama county, and located at Toledo, where he embarked in mercantile pursuits. There he remained eight years, and then engaged in trade one year at Boonesboro, Iowa. During March of 1865, the subject of our sketch returned to Tama county, locating in Tama City, where the following year he became engaged in trade. In 1874, Mr. Merchant disposed of his stock, since which time he has led a retired life. Socially, he is a genial, pleasant and affable gentleman, which qualities combined with his business capacity, has made him a successful man, and secured to him many warm friends and well wishers. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has always taken an active part in political affairs. Mr. Merchant was at one time one of the Directors of the First National Bank. He is a Master Mason, and a member of St. Barnard Commandery of Belle Plaine. He has always adhered to single blessedness.

Another prominent resident of Tama, Milton Reed, is a son of Josephus and Nancy (Rice) Reed, and was born in Union county, Ohio, November 8, 1834. He remained in his native county until eighteen years of age and then removed with his parents to Alamakee county, Iowa, where they were among the first settlers. His father entered some Government land and Milton followed farming while in that county. In December of 1866 he came to Tama county, settling on section 19 of Richland township, where he now owns a fine farm of 320 acres, which, when he came in possession of it,

was rough prairie land, but is now under excellent cultivation and valued at \$40 per acre. While Mr. Reed lived in that township he took an active interest in educational affairs. During the fall of 1882 he removed into Tama City, and is now leading a retired life. In 1857 he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Artemissa Reed, a lady of the same name, but no relation. They have two children living, Fred and Nessa.

Captain William Gallagher (deceased) was a son of William and Elizabeth (Kirkpatrick) Gallagher, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of December, 1833. Subsequently the family removed to the State of Indiana, and in 1854 located in Linn county, Iowa. During the spring of 1856 they settled in Howard township, Tama county. December 2, 1862, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Mary Crawford, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Hall) Crawford. She was born near Pittsburg, in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1836. Shortly after her birth the family removed to Westmoreland county, and in November of 1854, came to Iowa. They remained in Cedar county about two years and then settled in Howard township of Tama county, where her father died December 21, 1879. Her mother still resides there.

Mrs. Gallagher is one of a family of eleven children, all of whom are still living, the youngest being now thirty-four years old. In October of 1861, Mr. Gallagher enlisted in Company G, 14th Iowa Infantry as Second Lieutenant. He was afterwards promoted to the First Lieutenancy and in April of 1862 was taken pris-

oner at the battle of Shiloh. He remained in Confederate prisons until released on parole in October of 1862, when he returned home, and as above stated, was married in December. The last of the latter month he was exchanged and some time after was made Captain of his company, which rank he held until honorably discharged from service during the last month of the year 1864. While in the army Mr. Gallagher purchased his present farm near Tama City, upon which he settled in the spring of 1865. His death occurred in January, 1872. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and held several offices of trust. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher were blessed with two children: Anna Cora and William S., who are now living at home.

INCORPORATION.

A petition was made to the Judge of Tama county, signed by fifty of the legal voters of Tama City, asking that the following described territory be set apart for municipal purposes, to be known as Tama City, commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 83, north of range 15, west of the fifth principal meridian, thence running west to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 27, thence south to the township line, thence east on said township line to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, thence north to the place of beginning, as marked and platted on the map hereunto attached, and your petitioners further represent that the number of inhabitants within the territory embraced within said limits, is not less

than 1,000 souls. A census was taken by Asa Critchfield and the number of inhabitants found to be 1,026, and an affidavit was made to that effect March 2, 1869, before F. J. M. Wonser, a Notary Public. April 23, 1869, the County Judge appointed B. A. Hall, J. H. Hollen, Thomas Murray, C. E. Heath and William P. Browne, as Commissioners to hold an election. In accordance with this the Commissioners appointed an election to be held at the office of F. J. M. Wonser in Tama City, on the 29th day of July, 1869. The Judges of this election were B. A. Hall, J. H. Hollen and Thomas Murray; the Clerks were C. E. Heath and W. P. Browne. At this election the subject of incorporation was voted upon, the result being 105 for and five against. The first election of officers was held at the office of F. J. M. Wonser, on the fourth day of September, 1869. The officers elected were: M. A. Newcomb, Mayor; J. H. Brooks, Thomas Murray, J. Brice, jr., S. W. Cole and J. B. Spofford, Councilmen. George W. Walton, Recorder.

The following comprises the list from that time to the present:

1870—J. B. Spofford, Mayor; R. H. Ryan, J. H. Smith, L. Carmichael, S. W. Cole and J. H. Brooks, Councilmen; G. E. Maxwell, Recorder.

1871—J. B. Spofford, Mayor; O. J. Stoddard, G. W. Cowles, Smith Patterson, R. Harris and J. F. Hegardt, Councilmen; B. W. Homan, Recorder.

1872—J. B. Spofford, Mayor; G. W. Cowles, L. O. Merchant, J. Stoddard, J. F. Hegardt and R. Harris, Councilmen; R. H. Moore, Recorder.

1873—W. H. H. Tiffany, Mayor; C. R. Parmer, H. Soleman, E. Parks, S. M. Chapman and George W. Cowles, Councilmen; J. McClung, Recorder.

1874—C. H. Kentner, Mayor; B. Thompson, C. L. McClung, J. F. Hegardt, B. F. Crenshaw and M. Bostwick, councilmen; M. Lefi, Treasurer; J. McClung, Recorder; J. H. Hollen, Assessor; William Granger, Street Commissioner.

1875—C. H. Kentner, Mayor; J. Brice, jr., Charles Homan, M. Bostwick, B. Thompson and Oscar Parks, Councilmen.

1876—E. Harmon, Mayor; B. Thompson, L. Carmichael, O. H. Mills, G. V. Goodell and E. G. Penrose, Councilmen; William Maxwell, Recorder; M. Lefi, Treasurer, William Maxwell afterwards resigned, and George D. Sherman was elected to fill the vacancy.

1877—Madison Bostwick, Mayor; William Blodgett, D. W. Bressler, John Hegardt, J. H. Smith and W. H. Cummings, Councilmen; G. D. Sherman, Recorder.

1878—E. G. Penrose, Mayor; F. W. Warren, Recorder; James McClung, Treasurer; W. E. Newcomb, Assessor; P. B. Hill, Street Commissioner; C. H. Kentner, W. A. Sharpe, R. Forker, G. E. Higley and J. W. Ingersoll, Councilmen.

1879—O. H. Mills, Mayor; E. G. Penrose, W. H. Cummings, H. Soleman, F. B. Ramsdell, J. H. Bruhn and B. Thompson, Councilmen; F. E. Warren, Recorder.

At a Council meeting held March 6, 1879, a movement was made, seconded by H. Soleman, that there be six pieces of paper marked as follows: two for two years, two for one year and two for three years, and the ones by whom they were drawn to hold office the number of years design-

nated on the slip of paper. Upon these papers being drawn, F. B. Ramsdell was elected for three years, J. H. Bruhn for three years, H. Soleman and E. G. Penrose for two years, B. Thompson and W. H. Cummings for one year.

1880—O. H. Mills, Mayor; F. E. Warren, Recorder; E. L. Carmichael, Treasurer; J. J. McAllister, Assessor; P. Hartell, Street Commissioner; B. Thompson and W. H. Cummings, Councilmen.

1881—J. J. McAllister, Mayor; Thomas Williamson, Recorder; E. L. Carmichael, Treasurer; C. L. McClung and W. H. Albrecht, Councilmen; E. Harmon, Assessor; S. Maynard, Street Commissioner.

1882—John Ramsdell, Mayor; Thomas Williamson, Recorder; E. L. Carmichael, Treasurer; F. B. Ramsdell and Stephen Smith, Councilmen; E. Harmon, Assessor; Fred Shoff, Street Commissioner.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township is likewise the first school in the village, and was taught in a house, owned at that time by J. H. Hollen, by Miss Armenia Wilcox, during the summer of 1858. This building is now owned by J. C. Kendrick. The first building erected for school purposes is the small frame building standing just west of the present school building and now used for a primary school. The present school building was built in 1865-6, at a cost of \$20,000 and is divided as follows: the first floor has the Second and Third Primaries; the second floor the First and Second Intermediates; the third floor the Grammar and High School. The present Principal is S. M. Cart.

Prof. S. M. Cart, Principal of the public schools of Tama City, was a native of Indiana, born near Goshen, Elkhart county, of that State, February 25, 1849. His parents were William and Nancy (Cart) Cart. In 1854, his father's family settled in Kansas, where they remained but a short time, when they removed to Marion county, Iowa, at which place his mother and father still reside, in Wheeling. His early educational advantages were such as the public schools afforded, but later, he completed a course at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, graduating with the class of 1875. Previous to his graduation, Mr. Cart had been teaching for some years. He first taught one year at Carlisle, Iowa, and then removed to his birth-place, where he spent three years in teaching. His marriage with Miss Belle Mercer, a native of Indiana, occurred in 1879; and shortly after, the young couple removed to Knoxville, Iowa, where Prof. Cart conducted the academy of that place one year. During this time he was called to mourn the loss of his wife, whose death occurred May 4, 1881. In September of 1881, the subject of our sketch entered upon his duties as Principal of the Tama City schools, holding said position with entire satisfaction to all. He was married, September 16, 1882, to Miss Minnie E. Poyneer, daughter of E. M. Poyneer, of Montour. In politics, he was a Republican—early in life, a Whig.

RELIGIOUS.

Tama City has not been unmindful of the spiritual wants of the community. Whatever opinions may be held in reference to these organizations, all will agree that the influence of Church societies has

much to do with the peace, quiet and happiness of a town, and few would be willing to dispense entirely with these religious associations, and none able to suggest anything else which could fill their place.

The first Baptist Church was organized in 1869. November 5, 1869, several persons gathered at the house of Lewis Carmichael to appoint a committee to make necessary arrangements and call a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Baptist Church in Tama City. Lewis Carmichael, S. W. Cole and C. R. Veber were appointed as that committee; a call was made for November the 26th, 1869, at the M. E. church, when a society was organized. The parties signing the articles and covenant were Samuel W. Cole, James H. Lewis, James H. Brooks, Lewis Carmichael, George H. Warren, George E. Maxwell, Charles R. Veber, John Herbage, Mary E. Carmichael, M. Ella Carmichael, Emeline C. Lewis, Elizabeth Morris, Harriet Brooks, Susan M. Veber and Caroline Herbage. Samuel W. Cole was chosen Moderator and C. K. Veber, Clerk. C. K. Veber, J. H. Brooks and S. W. Cole were chosen a pulpit committee. The first officers were: J. H. Lewis and C. K. Veber, Deacons; G. E. Maxwell, Clerk; G. H. Warren, Treasurer; S. W. Cole, Lewis Carmichael, J. H. Brooks, John Herbage and Eli Harmon, Trustees. L. L. Gage, of Sycamore, Illinois, was the first pastor, and began his duties some time in March, 1870. During the summer and fall of 1870, a church building was completed at a cost of \$8,000. In February, 1871, Rev. Gage was succeeded by Rev. T. W. Powell, who came

from Davenport, Iowa. At that time the membership of the church had increased to forty-eight. Rev. T. W. Powell tendered his resignation to the Church at a regular meeting held September 28, 1871. At a prayer meeting held October 5, 1871, his resignation was accepted. Rev. O. A. Holmes was the next pastor, coming from Marshalltown, Iowa. He remained as pastor of the Church until January 1, 1883, at which time he resigned. In 1883, the Church had a membership of 119, and was in a flourishing condition spiritually and financially. Their Sunday school was organized October, 1870, and has ever since been in good running order.

In 1883, the society purchased a lot on the opposite corner from where their church then stood, and were already breaking the ground preparatory to erecting a fine church edifice. They worshiped for a long number of years in the old church, and the need of a new place in which to worship had long been felt. At last the matter was taken in hand and a sufficient amount pledged to justify active steps towards the erection of a new building. The proposed church was to cost upwards of \$6,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church held its first session in Tama City in a frame school house, in 1865. Rev. D. M. Mallory was the first preacher who was there on the Toledo charge. That same year a church building was erected on lots donated by W. P. Brown, in the northwest part of town. This building was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1866, Dr. A. J. Kynett, of Philadelphia, officiating, assisted by James Todd, the pastor of the

Church. The first members of the Church were Maria Soleman, W. T. Hollen and wife, Cyrus King and wife, J. W. McIntire and wife, John Sullivan and wife, James Hall, Milton Griest and wife.

The official members were Cyrus King, W. T. Hollen, Milton Griest and James Stewart. The several pastors which were in charge up to 1883, were Revs. D. M. Mallory, James Todd, R. M. Wade, D. M. Mallory, A. Critchfield, J. G. Wilkinson, M. T. Smedley, L. Catlin, E. S. Bargett, S. B. Warner, B. C. Barnes, J. F. Baker, R. W. Milner and S. A. Lee. In 1874, the chapel was moved to a more central location. In 1883, the society was raising a fund by which to build a more suitable church. This society built the first church in the town; contributions came in liberally from the various denominations. Upon one occasion the society held a festival in Murdough Hall where 700 persons took supper; the affair netting the church \$600. During the seventeen years which the Methodist chapel has stood, it has been used for all kinds of moral entertainments and the proceeds therefrom amount to about \$4,000. Could the walls of this old church but speak, they would give expression to many a hallowed association.

The present pastor of the M. E. Church, Rev. Simon A. Lee, is a son of Hugh and Mary Ann (Kincaid) Lee, born in Delaware county, Ohio, on the 5th day of December, 1829. His father was a merchant, and therefore young Lee grew up behind the counter. When he was fourteen years of age, his parents removed to Union county, Ohio, where Simon received a common school education and

grew to manhood. During 1847 or 1848, he left his father's house at Tiffin, and located at Woodville, Sandusky county, where he engaged in the harness and leather trade. On the 27th of August, 1850, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Eliza Ann Williamson, a native of Marion county, Ohio. Mr. Lee's parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was reared in that doctrine. Upon his arrival at Woodville, he found none of that persuasion and therefore joined the Methodist Church and soon became an active worker in the Sunday school. Not long after his marriage he was licensed to preach the gospel, and from that time dates his life in the ministry. In July, 1851, he was received on trial in the North Ohio Conference, and was appointed junior preacher on Risdon Circuit, now called Fostoria. The following five years were spent in the ministry in northern Ohio; and in May, 1856, he removed from Sandusky City, where he was then located, to Tama county, Iowa, and in July of that year, located at Toledo. Mr. Lee had, however, made this county a visit two years previous to his removal here, at which time he had purchased land and also preached one of the first sermons ever listened to in Toledo. This was in September, 1854, and the meeting was held in a shoe shop, owned by one, Yost; at that time Mr. Lee decided to make this State his future home. During the first week in August, 1856, he attended the organization of the Upper Iowa Conference, at Maquoketa, and was there appointed to the charge at Dyersville, Dubuque county, where he remained two years, the greatest length of time a minister was then allowed to stay at one

place. While there he built a fine brick church, and through his instrumentality 130 additional members were made to the church. Since that time he has had the following charges, in some of which more apparent work was done than in others, however, in all of them he has held revivals, and through his teaching many have been brought to the fold of the Savior; first Rockdale, second Fayette, where he was also agent of the Upper Iowa University, third, Lamotte, fourth, Bellevue, at which place he was stationed during the opening years of the late rebellion; here he labored with great zeal and was awarded many converts, some of whom went to fight for their country's honor, fell in battle, and when brought home cold and still, he lovingly and tenderly performed the last sad rite over them. From Bellevue, the subject of this sketch was sent to Vinton, and then to Waterloo, where he was instrumental in completing a fine church edifice. While there his health became precarious and he therefore asked to be, and was appointed to Toledo, where by taking more exercise in looking after his farming interests, his health was restored. From Toledo he moved to Independence and while there built a neat church. He was then appointed Presiding Elder of Cedar Falls district, which at that time embraced thirteen counties. During his first year Mr. Lee organized fifteen new pastoral charges, in consequence of which, Charles City district was formed. After three years service in this work, he was compelled to resign on account of sickness and death in his family. Later he was appointed successively to Waterloo, Marshalltown, Marion, Tipton and Belle

Plaine, remaining three years each in the two last mentioned places. He was then appointed to Tama City, where he had property interests. Mr. Lee always contributed largely of his means to further the church interests of Tama county. In the temperance cause he was ever an earnest worker and leader. For many years he was one of the Trustees of Cornell College, and always took an active part in the educational interests of the State. In fact he was always found in the front ranks of every good and worthy cause. Although his duties called him elsewhere, his interests were always in Tama county, and it was regarded as his real home. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were blessed with four children, one of whom, William, is now living, who graduated at Cornell, June, 1880. Rose died at eight years of age, in Cedar Falls; George H. died at same place, aged thirteen; and Mary M. died at Tipton, aged twenty-four.

An organization of the Presbyterian society was effected in 1867, by Rev. Martin. Among the first members were Isaac Toland, Mrs. H. Soleman, Miss Beaman, A. L. Howard, Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Spofford and others, whose names could not be learned, as the records had all been destroyed, or lost. The society held meetings twice a month for some time.

Rev. Mesmer succeeded Rev. Martin, and afterwards came Rev. Gordon. The organization disbanded in 1875. October 31, 1882, a re-organization was effected by D. L. Hughes of Traer, assisted by Rev. A. R. Day of Marshalltown, and Rev. R. B. Clark of State Centre.

The officers elected at this organization were J. S. Carson, Wilson Stuart, J. Mc-

Clung and O. Van Dyke, Elders; John Fife, S. M. Cart and J. L. Bracken, Trustees.

The first members were J. S. Carson and wife, James McClung, C. C. Harris, Mrs. E. L. Graham, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. J. Brannen, John Fife, Mrs. A. J. Fife, Mary A. Toland, Mary L. Toland, Elizabeth Stewart, W. S. Stewart and wife, O. Van Dyke, Mary Van Dyke, Mrs. C. Jackson, S. M. Cart, Mrs. M. E. Cart, David Toland and wife, E. J. Johnson and wife and Mrs. F. Russell.

The first religious services were held at the Methodist church. Up to 1883 the society had no church building, but were about to erect one.

The Catholic Church was first organized as a Mission at Toledo, in 1860, by Father Emmons, with a membership of about twenty families. Five years later a church was built in Toledo, at a cost of \$1,000, including furniture. Father Emmons was succeeded by Father Urban, who attended to the missions for five years, and was followed by Father Brumenschenkel, after which came Father Charles McCabe, who was serving in 1875, at which time trouble arose between the Irish and German elements. The former being the stronger, they removed the mission to Tama City, where a church was built at an expense of \$2,000. Father McCabe remained at Tama City one year, after which Father Edward O. Farrell and M. Meagher, the latter being pastor in 1883, when the church membership was about 300.

Rev. M. Meagher became pastor of the St. Patrick's church of Tama City in 1877, and is still retained in that capacity. He

was born near Fethard county, Tipperary, Ireland, on the 10th day of February, 1848. He received his classical education in his native country and also a part of his theological education; however, upon his arrival in America, in 1871, he continued the study of theology at St. Francis' College, Milwaukee. He was ordained at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1874, and was appointed assistant Priest of the church at Charles City, Iowa. There he remained one and a half years, and then removed to Pleasant Grove, Dubuque county, where he had charge of St. Mary's Church until December of 1877, at which time he became pastor of St. Patrick's Church at Tama City, where he has since remained.

SOCIETIES.

Hiram of Tyre Lodge, No 203, A. F. and A. M.—A dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of the State, December 26, 1866, and a charter granted to E. Harmon as W. M., A. Stolter, S. W. and W. P. Browne, J. W., to organize the said lodge. The charter members were E. Harmon, A. Stolter, W. P. Browne, Turner Forker, John Hanna, G. W. Louthan, L. Stoddard, James Trowbridge, L. B. Blinn, Thomas Murray, Lewis Merchant, L. Carmichael, A. B. Louthan, J. L. Stewart, M. S. Butler, C. H. Kentner, W. F. Hollen, J. R. Burgess and James Smith.

The first meeting was held February 13, 1867, in a hall in the Empire block.

The first officers elected were E. Harmon, W. M.; A. Stolter, S. W.; W. P. Browne, T. W.; C. H. Kentner, Treasurer; L. B. Blinn, Secretary; J. R. Burgess, S. D. W. T. Hollen, T. D.; L. Merchant, S. S., Thomas Murray, T. S.; James Smith, Tyler.

The presiding officers since are E. Harmon, J. B. Spofford, Frank Ward, W. T. Hollen, J. D. Landi and O. H. Mills. The present officers of the Lodge are O. H. Mills, W. M.; E. G. Penrose, S. W.; D. W. Bressler, J. W.; H. McAnulty, Treasurer; J. J. McAllister, Secretary; W. T. Hollen, S. D.; Z. Solomon, J. D.; Wm. H. Cummings, S. S.; W. H. Gilbert, J. S.; S. D. Dye, Tyler.

The deaths of members have been Jonathan Burgess, who died at Le Grand, Iowa; R. M. Wells died after leaving here; Frank Patterson died at Sterling, Illinois; M. Boughton died in the Black Hills; Charles E. Morris died at Dysart, Iowa.

The Lodge has had a successful career, has a membership at present of fifty-five, and is in a flourishing condition.

Benefit Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W., was organized April 3 1875, by I. M. Crissinger, Deputy Grand Master of the State of Iowa, with A. W. Guernsey, R. H. Ryan, E. G. Penrose, G. E. Maxwell, S. C. Brown, B. Thompson, J. B. Spofford, J. J. McAllister, O. H. Mills, S. F. Ricker, C. F. Ricker, R. E. Austin, A. J. Blodgett, P. B. Hill, J. F. Ward, C. D. Terry, Adam Zehrung and G. H. Mosier, as charter members. The first officers were R. H. Ryan, M. W.; A. W. Guernsey, P. M. W.; E. G. Penrose, G. F.; S. F. Ricker, O. G.; E. Maxwell, Receiver; C. F. Ricker, Financier; J. J. McAllister, Recorder; A. J. Blodgett, Watchman; S. C. Brown, O. H. Mills and R. E. Austin, Trustees. The presiding officers have been R. H. Ryan, J. B. Spofford, J. J. McAllister, Hugh McAnulty, G. H. Mosier, R. Forker, O. H. Mills, G. A. Graves, L. B.

Kallan, C. D. Williams, J. W. Coburn and John Gadbury. The present officers are John Gadbury, M. W.; J. W. Coburn, P. M. W.; H. McAnulty, F.; William Richards, O.; J. J. McAllister, Recorder; E. G. Penrose, Financier; E. L. Carmichael, Receiver; C. D. Williams, Guide; F. L. Wilrodt, O. W.; P. Peterson, I. W.; H. McAnulty, P. B. Hillard and O. H. Mills, Trustees; H. McAnulty, Grand Representative. There has been two deaths: John Kinert, who died October 19, 1877, and C. W. Snyder, who died August 29, 1882. The present membership of the lodge is forty-eight. The average assessments to date have been \$10. per year. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition.

Amity Lodge, No. 16, Iowa Legion of Honor, was organized May 19, 1879, by the Deputy Grand President of the State, Frank Listenwaller. The charter members were G. E. Higley, A. E. Axtell, G. W. Hapgood, B. Thompson, J. B. Mahana, C. D. Williams, John Ballhouse, O. O. Brown, C. B. Bentley, C. W. Snyder, W. H. Hawk, J. W. Dubbs, F. M. Warren, J. J. McAllister, G. W. Hochlander, L. L. Rhoads, F. R. Holmes, J. W. Willett, E. W. DeWitt, G. H. Warren, F. B. Ramsdell, H. E. Ramsdell, C. D. Terry and W. H. Black. The first officers were G. E. Higley, P.; B. Thompson, D. P.; J. B. Mahana, Chaplain; A. E. Axtell, Usher; F. M. Warren, R. S.; J. J. McAllister, F. S.; F. R. Holmes, Treasurer; J. W. Dubbs, D. K.; C. B. Bentley, S.; J. B. Mahana, J. Ballhouse and G. W. Hapgood, Trustees. The presiding officers have been: G. E. Higley, J. J. McAllister, C. D. Williams and A. L. Howard. The member-

ship at present is twenty-eight. Their average assessments are \$9. a year. The Lodge is in a sound financial condition.

Tama Lodge, No. 88, V. A. S., was organized March 15, 1882. The charter members were M. C. Murdough, J. F. Hegardt, J. E. Davidson, F. A. Gadbury, R. C. Cleveland, E. E. Ramsdell, T. A. Hopkins, W. B. Barstow, C. D. Terry, Thomas Brice, C. A. Hilton, J. J. McAllister, E. L. Carmichael, W. R. Lesser, William Corns, B. F. Hill, H. T. Potter and L. L. Rhoads. The first officers were W. P. Barstow, R.; T. A. Hopkins, V. R.; J. J. McAllister, Scribe; E. L. Carmichael, Q.; C. A. Hilton, U.; E. E. Ramsdell, S.; M. C. Murdough, F. A. Gadbury and R. C. Cleveland, Trustees. The membership at present is twenty-two. They were assessed six times prior to January, 1883.

Doric Chapter, No. 54, R. A. M., was organized February 5, 1870. The charter members were C. H. Kentner, W. P. Browne, Smith Patterson, C. N. Davis, A. W. Guernsey, C. D. Terry, A. H. Willetts, M. A. Newcomb, J. B. Spofford and L. Carmichael.

The first officers were C. H. Kentner, High Priest; W. P. Browne, E. K.; Smith Patterson, E. S.; C. N. Davis, Captain of Host; A. W. Guernsey, Principal Sojourner; C. D. Terry, Royal Arch Captain; A. A. Willetts, Grand Master of the First Vail; M. A. Newcomb, Grand Master of the Second Vail; J. B. Spofford, Grand Master of the Third Vail; L. Carmichael, Grand Master of the Fourth Vail.

The presiding officers have been, C. H. Kentner, A. W. Guernsey, C. D. Terry and O. H. Mills. The present officers are

O. H. Mills, H. P.; J. W. Willett, E. K.; W. H. Cummings, E. S.; Hugh McNulty, Treasurer; W. T. Hollen, Secretary; J. D. Landi, Captain of the Host; A. W. Guernsey, Principal Sojourner; H. F. Carmichael, Royal Arch Captain; J. B. Wolgmuth, Grand Master of the First Vail; J. J. McAllister, Grand Master of the Second Vail; S. M. Cart, Grand Master of the Third Vail; A. J. Blodgett, Tyler.

The Lodge has a membership of sixty-four, is constantly meeting with good success, and is in a flourishing condition.

Tama City Lodge, No. 152, I. O. O. F. was organized on the 27th day of September, 1867, by Benjamin Ruput, M. W. G. M., with the following officers and charter members: M. A. Newcomb, N. G.; C. R.

Bodfish, V. G.; Frank Patterson, Secretary; Wm. M. Clag, Treasurer; A. M. Wartendyke.

The following named persons have served as Noble Grands since the organization: A. M. Wartendyke, A. M. Batchelder, O. T. Brainard, C. L. McClugg, W. T. Hollen, John Nicholson, C. E. Morris, C. M. Bentley, J. T. Matson, J. A. Shannan, M. Baker, Henry Shawn, George Hollenbeck, G. Williamson, Cyrus King, O. H. Mills, S. D. Dye, P. Hixson, B. F. Hill and H. Schroder.

There have been two deaths in this Lodge. Its total membership since organization is 120, and the present membership is forty. The Lodge has been successful and is in excellent working order. It holds its meetings every Friday evening.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP.

Toledo township lies in the southern part of Tama county, in the second tier of townships. It is bounded on the north by Howard township, east by Otter Creek, south by Tama and west by Indian Village. It embraces the first twenty-four sections of land in township 83, range 15, and therefore contains an area of 15,360 acres. The soil in this township is generally a dark loam, which is invariably underlaid with a subsoil of sandy clay. The surface is rolling, and in some places

is quite hilly, but is nearly all fit for cultivation. The scenery in the northern part of the township, in places, is magnificent. It is well watered by Deer creek and its tributaries. This stream has been used as a force to propel machinery, but the water power is not sufficient to be valuable. The Toledo & Northwestern railroad passes through the township.

The farmers in Toledo township are a well-to-do and thrifty class, as the many fine farms and buildings abundantly

testify. A good many of the farmers are turning their attention to stock with good success, for pasturage is abundant. The land is mostly under a high state of cultivation and is adapted to the raising of all cereals common to this latitude. Under the prairie the subsoil is of a sandy mixture, clayey on the bluffs and a stiff clay in the timber lands.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settlement made in the territory now comprising Toledo township, was effected by Peter Overmire, in March, 1852. Peter Overmire and family, in company with Christian and David F. Bruner with their families, and Widow Hill and family, left Ohio in September, 1851, for the west. They arrived at Iowa City in November, and here they all remained during the winter, some of them purchasing lands in Tama county. In March, 1852, a party set out to move the Overmire family from Iowa City to Tama county. In this party there were Peter Overmire and his family, consisting of wife and five children—David F. Bruner, Jacob Bruner, Samuel Bruner, Henry Lance and young Bruner, a lad fourteen or fifteen years old, who nearly froze to death on the way. They had to bridge Deer creek by laying poles across and then planking it with the lumber that they brought. Overmire took a quarter of section 6, Toledo township. As soon as they arrived, all set to work to put up a little shanty for the Overmire family. This was erected mostly during the night, as it was dusk when they arrived, and stood about on the line between Howard and Toledo townships. D. F. Bruner returned to Iowa City the following day, and the

rest, except the Overmire family, followed afterward. Jacob, Samuel and Cristian Bruner, assisted by Henry Lance, then erected a barn and cabin for their father, Christian Bruner, but were unable to raise it until Christian Bruner came in the spring with a number of hands. This, however, was in Howard township, as Christian settled just over the line. Late in the summer he commenced building a saw-mill on Deer creek, which was completed the next spring. It was a building of heavy timber and was run by water power furnished by Deer creek, through the medium of an old fashioned Parker water wheel. It was equipped with an "up and down saw," having a capacity for sawing about 1,500 feet of lumber per day and night, when the water was right, but not more than half the time was the water sufficient to propel it. This mill was afterward changed to a flouring mill and provided with the best of machinery. J. S. Reedy, son of another pioneer, bought an interest in the mill about the time it was changed. The mill is a four story building, and has a good business.

Solomon Bruner, present proprietor of this mill, came to the State of Iowa when a boy. He was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, April 26, 1846, where he received his education and early training. When seventeen years of age he went to work in his father's mill, becoming a thorough and practical miller, which occupation he made a life business. In December, 1867, he was married to Nancy Reedy, of Fairfield county, Ohio, where she was born April 19, 1850. By this union there were three children—Gerard L., Jesse O. and Ray K.

On August 29, 1852, David F. Bruner with his family came from Johnson county, where they had spent the summer, coming with teams and bringing their household goods. Mrs. Bruner's brother, David Hill, came with them. Mr. Bruner settled on section 4, and while building a log cabin lived with his father in Howard township. The cabin he erected stood just across the road from where he yet lives. David F. Bruner and his wife are still living upon their original place.

Christian Bruner died in September, 1869. The only members of his family who are yet living in the township are David F. and Solomon Bruner, the oldest and the youngest.

Peter Overmire is still living in Tama county, a resident of Howard township.

Henry Lance remained about one year when he returned to Ohio. When the war broke out he enlisted and died of disease.

In the summer of 1852, Richard Podmore came to the township and in 1853 settled on section 21 with his wife. He erected a little shanty; spent most of his time while here in hunting, and remained until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1883.

John Golwitzer came from Iowa City, in June, 1852, and worked all summer breaking ground for Christian Bruner. In the fall he erected a cabin and settled on section 9, where he remained for about two years when he went to Iowa City, was married, and a number of years later returned to Tama county, and now lives in Garwin.

In June, 1852, Noah Myers settled on the northwest quarter of section 6 with his

family, consisting of wife and several children.

In the fall of 1852, Zebedee Rush settled on section 23, in Toledo township. He had a large family of children, having been married three times. He remained here for a number of years, when he removed to Iowa county, where he still lives.

John S. Reedy, another of the pioneers of 1852, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the Shenandoah river, August 17, 1821. He is a son of Philip and Susan (Showalter) Reedy, who were married in the same county, and had a family of eight children. John's father died in Hardin county, in 1828, and the following year Mrs. Reedy emigrated to Zanesville, Ohio. She subsequently married Peter Lefler. When five years old John S. was bound out to an uncle, with whom he remained until nearly 19 years of age. He was married in March, 1846, to Miss Susan Hufford, a daughter of Daniel and Nancy Hufford. By this union there were four sons and six daughters, six of whom are living: Daniel H., John W., Maggie A., Zelda J., Melissa O. and Susan L. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Reedy came to Iowa, stopping over one winter in Linn county. In 1852 he came to Tama county, locating in Toledo township, where he entered land and opened up a farm. Mrs. Reedy died July 1, 1880 and Mr. Reedy subsequently married Eliza E. Huff, widow of Uriah Huff. This is all that can be remembered as coming in 1852. The winter following was quite severe, and very hard upon the settlers, who were ill prepared for it. The fall had been very wet, and an early snow came and covered the

ground to such a depth that it remained unfrozen until spring. In the spring the snow went off suddenly, and turning very cold, the ground was frozen to a depth of three feet. During the spring and summer of 1853, a number of pioneers came into the township, prominent among them being the following: Franklin Davis, John Ross, Adam Zehrung, George Zehrung, Samuel Mitchell, Tallman Chase, Spracklen, Richard Hillman and William Hillman.

Franklin Davis came to the county in May, 1853, with his wife and family, and halted on the first day of June, 1853, at the house of John Ross. Mr. Davis erected a cabin on section 15, but did not own the land on which the cabin was located. In 1852 he had purchased eighty acres of land on the northwestern part of section 15. He erected a cabin and located upon it in March, 1854. He still resides there, although the little old cabin has been replaced by a neat and comfortable residence. He was the first Coroner of Tama county.

John Ross and John Reedy came together with their families, in March, 1853. John Ross settled on section 22, and the city of Toledo now occupies a portion of his claim. He was one of the first county officers. He died in Howard township many years ago.

John Reedy settled upon the present Reedy farm on section 9. He still lives in this township.

Adam Zehrung came in 1853, from Ohio, and settled on section 9, where he remained a number of years when he sold to a nephew and removed to near Toledo,

where he died. His widow still lives in Toledo and is nearly ninety years old.

John Zehrang settled on the land where Toledo now stands, in March, 1854, and opened the first dry goods store in the place. He and T. J. Staley built a steam flouring mill in north Toledo, which in that early day was counted a good one. In 1883, he was in Nebraska, running a drug store.

Samuel Mitchell really settled with George Zehrung in Howard township, but entered a claim of forty acres on section 4, of Toledo township. He removed to Toledo, in 1854, and built what was called the Hackbury House, a double log cabin which was the only tavern for many years in the place.

Tallman Chase, very early in the spring of 1853, settled on section 8, where he put up a log shanty and remained for a few years. At the temporary organization of the county he was elected County Judge, but never qualified. He returned to Ohio.

Mr. Spracklin came from Linn county and settled near Chase. He was a roving character and spent most of his time in hunting and sporting. His settlement here could hardly be called permanent as he soon left and went to Belle Plaine, and has since been lost track of.

Richard Hillman was from Indiana and settled with his family on section 3, of Toledo township, early in the summer of 1853. He erected a log cabin which, although remodeled, is still standing. He remained upon the place for many years, going from here to Traer and then to Kansas, where he still lives. He is remembered as a good citizen and a man of intelligence.

William Hillman located land on section 23, in April 1853, his family coming the same fall, where he remained for many years. He still lives in Toledo township on section 5.

During the summer and fall of 1853, among the arrivals were the following: Peter McRoberts, George W. Free, Sr., H. C. Foster, R. L. Hillman, Mark Saddler, James Walkup, Solomon Hufford, Jacob and T. J. Staley, John Spohr, Angelo Myers, James Hunnicutt and Alexander La Dow.

Alexander La Dow, one of the pioneers of Tama county, was born in Onondaga county, New York, February 1, 1810. He is a son of Uriah La Dow, a native of New York and of French descent, and Lucy Bostwick, of the old Puritan stock. They were married in New York where they followed the occupation of farming for a number of years. In 1812, Alexander's father enlisted and served his time in the war with England. In 1836, he removed to Lorain county, Ohio, and was soon followed by his parents, who remained in that county until their death. Alexander was reared in the wilds of Ohio, receiving a limited education in the log school houses of that State, which presented but meager advantages for learning. He states that his first school house was made of round logs from the forest, with an old-fashioned fire-place and the chimney made of mud and sticks. For writing desks they bored holes in the logs, drove in pins and laid on a board. The light was received into the house by cutting out a log, setting up sticks and pasting a piece of greased paper over the opening. March 29, 1832, he was joined in wedlock, in

Bradford county, Pennsylvania, to Harriet Babcock, a daughter of Benjamin Babcock and Anna Brownson. Her grandfather, Isaac Brownson, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and an officer on General Washington's staff. In 1834, Mr. La Dow emigrated to Lorain county, Ohio, where he took up land and opened up a farm in a region which at that time was a vast wilderness. Here he remained eleven years, when they removed to Branch county, Michigan. In the fall of 1853, he turned his steps westward, coming through to Iowa with ox teams, and settling on section 14, of Toledo township, where they remained a number of years. In 1871, he removed to his present place. When they first came to the county, their nearest trading point was at Iowa City. Their milling was done at Cedar Rapids, it taking three days to make a trip with his ox team. Mr. and Mrs. La Dow were lifelong members of the Free Will Baptist Church, and at the time of coming to the county took an active part in building up the same. Mr. La Dow supplied the pulpit for a number of years. They have just passed their fifty years of wedded life. Mr. and Mrs. La Dow are the parents of nine children, one son and eight daughters. Mr. La Dow was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting in the 10th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and participating in the battles of New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Pittsburg Landing and the siege of Corinth, where he was taken sick and was discharged August 27, 1862.

B. B. La Dow, son of Alexander La Dow, came to the county with his parents in 1853. He was born in Bradford county,

Pennsylvania, August 22, 1836. In October, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixth Iowa Cavalry and participated in the Indian war. In February, 1863, he was married to Miss Mary H. Spayth, of Toledo. They have four children: Bertha, Carrie, Roy and Benjamin R. In politics, Mr LaDow is a Republican and has affiliated with that party since its organization. Mr. and Mrs. LaDow are members of the Regular Baptist Church, of Toledo. He follows the business of a carpenter and joiner and is an excellent workman.

George W. Free, Sr., was from Franklin county, Ohio, coming here in 1853 with a large family. There were two grown boys, George W., Jr., and Henry; Thomas S. and A. J. were quite young. They settled on section 9.

H. C. Foster took a claim on section 14 and built a log cabin. He now lives in Toledo.

R. L. Hillman was from Indiana. He settled on section 3.

Peter McRobert came in the fall of 1853 and located on section 16. He afterwards removed to Carroll township where he died in 1879. He laid out several additions to the city of Toledo.

Mark Saddler settled on the north half of the quarter upon which Richard Hillman located, where he built a house and lived there for several years, when he removed to section 5 in the same township, where he lived in 1883.

Dr. Myers came in the spring of 1856, and in the summer of 1857 he leased the flouring mill of Christian Bruner and put in steam power.

Samuel Walkup came from Indiana, and settled on section 10, Toledo township,

where he erected a cabin. He only remained a short time, selling out and returning to his old home in Indiana.

Solomon Hufford came in the fall of 1853 and located on section 15. He now lives on section 16.

In 1853, John Bishop came, and was one of the pioneers of Tama county. He was born in Dutchess county, New York, February 11, 1808. He was a son of Samuel Bishop and Amarilla Guthridge, of the same State. Mr. Bishop, when a young man, twenty-eight years of age, emigrated to Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan. Previous to going to Michigan, June 23, 1833, he was married to Mrs. Harriet Palmer; by whom he had three children. After coming to Michigan in 1836, he followed the trade of blacksmithing, which he had learned from his father in early life. He also had a small farm which he run in connection with his shop.

In November, 1853, he pitched his tent in Tama county, in which they lived until they could construct a rude log cabin, where seventeen persons spent the winter. Their first introduction was a very heavy thunder shower, always to be remembered by the party of pioneers. Mr. Bishop located on the place where he now resides, never moving off the old homestead. Mrs. Bishop died in Tama county, August 26, 1874. She was a life-long Christian, a kind mother and a dutiful wife. No one knew her but to love her. At the time of her death she was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Bishop built the first frame house and barn in Tama county. He is one of the old and respected citizens of the county and has lived to witness many changes. In politics he is a

strong Republican. He has a beautiful farm under a high state of cultivation, which is valued at \$50 per acre. His children were : Mary, deceased ; Sarah, Ellen, now wife of William Rogers, who is living upon Mr. Bishop's farm.

John Corfman, who settled here in 1853, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, January 21, 1814. His parents were Jacob and Magdalena (Bibler) Corfman, of Rockingham county, Virginia. They went to Ohio and were among the early settlers of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Corfman were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Ohio. In 1834, he was first married to Miss Delilah Holmes by whom there are two children living: Rebecca and James W. Mrs. Corfman died in Perry county, Ohio, July 22, 1841. Mr. Corfman was married, in 1843, to Miss Catherine Hufford; nine children blessed this union, six of whom are at present living: Susan F., Lydia M., Lewis M., Matilda, Elizabeth and Elmer E.

Mrs. Catherine Corfman died July 30, 1876. She was a sincere Christian and highly respected. His present wife, Edna, was the widow of Cyrus Wycle. Mr. Wycle was killed in the battle of Winchester, Virginia, while defending his country's flag. Mrs. Corfman, by her first husband had three children, two of whom are living: Frank and Clara. Mr. Corfman left Ohio in 1852, coming to Iowa with teams, and locating for a short time in Linn county. In the fall of 1853, he removed to Tama county, locating on section 10, Toledo township, where he entered wild land and opened a farm. Mr. and

Mrs. Corfman are members of the Regular Baptist Church of Toledo.

Among the arrivals of 1854 were Robert Foster, Henry Foster, Charles Stewart, Edward Grubb, John Bishop, R. K. Clark, Isaac Blosser and Alpheus Kinney.

George Smith came in the fall of 1854, and settled in Toledo, where he remained a year or two when he went to Kentucky.

Lindley Davis came here as early as 1854 and located on section 18. He is remembered as being a rank abolitionist. He moved from here into Howard, and subsequently to the southern part of the State, where he died.

Dr. John Stone came here from Linn county, in 1854, and bought land on section 15, but did not remain long after laying out an addition to Toledo.

William Watts, in 1854, settled in Toledo, or rather upon land that has since been included in the corporate limits. He was from Michigan, and remained in the county until 1879, when he went to Nebraska. He was in the army.

George W. Cowles and Daniel Carpenter also came from Michigan at about the same time. Mr. Cowles now lives in Tama City. Carpenter makes his home with his children.

Stephen S. Rugg came here as early as 1854. He was from Michigan and settled with his family on section 13. Here he remained for a few years and then purchased, and removed to a place in Tama township, where he died. His second wife still lives on the place.

A. B. Spooner, was from Ohio, and settled in Toledo, but had a piece of land near by. One incident is remembered re-

garding him. One day, in the fall of 1855, after Richard Hillman had been at work with Spooner, Hillman went home, stating that he had been at work—husking corn—for the honestest man that ever lived. Upon being asked for an explanation he said "Why, I met a man who said he wouldn't cheat a man if he got the chance."

Robert Melick settled here in 1855. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, February 21, 1821. His parents were George and Mary (Wilson) Melick. They were married in Green county, Pennsylvania, and immediately emigrated to Knox county, Ohio, where they engaged in farming. Here Robert was reared on a farm and grew to manhood, receiving his education in the log school houses of pioneer days. In 1852, he was married to Miss Delilah Ross, by whom he had eight children, four sons and four daughters, six of whom are living: George R., Samuel M., Sally M., Mollie E., Robert E. and Ida J. In 1855, Mr. Melick came to Tama county, and located on section 14, Toledo township. At that time he traveled extensively over the State. Eight years later he moved his family. Mr. Melick has a fine farm of 240 acres of land adjoining Toledo, all under a high state of cultivation and valued at \$75 per acre. Mr. Melick cast his first vote for William H. Harrison for President, voting with that party until the organization of the Republican party when he joined that party and has since affiliated with it. Mrs. Melick died April 23, 1880, leaving a large number of friends to mourn her loss. She was a true Christian, a kind mother, a dutiful wife and was highly respected by all who knew her.

In 1855, a number of additional arrivals swelled the population of Toledo township, among whom were A. J. and Martin Wheaton, William Garner, the Edwards family, William E. Rogers, J. P. Henry, Jehiel Bailey and family and A. B. Spooner. Andrew J. Wheaton settled on section 2 where he remained for twenty-one years, when he sold the place to the county to be used as a Poor Farm and removed to section 23, where he still lives. Mr. Wheaton, for a number of years, acted in an official capacity for Tama county, and in the chapter upon "Representation," is noticed more at length.

Philander Edwards first settled on section 17, but soon moved to section 11; finally sold and removed to the city of Toledo, where he died.

William Rogers was a native of New York, but came here from Ohio and settled upon section 14, where he still lives.

Abraham Edwards settled on section 17, where he lived a number of years and then moved near Toledo, where he died.

George G. Edwards settled on section 11, lived there three or four years and moved to town, where he died a few years later.

Jehiel Bailey and family came from Ohio, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 11, where he lived until he died. He was a good, honest citizen. Sylvester, the oldest son, was married, and now lives in Connecticut. George L. Bailey, is the only son who is yet in the county. Clark now lives in Carroll county, where he is in the lumber business.

George Maiden, one of the old and respected citizens of Tama county, came in 1856. He was born in Knox county, Tennessee, near Knoxville, February 17, 1811. His father, James Maiden, was a soldier of the war of 1812. His mother was Elizabeth Julian. In an early day they emigrated to Lawrence county, Indiana, and settled in the wilderness. Here George grew to manhood, receiving his education in the primitive log cabins. Mr. Maiden says the first school he attended had a dirt floor, a log cut out of the wall and greased paper pasted over it for light, logs split open and pegs put in for seats. The fire-place reached clear across the end of the building, with a mud and stick chimney. It was customary in those days for the larger boys and teacher to furnish the wood. It was also customary to make the teacher stand treats on Christmas, and if he would not furnish the "budge," he found himself fastened out of the school house by the larger boys. On the 14th day of February, 1836, he was married to Jaley Chitty, by whom he had four children: Andrew, James, Joseph and Emily. The latter died December 22, 1873. Mrs. Maiden died November 16, 1844, and Mr. Maiden married again October 16, 1846, Miss Sarah Templeman. Four children have blessed this union: Henry, Jaley, George A. and Charles. November 1, 1853, Mr. Maiden lost his second wife. He subsequently married Sarah A. McNulty, by whom he has had three children: Benjamin F., Annie E. and Mary E. Benjamin F. died August 7, 1860. In 1846 Mr. Maiden emigrated to Whiteside county, Illinois, coming through with teams, in hoosier fashion,

riding his wheel horse. In 1856 he sold out and came to Tama county, arriving in April, and locating land where he has since resided. Mr. Maiden cast his first vote for Jackson, and to-day is one of the strong supporters of the Democratic party. Mr. Maiden takes an active interest in schools as he knows the need of education. He has been School Director for the last ten years.

D. Spayth, one of the early settlers of Tama county, first settled in Columbia township in 1857. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1822. His parents were David Spayth and Nancy (Trick) Spayth, who were married in Fayette county, and soon after moved to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Spayth were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters. In 1859 Mr. Spayth emigrated to Erie county, New York, where he embarked in the grocery business, in connection with farming. He died in Erie county, New York, in 1869, leaving a widow, who is still living in that county, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Erie county, and received a common school education. When seventeen years of age he learned the trade of carriage making. In 1843 he was married to Miss Eliza Coe, a daughter of Thomas D. and Charlotte (White) Coe. Mr. and Mrs. Spayth have two children living: Mary H., now the wife of B. B. LaDow and Warren D. In 1857 Mr. Spayth came to Tama county and located in Columbia township. In 1861 he removed to Toledo. Mr. and Mrs. Spayth are members of the Baptist Church of that place.

Daniel S. Hinegardner, who came to Tama county in 1857, was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, November 17, 1837. He is a son of Samuel C. and Veronica (Showaltus) Hinegardner. Daniel S. was reared on a farm and received a liberal education. Soon after he came to Tama county. He became acquainted with and married Miss Mary J. Kenny, in May, 1862. She was a daughter of Alpheus and Elizabeth Kenny, natives of Vermont, who emigrated to Tama county in 1854. By this union there were three children: Willis S., Francis G. and Jesse D. Mr. Hinegardner came to the county with little means, but by industry and close attention to his occupation, has become well to do and has a comfortable home. He is a supporter of the Democracy, having voted with that party ever since reaching his majority.

Abraham Hufford, one of the leading farmers of Tama county, settled on section 3, in 1860. He was a native of Perry county, Ohio, where he was born September 29, 1836. He is the son of Daniel Hufford, of Virginia and Nancy Welty, of Pennsylvania, who were married in Perry county, Ohio, in an early day. Eleven children were born to them, four sons and seven daughters, all of whom lived to be adults. Mr. Hufford was, by occupation, a farmer, and was a member of the Dunkard Church in which he was an active worker. The subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer boy and received a liberal education in his native State. In April, 1859, he was married to Sarah Kishler, a daughter of George and Susan Kishler. She was born in Perry county, Ohio, January 7, 1841. By this union four children were

born: Mary A., born January 2, 1861; Calista N., born October 18, 1862; Willis S., born February 26, 1868 and George Edson, born September 9, 1869. In September, 1860, Mr. Hufford left his home in Ohio for the broad prairies of Iowa, locating in Toledo township, on section 3, where he has opened up a fine farm and erected a good dwelling. He has 100 acres of prairie land under a high state of cultivation, valued at \$50 per acre. In politics he is a Republican and has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people. Mr. and Mrs. Hufford are members of the Regular Baptist church of Toledo.

Peter Lichty, farmer and stock raiser, was born in the city of Paris, France, on the 28th of November, 1834. When about five years of age, his parents emigrated to the United States and located in Delaware county, Ohio, where they remained seven years and then removed to Crawford county, where Peter grew to manhood. When eighteen years of age, he started out for himself, going to Huron county, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Julia Bradbrook. In the fall of 1861, he left Huron county and came to Tama county, Iowa, locating on the place where he now resides on section 11. Mr. Lichty has a fine farm of eighty acres under a high state of cultivation, about one mile north of Toledo, valued at \$75 per acre. He also has twenty-two and a half acres of timber land valued at \$25 per acre. He makes a specialty of raising hogs, and during the past season realized about \$1,000 from sales he made in that line. Mr. and Mrs. Lichty are the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters.

ters : Charles H., Gustavus A., Clara O., Lulu, Rufus B., John and Harry. In politics Mr. Lichty is a strong Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. of Toledo.

John Hendricks, one of the enterprising farmers of Tama county, was born in Perry county, Ohio, on the 11th day of May, 1821. His parents were George Hendricks, of Pennsylvania and Elizabeth Fink, of Maryland. They were married in Pennsylvania, and in an early day emigrated to Perry county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. Mr. Hendricks was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the pioneer log cabins of that State. Here he grew to manhood, and in 1849, was joined in wedlock with Miss Nancy Hufford, daughter of Daniel Hufford, of Perry county. Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were the parents of six children, all of whom lived to be adults, three sons and three daughters: Daniel B., John P., George W., Elizabeth, Matilda and Lefiette. In January, 1863, Mr. Hendricks emigrated to Tama county, and located in Toledo township, on section 4. Mrs. Hendricks died in Tama county, in March, 1871. She was a sincere Christian and a member of the German Baptist Church. In politics, Mr. Hendricks was an old line Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined that party and has since been one of its warm supporters. He has a farm of 135 acres under good cultivation, valued at \$45. per acre.

W. F. Young, who settled in Tama county in 1864, was born in Morgan county, Virginia, November 19, 1839. When six years of age, his parents emigrated to Grant county, Indiana, where he spent his

early life on a farm, receiving his education in a log cabin of the rudest kind. February 17, 1859, he was married to Miss Tamer Jackson, a daughter of Samuel Jackson, a native of North Carolina. She was born in Madison county, Indiana, May 18, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of three children: Elmer E., Sarah N. and Edna M. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Young came to Tama county, and settled in Columbia township at a time when there were but five houses in Tama City. Here they remained three years, then removed to Toledo township where he at present resides. Mr. and Mrs. Young came to the county with little to start with, but by judicious management have accumulated a comfortable property, and to-day are among the well-to-do farmers of the county. They have 160 acres of land under cultivation, valued at \$45. per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Regular Baptist Church, of Toledo. Mr. Young, in politics, is a Democrat, having voted with that party ever since reaching his majority.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first death in the township was a brother of Noah Myers, in the spring of 1853. His remains lie buried in the Toledo cemetery.

The first marriage ceremony in the township was performed by Judge J. C. Vermilya, on the 25th of December, 1853. The parties were George Wier and Miss Mary Rush.

The first birth, in what now constitutes Toledo township, was Rose, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Graham, in 1853. She is now the wife of Frank Ramsdell.

The first Justice of the Peace, for this part of the county, was James H. Hollen, now of Tama City.

The first boy born was C. B. Davis, a son of Franklin and Miranda Davis, February 19, 1854.

The first religious services were held in 1853, when the Rev. David Pettefish preached in the house of John Ross.

The first religious society organized, was Methodist.

William Watts made the first brick in the township.

ORGANIC.

When Tama county was divided into three townships in 1853, the territory now comprising Toledo, was merged into Howard township. In February, 1856, upon application of the County Judge, township 83, range 15, was set off and organized as Toledo township. Thus it remained until 1868, when upon application of the voters in the southern part of the township, two southern tiers of sections were set off and organized as Tama township.

The officers in 1883 were Nathan Fisher and John McCloskey, Justices; C. Cunningham, Clerk; D. F. Bruner, J. M. Winn and J. M. Camery, Trustees.

CITY OF TOLEDO.

Toledo, the capital of Tama county is beautifully situated upon rolling prairie, high and dry, near the largest body of timber in the county. It is surrounded by an excellent farming country, and the wealthiest portion of the county. It is about six miles south of the center of the county, and three miles north of the Iowa river. Toledo was platted and the county seat located here in the fall of 1853. The first sale of lots took place the same fall

and was quite an event to the then small population. The county was permanently organized in August, 1853, and all has improved together surely and steadily. The organization of the county and location of the county seat is treated in the general chapters.

The first dwelling house on the town plat was erected by T. J. Staley. A store room was put up previous to this, however, by John Zehrung. But very few buildings were erected in 1853, on account of the difficulty in obtaining materials. Several good buildings were put up, however, among which were a court house, and a steam saw mill by Myers & Blodgett, which soon after burned down and caused great delay in building. The mill was rebuilt in the summer of 1855, and a new one erected by Zehrung & Brother, the same year. This gave new impetus to the town and a rapid growth set in. During the summer a large number of dwellings were erected, and Toledo assumed the proportions of a town as well as county seat.

In the spring of 1856, the *Toledo Tribune* was established by M. V. B. Kenton. During the summer of 1857, Staley & Zehrung constructed, what in those days, was called a splendid steam flouring mill. About the same time James Burge put up a shingle machine. In the fall of the same year George M. Taylor & Brother erected a patent lath establishment capable of making 40,000 per day. A fine church was erected the same summer, besides several business houses. During all this time mercantile interests were keeping pace with other things. In 1857, Toledo had seven dry goods and general

merchandise store; one clothing, hat, cap, boot and shoe store; one drug store; one hardware store; one furniture store; a warehouse, a bakery and a due representation of mechanics, preachers, lawyers and doctors.

The original town plat is treated at length in the chapter upon Organization. The county purchased a tract of land for an addition to that donated for county seat purposes. This was soon followed by the additions of Zehrung, Harrison, McRoberts, first and second, Stone's and Edmunds and Jerome.

In 1857 there were four church organizations: The Methodists, under charge of Rev. Pettefish; the Baptists, under Elder G. G. Edwards; the Congregationalists, under Rev. G. W. Woodward; and the Presbyterians under Rev. L. Dodd.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler upon the present site of Toledo was John Ross, who located in March, 1853, upon section 22 and erected a little log cabin, which would now be in the western part of town.

William Garner came soon after and put up a little log shanty where Johnson's store now is. It is still standing. Garner went from here to Henry county and is now in Kansas.

T. A. Graham came in 1853 and erected a building which is now owned by J. M. Camery. It is still standing. Judge Graham remained in Toledo until the time of his death.

Up to and during the year 1854, the following settlers arrived in Toledo: Joseph and Mitchell Metcalf, Lafayette Cheney, John Zehrung, Merritt Turner, T. J. Staley, Clinton Olney, John Nixon, Jacob Yost,

Dr. P. L. Baldy, Noah Myers, John Hughes, William and George Wignell, J. H. Van Horn, D. D. Appelgate, George Wier, Alford Phillips, O. T. Clark, Nathan Fisher, Dr. H. T. Baldy and others.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Toledo is a live, business town, and the various mercantile branches are well represented.

The first store was opened in 1844, by John Zehrung, who erected a building for that purpose and continued in the business for a few years. He then sold out and is now in Nebraska.

Shortly afterward John Nixon and Lewis Merchant erected a building and engaged in the general mercantile business.

The firms representing this line of business in 1883 were: W. S. Johnston & Co., Owen Brothers and Clarke Brothers.

W. S. Johnston & Co. are engaged in general merchandise, their business having been established by Galley & Johnston, in 1858. The business has been carried on under the firm name of W. S. Johnston & Co. since 1879. This is the oldest establishment in the city.

W. S. Johnston was born on the 26th of May, 1852, at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Uriah S. Johnston and Mary (Keister) Johnston. He received his education at the High School of Mount Pleasant, and remained in his native town until October, 1867, when he came to Toledo, Iowa. He was employed as a clerk in the establishment of W. F. Johnston & Co., where he remained until February, 1879. He then bought out the firm and formed a partnership with J. A. Owen, under the firm name of W. S. Johnston & Co., which

firm continued the business until the spring of 1882. Mr. Johnston then purchased the interest of his partner and sold the same to Wesley Johnston, leaving the firm name unchanged. He was married in May, 1878, to Miss Mary Emma Frazee, a daughter of R. H. and Docia (Bog-gess) Frazee. He is a member of the M. E. Church of Toledo, Iowa, in which body he is Treasurer of the Sunday school, and a member of the official board. He has been a Director of the Toledo Savings Bank since January, 1882, and has held five shares of the stock since its organization. He is a member of Toledo Lodge, No. 23, A. O. U. W. and Toledo Lodge, No. 26, Iowa Legion of Honor.

Wesley Johnston, the partner of W. S. Johnston was born in Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of October, 1834. When ten years of age, he entered the store of Cherry & Boubright, and remained for three years; then became errand boy in his uncle's store, and afterwards took his place behind the counter. Here he spent fourteen years, becoming thoroughly acquainted with mercantile trade, which he has made a life long business. In 1857 he was married to Miss Sophia Porter. By this union there were four children, three of whom are living: John C., Uriah S. and W. F., Jr. In February, 1863, Mrs. Johnston died. She was a sincere Christian and a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Johnston subsequently married Miss Emma F. Norton, a daughter of D. M. Norton, of Wisconsin. Four children blessed this union: Charles W., Frankie A., Robert E. and Harry F.

Mr. Johnston came to Toledo in the spring of 1862, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business. He is a member of the M. E. Church, where the family worship. Mr. Johnston is a member of Original Lodge, No. 23, A. O. U. W. and also of the Iowa Legion of Honor, Lodge No. 26.

The present firm of Owen Brothers succeeded Galley & Owen, early in 1883; the business was founded by H. Galley, in 1868.

J. A. Owen, of the firm of Owen Brothers, was born on the 29th of November, 1854, in Newburg, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Rev. A. Owen and Rebecca (Howenstiné) Owen, the former a minister of the U. B. Church. J. A. received his education in the public schools of Ohio; came to Toledo, Iowa, in 1872, and received employment in the store of W. F. Johnston & Co., as a clerk. He followed clerking until 1879, when he entered into partnership with W. S. Johnston and bought the stock of goods of W. F. Johnston & Co., in which firm he was interested until in the spring of 1882. Mr. Owen then sold his interest in that firm and formed a partnership with H. Galley, under the firm name of Galley & Owen, carrying a stock of general merchandise. He was married in September, 1880, to Miss Della I. Beam, a daughter of Dr. W. O. and Hester (Stewart) Beam. This marriage has been blessed with one child. February 1, 1883, J. H. Owen purchased the interest of H. Galley and formed partnership with his brother, J. A., under the firm name of Owen Bros., carrying a stock averaging about \$8,000.

Clark Bros. established their business in March, 1867, and have since continued under that firm name.

The dry goods business of W. A. Fee was established in 1872, by Werum & Fee, and in January, 1877, Mr. Fee became sole proprietor.

Mr. Fee was born in Marion county, Indiana, nine miles north of Indianapolis, on the 22d of February, 1841. His parents were Elias and Mary (Carter) Fee; the former is a native of Kentucky, the latter was born in Clermont county, Ohio, near Felicita, where they were married and lived for a number of years. The father was a blacksmith by trade. From Clermont county the parents went to Augusta, Indiana, nine miles from the State Capital. The father died September 11, 1879, in Carroll township, where his widow still lives with her son George. The family came to the county in 1854, and have since resided here. William lived with his parents, working on the farm, till twenty-two. When he was twenty-one years of age his father deeded to him 120 acres of land as he did to each of his sons and daughters on their reaching their majorities. In 1863, William A. purchased eighty acres of land which he added to his farm, making 200 acres in all. Mr. Fee then worked on his own farm and assisted on his father's place for two years. In 1870, he built a good substantial house at a cost of \$600, and in the fall rented the place to J. L. Surface for a cash rent of \$300 per year. In 1871, Mr. Fee sold to Wm. Riley for \$3,000, and purchased 120 acres on section 27, township 84, range 14, now Carroll township. He sold this land to J. Collupknik for \$2,000, and

about the same time sold eighty acres which he had previously purchased on section 7, same township, to William Hill for \$1,200. In March, 1869, Mr. Fee purchased the grocery store of Mrs. C. E. Miller, and continued this business till October, when he sold to S. Doolittle and returned to his farm, engaging in buying and selling horses and cattle until 1872. He then came to Toledo and purchased the interest of Elijah Gallion in the general store of Gallion & Werum, and under the firm name of Werum & Fee, the business was continued for five years. On January 1, 1877, this partnership was dissolved, and W. A. Fee remained as sole proprietor. Mr. Fee also purchased the store building and now deals in dry goods and notions. He carries a large stock of goods, averaging about \$6,000. He is a very careful man in his business relations; has closely watched his bills payable, never allowing them to run over ten days, and to this he attributes his success in business. Mr. Fee was married on the 28th of September, 1874, to Miss Fannie A. Frazee, daughter of R. H. and Docia E. (Bogges) Frazee. Her mother died when she was quite young. Mrs. Fee followed the profession of teaching before her marriage, and for four terms taught in the public schools of Toledo, and for six years clerked in her husband's store. Mrs. Fee is a member of the Regular Baptist Church of Toledo. In politics Mr. Fee is a Republican and held the office of Justice of the Peace in Carroll township for five years. He is a member of Toledo Lodge, No 179, I. O. O. F. In August, 1879, he purchased 320 acres in Sac county, this land being under good improvements, hav-

ing a good house thereon and three and a half miles from Sac City. He owns 120 acres in Tama county, eighty in Pocahontas county, two miles from the county seat, and also owns a residence in the south part and one in the west part of Toledo.

The grocery business of William C. Walters was established by him in 1866. Mr. Walters was born in Story county, Ohio, July 13, 1843. His parents, William and Elizabeth (McKee) Walters, were also natives of Ohio, and are now residents of Brooklyn, Iowa. Mr. Walters came west with his parents in 1865, locating for a time in Brooklyn. In the fall of 1866 he came to Toledo, this county, and opened a grocery business in partnership with Mr. Parker. Within six months Mr. Parker sold his interest and went to Colfax, Mr. Walters continuing the business as sole proprietor. He was married the 22d of November, 1866, to Miss Mary H. Reynolds, daughter of C. P. and Martha Reynolds, the former a native of Ohio; the latter of Kentucky. Her father has been a Methodist Episcopal minister for over thirty years, and is now living in Chester, Poweshiek county, this State. Mr. and Mrs. Walters have two children: Charles Earnest, born September 20, 1867 and John Perry, born October 3, 1879. In politics, Mr. Walters is a Republican, and has held the office of Councilman for several years. Mr. Walters owns 650 acres of farming land in Tama county; his wife owns 150 acres. Besides this, he has a fine residence in the east part of the city, and also owns the building and lot where he is in business. Mrs. Walters is a member of the M. E. Church of Toledo.

J. H. Woodward succeeded Bartlett & Davis in 1882, and now carries on a grocery business. He was born at Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, November 5, 1839. He received a liberal education, and came to Tama in company with his brother George at the age of seventeen. Here he engaged in farming until 1882, when he changed his occupation and engaged in mercantile business at Toledo. His parents, George H. and Annetta L. (Farrar) Woodward, were natives of New Hampshire. They moved to Toledo in February, 1855, where Mr. Woodward was pastor of the Congregational Church. He died in November, 1880. James H. married Miss Hannah M. Struble, the daughter of Isaac and Emma (Trusdale) Struble, natives of New Jersey. They have had one child—Raymond S., who died when seven months old.

The grocery store of Harry E. Churchill was opened by himself in 1881. Mr. Churchill was born in Linn county, Iowa, July 16 1861. He is a son of Almond and Anna M. (Lovejoy) Churchill, natives of Stowe, Vermont. In 1849, his father went to California, where he remained three years engaged in mining. At the end of that time he returned to Vermont with about \$15,000 which he had made in the gold country. In 1852 the family came to Iowa, locating in Benton county, where Mr. Churchill was engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1860, they removed to Linn county, where the father remained until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1869. In politics, Mr. Churchill was a Republican. His son, Harry E., was reared in Linn county, receiving his education in the common schools, and at

Western College, where he spent three years. In 1880 he graduated at the Davenport Business College. Mr. Churchill came to Toledo from Western, where for two years he had been teaching in the commercial department of Western College, and at once engaged in his present business. June 6, 1882, he was married to Miss Belle Van Osdall, of Geneseo, Illinois. They are both members of the United Brethren Church, of Toledo.

Charles C. Quintard, a grocer of Toledo, established his business in March, 1880. He is a native of Knox county, Ohio, born June 18, 1848, his parents being Cyrus B. and Sarah A. (Canfield) Quintard. Charles was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools, until 1864, when he came to Iowa, and followed farming in Tama county for three years; then came to Toledo, where he followed carpentering three years. January 1, 1870, Mr. Quintard was married to Miss Anna A. Loop, a native of Crawford county, and who came to Iowa with her parents when quite young. Her parents were Charles and Delilah (Southwick) Loop. After his marriage, Mr. Quintard farmed for six years on a farm near the village of Traer, this county; then came to Toledo, where he clerked in a grocery store for three years. On the 9th of March, 1880, Mr. Quintard opened a grocery store for himself in Toledo, and has since been in the business, having a large trade. Mr. and Mrs. Quintard have one child living: Alton C. V., born April 5, 1871. Mr. Quintard is a Republican in politics, and a warm supporter of prohibition. Mrs. Quintard is a member of the M. E. Church.

One of the leading grocery firms of Toledo is Stone & Ross, who succeeded B. Stone, in December, 1881.

Benjamin Stone was born in Yorkshire, England, in August, 1832, his parents being Edward and Rachel (Croyesdal) Stone. His father was foreman in a cloth manufactory in Yorkshire. Here Benjamin was reared, attending the common schools and when of sufficient age, learned the boot and shoemaker's trade. At twenty-six, he came to the United States with his wife and one child, landing at New York city. From there he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business, remaining seven years; then with his family he came to Toledo, and commenced business in a building which he purchased of Thomas A. Graham. He soon pulled that down and erected a brick block, now occupied by Churchill's grocery store. He occupied this building for some time, then sold to Wieting Bros, and built the brick store now owned by W. C. Walter. He next erected several residences, and in the spring of 1882, put up the store building now occupied by Harrison & Giger. Here he commenced in the boot and shoe business, which is still continued by the last named firm, to whom he sold in the spring of 1883. Mr. Stone is a member of the City Council, to which he had been elected several times. He was married in 1854, to Sarah Ann Wood, of Leeds, Yorkshire, England. They have nine children: Annie, Emma, Albert, Lizzie, Ida, Freddie, Harry, Jessie and Kittie.

The first harness shop in Toledo was opened by Thomas Murray, in 1855.

H. Wagner engaged in the harness business at Toledo in 1872, and is the only man in the business at present. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, May 6, 1829. His parents, Levi C. and Catherine (Lauth) Wagner, died in their native land. Henry Wagner attended school till thirteen years of age, then learned the tanners trade. At sixteen he commenced carriage trimming and harness making, continuing for three years, then as journeyman until the fall of 1853, when he came to the United States, first locating at Newark, New Jersey. There he engaged in the harness business until the spring of 1865, then moved to Sterling, Illinois, and engaged there at his trade. In 1872, he came to Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, and opened the harness shop in which he was engaged in 1883. He was married in November, 1851, to Miss Catherine Hustman, a native of Germany. They have had five children, all living: Josie S., Emma D., Clint A., Laura and Charles H. Mr. Wagner has been a Republican since 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are members of the Lutheran Church. He has been a Township Trustee for three years, a member of the City Council for the past five years, and also for four years was a member of the School Board. He is doing a large business, having the sole trade of the place, and is carrying about as large a stock as there is in the county. He was for three years in the military service in the Old Country, and participated in the war between Germany and Denmark, which commenced in the spring of 1848, and ended in the spring of 1851. He went through the battles of Lapelle and Fredrickstedt, both very severe.

H. Wagner & Son opened a bakery and restaurant in 1881, and now have as fine an assortment of goods in their line as there is in the county.

The clothing business of Toledo is represented by Louis Sime, who first opened his store on the 10th of April, 1877.

The boot and shoe business is mainly represented by two firms: Harrison & Giger and J. W. Kremenak.

The business of Harrison & Giger was established by B. Stone in April, 1882, and in July, same year, came under the management of Stone & Harrison, and early in 1873, Mr. Stone sold his interest to Mr. Giger, the firm now being Harrison & Giger.

J. W. Kremenak opened his business in 1878.

W. H. Harrison, Jr., established a wholesale and retail book store in December, 1881, and still continues the same. The first year's sales amounted to 35,000 volumes.

The first photograph gallery of Toledo, and in fact of Tama county, was opened by Rev. G. G. Edwards. The business finally passed into the hand of J. C. Miller, who in 1861, sold out to J. S. Moore. Mr. Moore is the present owner of this business, having remained sole proprietor since 1861. This is the oldest business of the kind in the county.

Mr. Moore was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1832. He is a son of Daniel and Eva (Swarts) Moore. When J. S. Moore was nine months old his parents emigrated to Ashland county, Ohio, where he was educated in the common

schools and grew to manhood. When seventeen years of age he learned the trade of house carpenter and cabinet maker which he followed for eleven years. In March, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary Miller, a daughter of John Miller, of Wayne county, Ohio. By this union there are six children: Alice C., Jennie L., Ward H., Walter, Nellie and Nettie. In 1856 Mr. Moore turned his face towards the setting sun, emigrating to Linn county, Iowa, and the following spring came to Tama county, locating in Toledo, where he followed his trade until 1861. He then engaged in his present business and by close attention to business and fair dealing has built up a custom that is second to none in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Moore is recognized as one of the best photographers in the State.

The first jewelry business in Toledo was started by J. C. Miller in 1859, who sold out to R. R. Frazee in 1863, which business he continued to engage in until 1883, when he retired from the business.

R. H. Frazee, one of the pioneers of Tama county, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 23d of January, 1823. His parents were Squire and Abigail (Master) Frazee. When R. H. Frazee was three years old his parents emigrated to Claremont, Ohio, then a wilderness, where they purchased land and opened up a farm, where his father died in 1876. His mother died in Iowa in 1867. They were members of the Regular Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm; his education being received in the pioneer school houses of Ohio. In those days a teacher was considered no

account unless he knew how to handle the rod. Here R. H. Frazee grew to manhood and for a number of years followed farming. In the meantime, being of a mechanical turn of mind, he turned his attention to the jewelry trade, which he has since followed. In 1846 he was married in Kentucky to Miss Docia Boggess, by whom there was a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters: Fannie, Elizabeth J., John S., now County Superintendent of Mills county, Iowa; Ira B., jeweler of Ames, Iowa; Emma, Flora and Ella. Mrs. Frazee died in Ohio in 1862. In the spring of 1863 he came to Toledo, where he engaged in farming, and also the jewelry business. In 1868 he married Miss Emily Demming. In early life Mr. Frazee was a Democrat, but at the time of the organization of the Republican party, he joined it and has since affiliated with that party. Mr. Frazee is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

The jewelry trade was represented in 1883 by A. A. Hart, who established his business in March, 1882.

The flour, feed and general produce trade, in 1883, was represented by W. H. Graham, who established his business in December, 1881.

William H. Graham was born in Delaware county, New York, on the 16th day of September, 1816, and is a son of John Graham who is a native of Scotland. When sixteen years of age he came to America, and located in Delaware county, New York, where he became acquainted with and married Jane Rose. Nine children were born to them, eight of whom lived to be adults.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. In March, 1840, he was married to Miss Milcent J. Luddington, of Delaware county, by whom he had two children,—Gilbert H., and Ruth A., now the wife of J. D. Biggs of Colorado. Mrs. Graham died in the fall of 1854, and the following March Mr. Graham was married to Miss Harriet A. Rogers, of Cortland county, New York. By this union there were four children, three of whom are living: William R., Florence E. and Robert E. In 1857, he emigrated to Will county, Illinois, and in 1864, removed to Tama county, and located in Salt Creek township, where he erected the first house in Chelsea; also sold the first goods in the place. In politics, he was formerly an old Line Whig, casting his first vote for William H. Harrison for President, and his first vote for Governor for W. H. Seward. At the time of the organization of the Republican party he joined it, and has voted with that party ever since. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and also a commission under Abraham Lincoln as postmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are members of the Presbyterian Church.

The first set of abstract books were commenced by T. S. Free and A. H. Lawrence. These books are now in possession of J. M. Winn, who is prepared to do all kinds of abstract work.

Charles Cunningham also has a set of abstract books, which were commenced by William Rieckhoff.

The first drug business in Toledo was established in 1856, by Dr. Myers and Merritt Turner. Drs. Harkins and Bunce

were soon after in the drug trade; but the first one of any importance was by John Shanklin in 1859, on the site and in the building afterward occupied by Mr. Winn, as an abstract office. In 1860, T. K. Armstrong became associated with Mr. Shanklin and the firm of Armstrong & Shanklin continued for about two years, when Mr. Armstrong became sole proprietor and run the business twelve years, and sold to Berger & Yeiser, who subsequently sold to Mr. Thompson.

A drug store was opened by John Zehrung, shortly after the war, which was sold to Rogers & Sauers, and in 1871 purchased by J. N. Springer, who still owned it in 1883.

S. Stiger, who opened his drug store in 1873, was born in Georgetown, Columbiana county, Ohio, August 29, 1832. His parents, John G. and Catherine Eve (Hohenstein) Stiger, were both natives of Germany. The father was a tailor by trade. Soon after his birth Stephen's parents went to Wayne county, Ohio, and when he was about five, they removed to Crawford county, where Stephen was reared, receiving his education in the district schools. In 1860, Mr. Stiger went to Missouri, locating in Benton county. The following summer he came to Iowa, locating in Madison county where he remained until 1863, then came to Tama county, and engaged in farming. In 1866, he purchased a farm and in 1867, sold and went to Toledo, and opened a grocery store and continued in that business until 1873, at which time he opened a drug store, in which he has since continued, carrying about the largest stock in the county, and doing a large trade. Mr. Stiger was married in Morrow county,

Ohio, October 14, 1852, to Abigail Jackson, of Knox county, Ohio, and daughter of Joshua and Mary (Lewis) Jackson. Her father was a native of Maine; her mother of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Stiger had one child born to them: Harry J., born June 6, 1857. Mrs. Stiger died June 7, 1864 and Mr. Stiger was again married April 30, 1865, to Miss Lucy L. Musser, a daughter of Martin and Augusta A. (Clarke) Musser, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. They have two children: Martin G., born March 10, 1867 and Edith M., born December 9, 1876. In politics, Mr. Stiger is a Democrat, and is at present one of the City Councilmen, being elected for a three year term. He also served in the same office in 1875 and 1876. He has been Chief of Fire Department since 1878, being the present incumbent. He is a member of Toledo Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and became a member of the t Fraternity in 1857, at Bucyrus, Ohio.

The drug business of Hinsdale & Son, was established by T. K. Armstrong, in the spring of 1879, and sold to the above named firm, in January, 1883. Thomas K. Armstrong was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 20, 1810. His parents, Andrew and Rachel (King) Armstrong, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and settled five miles west of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1805. His parents were married in about 1806, in that county. Thomas K. was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the pioneer schools. At eighteen, he engaged with General John Armstrong, an uncle, to learn the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. February 14,

1832, Mr. Armstrong was married to Miss Amy Shirts, a daughter of George and Sarah (Lyons) Shirts, born near West Union, Ohio, in 1806. By this union, there were two children: Andrew and Sarah. Andrew died in 1833, and in 1834, the wife and mother passed away, followed in two weeks, by Sarah. In 1835, Mr. Armstrong sold his property in New Lisbon, and engaged in the mercantile business at Hanover, same county. In 1836, he was married to Malinda Craig, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Davis) Craig, who were natives of Virginia. In 1837, they moved to Rochester, Columbiana county, where Mr. Armstrong engaged in mercantile business until 1847, when he removed to Millbrook, Wayne county, Ohio, where he remained in business two years. In 1849, he removed to Berlin, Holmes county, same State, and engaged in merchandising until 1855; then came west to Iowa, locating in Lisbon, Linn county, where he opened a drug store. In 1860, he came to Tama county, locating at Toledo, where he engaged in the drug business until January, 1883, when he retired. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have been blessed with three children: Melvina J., widow of John M. Shanklin; Carrie S., wife of Henry Soleman, druggist of Tama City, Iowa; Ann E., wife of J. Q. Clark, a merchant of Toledo, Iowa. Mrs. Shanklin is now engaged in the millinery business at Tama City.

H. W. Rebok & Son, hardware dealers, succeeded the firm of Stoner & Jones, in January, 1883. This business was first opened by A. Bartlett, in 1855, and was the first business of the kind in Toledo. Mr. Bartlett sold to Stoner & Jones, who

conducted the business for a number of years, and then sold to the present owners, H. W. Rebok & Son.

Philip K. Rebok, Jr., member of the above firm, was born on the 2d of March, 1855. He is a son of H. W. Rebok, a minister of the United Brethren Church, and Liddie E. (Cormany) Rebok, both of whom were natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the public schools of Franklin county, and worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to Richland county, Ohio, where for two years he followed farming. At the end of this time, he moved to Moultrie county, Illinois, worked on his father's farm for two years and then purchased a farm of 160 acres, upon which he remained three years. He then rented his farm and on the 1st of January, 1883, came to Toledo, where he formed a partnership with his father, engaging in the hardware business, under the firm name of H. W. Rebok & Son. Philip K., still owns his farm in Moultrie county, Illinois, and has also a fine residence in Toledo, this county. He is a member of the United Brethren Church. On the 24th of September, 1879, he was married to Miss Mattie B. Thuma, daughter of Peter and Mrs. (Kelso) Thuma, of Richland county, Ohio. They have one daughter: Lona B., born September 18, 1881.

J. M. Camery have carried a limited stock of hardware in connection with their machinery business since 1870. They are about to put in a full stock of this line of goods.

The hardware store of C. W. Conant was first opened by A. J. Hassell, in 1876.

He, however, only kept stoves and tinware. In April, 1880, Mr. Hassell associated himself with C. W. Conant, under the firm name of Hassell & Conant. This partnership continued until in November, 1882, when Mr. Conant became sole proprietor.

The first firm to engage in the machinery business in Toledo was Graham & Nelson. They continued in trade for two or three years. Since Toledo was started there have been several to engage in this business, but most all have been transients.

J. M. Camery & Son represent the agricultural implement business of Toledo. In 1870, this firm purchased the business owned and established by Edie, Guilford & Company, and have continued it with good success ever since. In 1880, they began handling coal in connection with their other business and have also kept on hand a full line of buggies, carriages, wagons, etc., since 1881. They do a business which amounts to about \$30,000 annually.

James M., senior member of the firm, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 11th of May, 1825. His parents were Christian and Nancy (Messick) Camery, natives of the same county. When James was ten years old the family moved to Ohio and settled on a farm in Knox county. The subject of this sketch was married there in September, 1845, his wife being a daughter of John and Catherine (Hunt) Wilson, natives of Hagerstown, Maryland, and both of whom died in Knox county, Ohio, the father in 1861, the mother in 1861. Mr. Camery's father died in Marshall county, Illinois, on the 10th of March, 1874, lacking but twenty-four days of being eighty-five years of age. His

mother died April 9, 1883, in the same county. After marriage Mr. Camery remained in Knox county, engaged principally in farming until the fall of 1861, when he came to Tama county and settled on section 31, Buckingham township, where he bought 120 acres of land. He improved his farm and, in 1865, added eighty acres to it. He continued improvements and in 1869, broke and fenced eighty acres, erected good buildings and remained until the spring of 1870, when he came to Toledo and engaged in business as above stated. At that time he sold his farm, eighty acres, to J. M. Winn and 120 acres to Edie, Guilford & Company, whose stock he and his son purchased under the firm name of Camery & Son. In politics, Mr. Camery is a Republican and has held the office of City Councilman for two years, in 1876 and 1877, and was re-elected in the spring of 1882, for a two years' term. Mr. and Mrs. Camery have had two children: Denton and Dorton, who died at the age of three years.

Denton Camery, junior member of the above firm, was born July 1, 1846, in Knox county, Ohio, and came with his parents to Iowa when he was fifteen years old. He lived with his parents until 1863, then came to Toledo and clerked in the store of Galley & Johnston for about eight months. He then enlisted in Company K, 47th Iowa Infantry, in the one hundred days service, joining his regiment at Davenport. From there, the regiment went to Helena, Arkansas, and rendezvoused at that place under the command of General Buford. Mr. Camery received his discharge in October, 1864, and returned to Toledo, where he was again em-

ployed as clerk in the store of Galley & Johnston. He worked with this firm until the spring of 1866, then during the summer attended the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Davenport, Iowa. That fall he returned to Toledo and was employed as deputy in the County Recorder's and County Treasurer's office, mainly in the latter, until 1870. He then formed a partnership with his father to carry on their present business. Mr. Camery was married November 16, 1869, to Miss Violet Arb, daughter of David Arb, of Toledo. They have one child, Edith, born April 13, 1882. Mr. Camery is a Republican and is a member of the I. L. of H., Toledo Lodge, No. 26. The firm of Camery & Son carry a large stock, which will average in value about \$5,000, and do a business amounting to \$30,000 annually. Father and son each own a fine residence, besides the building and lot where they do business. They have for a number of years engaged quite largely in buying and selling farms and now own 480 acres of land: 320 in O'Brien county, eighty in Clay and eighty in Green county.

The first furniture store opened in Toledo was owned by O. T. Clark. One of the first pieces of work done by him was a coffin for a man who had been shot in Whiskey Bottom. Mr. Clark's shop was destroyed by fire in June, 1855.

The second cabinet shop was opened by Matt Churchill, in 1855, and was continued by him for several years. James Wallace, another transient, ran a shop for a few years, and then went to Kansas.

Arb & Wadley established business as dealers in, and manufacturers of, furniture in 1865, and here continued in the same

until the present time. They now do the largest business of the kind in the county, and at present are the only furniture dealers in Toledo.

The first elevator was built by W. F. Johnston, Henry Galley, Leander Clark and W. H. Harrison, at a cost of 7,000. It was first run by Wm. Brown. In 1863 it was owned by B. L. Knapp and B. L. Johnson, and operated by B. L. Knapp. Another elevator was built in 1874-5, by a stock company, and known as the Farmer's Elevator. In 1883 it was owned by W. F. Johnston.

B. L. Knapp, grain and stock dealer, of Toledo, was born in Wayne county, New York, on the 16th of August, 1836. Here he grew to manhood and received an academic education. His time was spent on the farm in summers, and teaching school during the winters. In 1868, he was married to Miss Lucy M. Wright. In 1866 he went to Michigan and purchased a flock of 1,500 sheep and drove them to Tama county, arriving here October 3, 1866, where he followed sheep growing for five years. Then he disposed of his sheep and followed farming until the fall of 1878, when he embarked in his present business. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are the parents of four children: Charles M., Lorenzo T., Harland G. and Arthur. Mr. Knapp is a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Republican, and has affiliated with the party since its organization.

The first blacksmith in Toledo was George Weir. He was a poor man, and the citizens, by private subscription, assisted him in fitting up a shop. This was sometime in 1855. He paid those who

had helped him to start in work, and soon after moved his shop into the town. A number of years ago he left and his whereabouts are not known.

Lewis Loupee, blacksmith of Toledo, is of French descent. He was born in Baden, Germany, on the 16th of August, 1827. When he was three years old his parents emigrated to Pennsylvania, where they remained six years and then removed to Wayne county, Ohio. In 1840 they removed to Cass county, Michigan. Here Lewis grew to manhood, and, when twenty-three years of age, he commenced to learn his trade. He was married in Cass county to Miss Phæbe Brown, a native of Ohio, by whom he had six children, three of whom are living: Ellen M., wife of W. E. Appelgate; William A., of Dickenson, Kansas and Ida May. In the fall of 1856, Mr. Loupee turned his face westward, came to Iowa and located in Cerro Gordo county. Here he remained but a short time and then removed to Kossuth county, settling near Algona. In June, 1859, he came to Tama county, living in Crystal township for a short time, when he purchased land in Howard township, and engaged in farming. In August, 1862, he joined the Union Army, enlisting in the 28th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and participated in the following engagements: Siege and capture of Vicksburg, from May 22, until its capture, July 4, 1863; Jackson, Mississippi, July 11, 1863; Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana, April 8, 1864; Cain River, Louisiana, April 23, 1864; Medde Bayou, May 8, 1864; Mansura, May 19, 1864; Opeguon Creek, Virginia, September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Virginia, September 22, 1864 and Cedar

Creek, October 19, 1864. He was made 2d Sergeant, June 20, 1863. Mr. Loupee was always found at his post of duty. He was mustered out of the service at Savannah, Georgia, July 31, 1865. After the close of the war he returned to Tama county, located in Toledo, where he has since been engaged at his trade of blacksmithing. Mr. Loupee is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Republican, and has affiliated with the party since its organization. Mr. and Mrs. Loupee are members of the Freewill Baptist Church, of Toledo.

The first shoe shop was opened by John Aldrich, in the fall of 1854. At present there are two shops in Toledo, Fred Junker's and Max Reusch.

Frederick William Junker was born in Prussia, province of Westphalia. When fourteen years old he was apprenticed to learn the trade of boot and shoe making, and worked at that business for four years. In the fall of 1858, he left his native country and came to America, landing at New Orleans, from whence he came by river to St. Louis. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company E, in answer to the call for 600,000 men, participating in the following engagements: Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege and capture of Vicksburg, Jackson, Red River Expedition, under General Banks, when his command was transferred to the Shendoah Valley, where he participated in the battle of Winchester, Cedar Creek and saw General Sheridan come in on his famous twenty-mile ride. They were afterwards sent to Savannah, Georgia,

where they joined Sherman's army and were at the surrender of General Johnston, being mustered out of service at Savannah at the close of the war. Mr. Junker was always found at his post, leaving the Regiment but once in three years. In 1861, he was married to Miss Minnie Brighthaupt, who has borne him five children: Minnie, Emma, Clara, Willie and Ida. Mr. Junker came to Toledo, in 1865, where he has since followed his trade. In politics, he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for President for Abraham Lincoln.

J. W. Kremenak, dealer in boots and shoes, at Toledo, was born in Bohemia, in 1856. In 1870, he emigrated with his parents to America. When seventeen years of age he learned the boot and shoe trade in Belle Plaine. Mr. Kremenak is at present engaged in the boot and shoe business in Toledo, where by fair dealing and close attention to business he has built up a lucrative trade of which he may well feel proud. February 9, 1880, he was married to Miss Mary Krier. They have been blessed with two children. His father is living in Otter Creek township, where he has a farm of ninety acres of land under a high state of cultivation. On the 22d of August, 1878, Mr. Kremenak came to Toledo, Iowa, and opened a shoe shop. In the fall of 1879, he added a stock of boots and shoes, and in October, 1880, became agent for the sale of the Domestic sewing machine in Tama county.

Union Stoner established business in Toledo in the year 1877, and is well known as a young man of high reputation and good business talent. He carries a stock

of goods consisting of every article in the confectionery line.

The Stickney Hotel has been under the management of E. E. Stickney for a number of years. He became sole proprietor in the year 1874. Since then he has remodeled and re-fitted it at a great expense and now his hotel ranks with any first-class hotel in the county.

The Toledo House, in 1883, was under the management of J. G. Brown, who took possession in 1882. The house is a substantial structure, is comfortably furnished and is run in excellent shape.

Edward Reichmann keeps a neat and cozy hotel and boarding house, a short distance from the depot.

Edward Reichmann was born on the 28th of September, 1827, at Schleswig, Holstein, Germany, and is a son of Christian and Anna Dorothea (Hansen) Reichmann. Mr. Reichmann remained in his native town until 1847, when he took up the trade of a glassblower, at which he worked in several cities in Europe until 1858. In the summer of that year he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York city, in September. Here he followed picture-frame making for a period of nearly twenty years. In 1877 he came to Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, and engaged in selling pictures, frames and like goods, which, however, did not prove profitable. He soon closed out his stock and started a boarding house near the depot, where he is still engaged, and in connection with which he is farming. In 1862 he was married to Miss Caroline Burgauer, a daughter of Gerson and Fanny (Kohn) Burgauer, a native of Wurtemberg,

Germany. By this union there are three children: Henry J., Herman Eddie and Gustav.

William E. Appelgate, liveryman at Toledo, was born in Cedar county, Iowa, August 17, 1847. His parents were Jacob W. and Mary Ann Appelgate, natives of Indiana, where the father was reared on a farm. When William was five years of age his parents came to Tama county, where the father engaged in buying and selling land for a few years, then settled on a farm in Indian Village township, and followed farming until the breaking out of the Rebellion. The father enlisted in Company C, 10th Iowa Infantry and died of small-pox in the Washington hospital, at Memphis, Tennessee. The mother afterward married Samuel Jones and is now living in Fort Madison, Lee county, this State. William was reared in Tama county and at the age of ten years hired to A. Richardson and worked on a farm until 1863. That year he enlisted in Company I, 8th Iowa Cavalry, went south to Nashville, and was with General Sherman until the capture of Atlanta. His Company was then placed under General Thomas in the campaign against Nashville. Mr. Appelgate participated in the following battles: Dalton, Stony Face, Tilton, Resaca, Cassville, Burnt Hickory, Marietta, Newman, Georgia and Lovejoy Station. He was taken prisoner at Lovejoy Station, but escaped in about three hours, and rejoined the remnant of his Regiment at Kingston, Georgia. The Regiment was re-organized and placed again under the command of General Thomas, participating in the battles of Nashville, Franklin, Shoal Creek and West Point. He

was mustered out of service at Macon and discharged at Clinton, Iowa. Mr. Appelgate then came to Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, and attended school for about one year; then worked at different occupations until 1876, when he went into partnership with C. F. McGee in the livery business. This partnership continued until August 15, 1878, when the firm was changed to McGee, Appelgate & Ross, which was continued until September, 1880, when McGee withdrew. In November, 1881, Mr. Appelgate bought the interest of Ross and has since been the sole proprietor. June 20, 1872, he was married to Miss E. M. Loupee, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of Louis and Phæbe (Brown) Loupee. They have two children living: Louis, born February 6, 1880 and Edna May, born January 4, 1883. Freddie died September 11, 1876, aged three and a half years; Allie died September 29, 1876, aged about two years and Jessie died December 15, 1880, aged three and a half years. They all died of diphtheria. In politics Mr. Appelgate is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

John Wild, a brick maker, one mile west of Toledo, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, August 23, 1833 and received a limited education. When a young man he learned the trade of a stone cutter and quarryman. In 1854, he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and from there worked his way to Connecticut, where he was employed at his trade. The following year he returned to his native country, but not being contented and after a stay of eighteen months, he

again came to America. He worked at various places until 1859, when he located in Cleveland, Ohio. Here he married Mary J. Purdy, by whom he had three children: William, Harry and Nettie, who died August 17, 1876. Mrs. Wild died in January, 1869, and he subsequently married Jane Shunn, a native of Toronto, Canada. By this union there was a family of eight children, six of whom are living: Mabel A., born September 17, 1870; John, Jr., born March 3, 1872; Francis, born February 13, 1874; Maud, born October 5, 1876, and died December 30, 1876; Merty, born February 14, 1878; Peter, born January 3, 1880; Lottie, born January 26, 1883 and one who died in infancy. Mr. Wild enlisted in August, 1862, in the 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery I, and participated in the engagements at Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, where he was wounded in his arm by a piece of shell. The battery was then transferred to Alabama and joined in the battle of Mission Ridge under Thomas, and then to Knoxville and the siege of Atlanta, where he was again wounded by a minnie ball striking him under his right ear and coming out of his left cheek, cutting off an artery and tearing away a portion of his jaw. He came near losing his life from bleeding. He lay in the hospital for six months, then returned to his command at Chattanooga, where he was three times detailed to carry a flag of truce to General Buford's headquarters. He was discharged in June, 1865, at the close of the war. He then came to Tama county, where he has since followed brick-making and turns off from 500,000 to 800,000 yearly. Mr. and Mrs. Wild are mem-

bers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has always voted with the Republican party.

Frank E. Smith, formerly book-keeper of the Toledo City Bank, is a native of Ohio, born in Seneca county, on the 17th of May, 1848. His father, Gaylord G. Smith, though never a resident of Tama county, deserves more than a passing notice. He was born in Utica, New York, December 20, 1803, and in early life removed to Scipio, New York, where he was married, on the 10th of January, 1820, to Miss Ada C. Covey. In 1833, the young couple moved to Ohio, where they remained some time and then removed to Garden Grove, Iowa. Mr. Smith was a great lover of freedom and while Garrett Smith was advocating publicly the doctrine of universal freedom, Gaylord was feeding and sheltering the pursued slave. When the war broke out Mr. Smith was too old to shoulder his musket, but he did all in his power to encourage enlistments. In all great moral and political questions of the day he was always to be found on the side of right, the temperance cause being as dear to his heart as was freedom. He was a good man and when death called for him on the morning of January 1, 1883, it found him ready. Frank E. remained at home with his parents, attending school until 1864, when he went to Sandusky, Ohio, enlisted as a private in the 191st Ohio, and though but sixteen years old, served until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865, he accompanied his parents to Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, where for the next two years he occupied his time in attending and teaching school. During the next four years he clerked for

D. and A. B. Stearns. In 1871, he attended the Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and there graduated at the close of the term. Returning to Garden Grove, he remained until 1874, then removed to Toledo and entered the land office of Nelson & Baker as book-keeper. He remained with this firm until 1878, when he relinquished his position and accepted the place of assistant cashier of the Toledo City Bank. He has shown himself to be a man of first class business qualifications and as a book-keeper, his books being models of neatness and accuracy. Mr. Smith was married, in 1872, to Miss Hattie Chamberlin, a daughter of Thomas Chamberlin, of Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio. Four children have been born to them: Charles B., Fred A., Flora D. and Ada M. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Congregational Church of Toledo.

In 1883, there were two meat markets in Toledo—Jons & Tode and Henry Potseoska, proprietors. The latter started in business in 1882, purchasing the market opened by W. S. Turbett, in 1854.

Claus Tode, of the the firm of Jons & Tode, proprietors of one of the meat markets of Toledo, is a native of Schleswig, Holstein, Germany, born on the 4th of September, 1855, a son of Claus and Sophie (Vog) Tode, received his education at the public schools of Hamburg, Germany, whence his father had moved to follow the profession of a brick mason. Claus Jr, worked on the farm from his fifteenth year until 1871, when he came to the United States, followed farming at different points, came to Tama county, Iowa, in 1875 and here followed farming

until 1879 when he formed a partnership with Claus Jons, and bought out a meat market at Toledo, Iowa, which is now carried on under the firm name of Jons & Tode. On the 1st of January, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Geibert, daughter of Henry and Bertha Geibert, which union has been blessed with one child—Claus Henry William.

His partner in business, Claus Jons, was born on the 28th of June, 1850, in Schleswig, Holstein, Germany, and is a son of Claus Jons and Dorothea (Dohr) Jons. He came to the United States in 1869, followed farming until 1874, then came to Toledo, Iowa, and opened a meat market, when in 1879, he formed the partnership aforementioned. He was married in 1876, to Mary Potseoska, which union was blessed by four children: Frank, William, John and Anna.

The lumber trade of Toledo is now represented by the firm of Thompson & Smith, who purchased the yard of Mr. Terry in May, 1881. They carry a large stock, consisting of lumber, fuel, sash, doors, blinds, paints, oils, etc., and do a business amounting to \$50,000 annually.

In 1882, John Bohacek erected the Toledo steam flouring mill at a cost of \$4,800. It is a wooden building 22x36 feet, two stories high, and an engine room 18x20 feet. The engine is of thirty-five horse power, and with three run of stone, Mr. Bohacek is fully prepared to do custom work.

Among the carpenters, builders and contractors of Toledo, in 1883, were: David Stoner and Henry B. Belden. David Stoner, one of the pioneers of Tama county, was born in Franklin

county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d day of December, 1824. He is a son of Joseph and Mary Stoner, who were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters. In 1847, Joseph Stoner emigrated with his family to Seneca county, Ohio, where he embarked in farming and remained until his death. David Stoner, when sixteen years old, learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. His education was received in the pioneer school houses. Mr. Stoner was married in Seneca county, Ohio, May 1, 1851, to Miss Mary Emerson of Maryland. In the spring of 1856, he turned his face westward, coming to Iowa and locating in Toledo, where he has since followed his trade, building many of the public and private buildings in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Stoner are the parents of six children: Charles H., Mary C., Viola R., Virginia C., David E. and Victor. Mr. Stoner, in politics, is a Republican and cast his first Presidential vote for General Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Stoner are members of the Congregational Church of Toledo, where the family worship.

Henry B. Belden was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 15, 1825. His parents were Henry and Frances (Bennett) Belden, the former born October 10, 1790; the latter born December 3, 1791. They were married May 15, 1811, in Massachusetts, where two children were born. In about 1816, they emigrated to Ashtabula county, Ohio, being among the early settlers of northwestern Ohio, where ten children were born. In 1834, he removed to LaPorte county, Indiana, where Mrs. Belden died, April 21, 1851. His father is still living in Ashtabula county, Ohio, at

the advanced age of ninety-two years. Henry B. commenced to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner when sixteen years of age with his father, and that has been his occupation for the last forty-two years. He was married in La Porte county, Indiana, to Adelia Nevins, in 1851. In 1856 he came to Tama county, locating in Toledo, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Belden were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Sylvia, Lillie, Frances, Walter A., Arthur and Helen. Mr. Belden has been identified with the interests of Toledo for over a quarter of a century, and has been active in all things pertaining to the welfare of the town. Mrs. Belden and a portion of the family are members of the Freewill Baptist Church.

TOLEDO CITY BANK.

This institution was organized in April, 1878, with N. H. Wilder as President, and P. G. Wieting as cashier. It continued under their sole management until January, 1883, when L. B. Blinn became associated with them as partner and he now acts as Vice-President. Their corresponding banks are the First National Bank of Chicago and U. S. National of New York city.

TOLEDO SAVINGS BANK.

This institution was organized April 15, 1873, and commenced business in May of the same year. The original Directors were: W. F. Johnston, L. Clark, L. B. Nelson, G. R. Struble, Theodore Shaffer, P. G. Wieting, S. Stiger, John Connell J. W. Youngman, T. J. Sweatt, Jacob Yeiser, Jr., C. J. Stevens, L. Carmichael, D. D. Appelgate and C. B. Bradshaw.

The officers were: L. Clark, President; W. F. Johnston, Vice-President; L. B. Nelson, Cashier. The latter resigned June 13, 1881, and Hiram Baldwin was duly elected as Cashier. It had a capital of \$100,000 with 10 per cent. paid in.

The Bank was re-organized in January, 1875, with a paid up capital of \$50,000; surplus fund, \$12,500. The bank has paid a dividend of 5 per cent. semi-annually.

The bank building was erected in 1878 at a cost of \$4,620. Fixtures \$2,182.

The officers and Directors in 1883 were: L. Clark, President; W. F. Johnston, Vice-President; Hiram Baldwin, Cashier; John Connell, G. R. Struble, W. C. Walters, W. S. Johnston, Daniel Connell and T. J. Sweatt.

Hiram Baldwin was elected Cashier of the Toledo Savings Bank, in 1881. He is a native of Ohio, born in Columbus, July 25, 1853. His parents, Hiram and Lucy (Clarke) Baldwin, were also natives of Ohio; the former died in 1865, the latter died July 30, 1880. Hiram lived with his parents in Columbus, attending the public schools, until 1861, then the family went to Washington, D. C. In 1863, Mr. Baldwin went to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was there during Lee's raid, in 1864. In 1865, he returned to Washington and entered the House of Representatives as page, remaining there until appointed private clerk of the Commissioner of Pensions, in 1870. In 1872, Mr. Baldwin went to Texas, and was part of the time on the engineering corps and then in the general office of the Texas & Pacific Railway. In 1873, he returned to Ohio, and traveled for a wholesale iron house in Youngstown. In 1874, he came to Toledo,

Tama county, and was employed in Clarke Bros. store for one year; then went to Cedar Rapids, where he was corresponding clerk of the Iowa Railroad Land Company until 1876. That year Mr. Baldwin returned to Toledo, being employed as assistant Cashier of the Toledo Savings Bank until 1881, when he was elected Cashier. January 17, 1880, he was married to Miss Agnes Struble, daughter of Judge G. R. and Sophia N. (Nelson) Struble, residents of Toledo, this county. In politics, Mr. Baldwin affiliates with the Republican party. While in Washington, Mr. Baldwin was acquainted with all the prominent Statesmen and Senators, and James A. Garfield was an intimate friend of his father and himself.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

In addition to the other early settlers who have been mentioned at length were: Ira Taylor, J. J. Dowd, M. B. Sapp, Orrin Burright, E. R. Bowe, J. W. Youngman and Edward Reichmann, who, in 1883, were residents of Toledo. Ira Taylor was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of June, 1799. When eleven years old, his parents emigrated to Delaware county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In 1824, he was married to Miss Dorinda Wheeler. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were the parents of nine children. In the fall of 1852, Mr. Taylor, in company with his brother Giles, came to Iowa, spending their first winter in Cedar county. In January, 1853, they came to Tama county, and purchased a claim of N. L. Osborne, and entered the land where a portion of Traer now stands. In the following March they moved their families to Perry township.

In the summer of 1855, Mr. Taylor removed to Toledo, and in 1856, engaged in the mercantile business under the firm name of Harrison & Taylor, and soon took in S. W. Ingham as a partner, continuing in business until about the breaking out of the war, when he sold to Ingham & Raines. Two years later he purchased the stock and about the close of the war retired. In 1862, Mrs. Taylor died, and two years later Mr. Taylor was again married to Fannie Johnston, who died in 1880. His daughter, Mrs. Cynthia Ingham, wife of S. W. Ingham, is now living with him. In politics, Mr. Taylor was an old line Whig; but has affiliated with the Republican party since its organization. His first vote was cast for J. Q. Adams. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over sixty years, and was one of the Trustees of Buckingham township, which at that time included six townships as they are at present.

J. J. Dowd was born in Athens county, Ohio, January 5, 1835. His parents were Jesse and Delilah (Dawson) Dowd. When J. J. was about five years old his father died and four years later his mother died also, and from that time he was principally thrown on his own resources. At the age of thirteen he entered a cabinet shop to learn the trade, where he remained three years; but not liking that business he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. In 1857 he came to Tama county. In 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and was discharged in the fall of that year. In 1865, he was married to Esther Adcock, of

Perry county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Dowd have been blessed with five children, three of whom are living: Owen H., Cora Belle and Edward Newton. Kate May died in June, 1881; and Jesse Afton in July of the same year. Mr. Dowd has been a citizen of Tama county for a quarter of a century. He came here in limited circumstances, but by hard work has made himself and family a fine home. He now owns 100 acres of land near Toledo valued at \$55 per acre. In politics, he is a strong Republican and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont.

M. B. Sapp, one of the enterprising business men of Tama county, was born in Kent county, near Wilmington, Delaware, on the 4th of August, 1838. His parents were Hezekiah Sapp and Mary Ann (Bosket) Sapp. When M. B. was six years old, his parents emigrated to Bureau county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. When nine years of age his mother died and he worked out during the summers, receiving a limited education. His father was married, in 1857, to Mary J. Vickery, by whom he had four children, two of whom are now living. Mr. Sapp was married in October, 1859, to Miss Salina M. Holroyd, a daughter of Mark Holroyd, a native of England and who came to the United States when eighteen years of age. Her mother was Cornelia Knickerbocker, a native of Pennsylvania, and raised in Madison county, New York. By this union were nine children, two sons and seven daughters, eight of whom are living. Her grandfather, Mark Holroyd, was a Baptist minister, and three of his sons became eminent ministers of the same denomination. Mr. and Mrs. Sapp have

three children, one son and two daughters: Ida A., wife of J. G. Worrall and Nettie L., wife of Alonzo Gaskell, both of Oneida township, Tama county and Erwin E., now attending school at Toledo. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Sapp came to Tama county, and purchased land in Oneida township, being one of the first permanent settlers of that township. In the year 1872, he went to Mt. Vernon and spent three years in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, for the purpose of educating his children. During this time he attended the college himself, adding much to his limited education. He again returned to his farm in Oneida township, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1882, when he came to Toledo, where he is living a retired life. Mr. Sapp has 640 acres of land in Oneida township, under a high state of cultivation and valued at \$35 per acre. In politics he is a strong Republican, taking an active interests in all the issues of the day. He has held the office of County Supervisor, Justice of the Peace and all the offices of the township with the exception of Constable. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Toledo.

Orrin Burright, a native of New York, was born May 14, 1809. When a small boy his parents moved to Lake county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In 1830 he was married in Johnstown, Licking county, to Miss Eliza Cavit, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living: Joseph, Olive, Steward, Mary E., Margaret, Cornelius, Lydia M., Jane and David. In 1847 he emigrated to Ogle county, Illinois, and in 1856, came to

Crystal township, Tama county, Iowa, where he purchased a large tract of land. In 1872 he purchased land in Toledo township, and remained until the fall of 1881, then moved to Toledo where he is living a retired life. In early life Mr. Burright was a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party he has voted that ticket. Mr. and Mrs. Burright had three sons who served in the Union army during the rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Burright are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Toledo. At the time of settling in Crystal township, there were but four houses between their place and Toledo, and for his groceries he went to Cedar Rapids with an ox team. The following winter after his coming was very severe and is remembered by him as one of the hardest he ever experienced.

E. R. Bowe was born in Seneca county, Ohio, August 24, 1825. He is a son of Erastus Bowe, who was the first man to break ground for Fort Ball, and made the first improvement where Tiffin, the county seat of Seneca county, now stands. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was under Hull at the time of the surrender of Detroit. His mother was Eleanor (Swinerton) Bowe. Mr. and Mrs. Bowe were the parents of four sons and three daughters, all but one of whom lived to be adults. Mrs. Bowe died in 1838. Mr. Bowe subsequently married Margaret Alger, by whom he has had one son and three daughters. The subject of this sketch, when two years of age, left home and was reared and educated in Marion county, Ohio, until he was fifteen years of age. July 3, 1851, he was married to Miss A. J. Wells, a daughter of Luke Wells, of

Wayne county, New York, where she was born October 6, 1832. Two children blessed this union: Hortense R., wife of Henry Reynolds, of Des Moines and Eleanor S., wife of W. S. Porter, of Hardin county, Iowa. In the fall of 1855, Mr. Bowe left his native State and emigrated to Tama county, coming through with teams and locating on section 21, Toledo township, where he has spent more than a quarter of a century. Mr. and Mrs. Bowe came to the county poor, but by judicious management have accumulated a comfortable property. They own 200 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Bowe was at first an old line Whig, then at the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks. He is now a supporter of the National party.

J. W. Youngman was born in Alsace, France, April 25, 1812, his parents being George W. and Elizabeth (Mecka) Youngman; the former was born in Lorraine, France, in 1735, the latter in Bavaria, in 1794. His father was a military man of distinction, being a General under Napoleon Bonapart, Emperor of France, and also under Louis Phillipe. He drew his pension from the government until his death, which occurred in 1862, he being 127 years old. Mrs. Youngman died in 1842. General Youngman was a giant in stature, being six feet eleven inches tall and powerfully built. J. W. Youngman was reared near Metz, receiving his early education in the common schools. He attended the cadet and military schools, and in 1832, entered the active service, remaining till 1846. During this time he was promoted by degrees until he became First Lieutenant,

in March, 1846. He enlisted under Lafayette, came to America and was sworn into the United States service at New York city; then served in the Mexican War until its close. After the war he visited twenty-two States, all that were then in the Union. He was taken sick in Greenville, Ohio, and on his recovery was married to Elizabeth Schunberger, a native of Ohio, and daughter of George S. and Eva (Hop) Schunberger, natives of Bavaria. The first four years after his marriage he lived in Greenville engaged in teaching a German school, and then moved to Pittsburg, where he followed the same profession for three years. He then started for the west, coming to Iowa in 1852 and entering land in Otter Creek township, Tama county, on section 3. He did not remain, however, but in a short time went to Rock Island, Illinois, where he lived for two years engaged as clerk in a jewelry store. In 1854, he returned to Tama county with his family and settled on his farm where he remained engaged in farming and stock-raising for twenty-two years. In 1875, he removed to Toledo and erected the third brick building in the city, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1882, when he closed out his stock and is now living a retired life. He is one of the principal stockholders of the Toledo Savings Bank, and was one of the first Directors. In 1882, he built a large dwelling house in the northeast part of the city, and is just about completing another residence in the same part of town. Mr. Youngman is now quite largely interested, financially, in the development of Toledo. He owns several residences and the brick store building now occupied by

Ingham & Williamson, grocers. Mr. and Mrs. Youngman have had nine children, seven of whom are living: James L., Mary E., George W., Maggie M., Willie M., Reama L. and Leo M. John E. died at thirteen years of age, and another son also named Leo M., died at the age of one year and two months.

ORGANIC.

In 1866, the town of Toledo was incorporated as a city of the third class, and at the first election, the following officers were chosen: Mayor, W. F. Johnston; Recorder, S. C. Rogers; Marshal, S. O. Bishop; Attorney, A. Stoddard; Assessor, A. H. Lawrence; Trustees, D. D. Appelgate, N. Bates, W. H. Harrison, G. W. Free, Sr., and L. Wells.

The following is a list of those filling the various offices from organization up to 1883, as shown by the records:

1866.—W. F. Johnston, Mayor; S. C. Rogers, Recorder; S. O. Bishop, Marshal; A. Stoddard, Attorney; A. H. Lawrence, Assessor; D. D. Appelgate, N. Bates, G. W. Free, Sr., L. Wells and William H. Harrison, Trustees.

1867.—P. B. McCullough, Mayor; T. S. Free, Recorder; S. O. Bishop, Marshal; J. H. Struble, Treasurer; T. J. Rice, Attorney; T. H. Graham, Assessor; J. N. Springer, E. Gallion, George W. Free, C. G. Buttkeireit and J. S. Moore, Trustees.

1868.—J. N. Springer, Mayor; J. R. McClaskey, Recorder; R. C. Wilson and John Thede, Marshals; Silas McClain, Assessor; George W. Free, Jr., H. Galley, P. G. Wieting, J. Q. Clark and D. Stoner, Trustees.

1869.—H. Galley, Mayor; J. D. Newcomer, Recorder; John Thede, Marshal; William H. Allen, Treasurer; Silas McClain, Assessor; C. C. Guilford, C. G. Buttkeireit, Smith Newcomer, L. Clark and L. B. Nelson, Trustees.

1870.—Alford Phillips, Mayor; J. D. Newcomer, Recorder; C. S. Bailey, Marshal; A. J. Free, Treasurer; C. H. Crawford, Attorney; William Reickhoff, Assessor; W. N. Brown, W. H. Harrison, J. N. Springer, N. C. Wieting and C. W. Hyatt, Trustees.

1871.—Alford Phillips, Mayor; J. D. Newcomer, Recorder; C. S. Bailey, Marshal; L. Wells, Street Commissioner; A. J. Free, Treasurer; L. G. Kinne, Attorney; J. H. Struble, Assessor; C. W. Conant, R. H. Frazee, H. Galley, L. B. Nelson and N. C. Wieting, Trustees.

1872.—L. B. Nelson, Mayor; J. D. Newcomer, Recorder; W. E. Appelgate, Marshal; Luke Wells, Street Commissioner; H. Galley, Treasurer; G. H. Goodrich, Attorney; C. W. Conant, Assessor; J. Q. Clark, L. G. Kinne, A. J. Free, Benjamin Stone and P. G. Wieting, Trustees.

1873.—L. B. Nelson and L. G. Kinne, Mayors; G. L. Bailey, Recorder; W. E. Appelgate, Marshal; N. C. Wieting, Street Commissioner; Smith Newcomer, Treasurer; J. W. Willett, Attorney; W. H. Alden, Assessor; J. Q. Clark, P. G. Wieting, B. Stone, J. G. Safely and C. W. Conant, Trustees.

1874.—Thomas S. Free, Mayor; George L. Bailey, Recorder; B. B. Houghkirk and C. S. Jerome, Marshals; J. H. Bates, Street Commissioner; G. M. Berger, Treasurer; J. W. Willett, Attorney; E. M. Bielby, Assessor; J. G. Safely, R. H.

Frazee, C. W. Conant, W. C. Walters and N. Fisher, Trustees.

1875.—D. D. Appelgate, Mayor; H. S. Bradshaw, Recorder; J. H. Bates, Marshal and Street Commissioner; C. E. Olney, Treasurer; J. W. Willett, Attorney; E. M. Bielby, Assessor; David Arb, G. H. Goodrich, W. N. Brown, S. Stiger and P. G. Wieting, Trustees.

1876.—E. C. Ebersole, Mayor; Homer S. Bradshaw, Recorder; O. F. Elmer, Assessor; M. Austin, Attorney; Clinton E. Olney, Treasurer; J. H. Bates, Street Commissioner; S. Stiger, J. S. Moore, J. M. Camery, George M. Berger and H. Galley, Trustees.

1877.—E. C. Ebersole, Mayor; J. S. Moore, D. Spayth, James B. Hedge, L. Loupee and J. M. Camery, Councilmen; J. Willett, Recorder; H. S. Bradshaw, City Attorney; J. H. Bates, Street Commissioner; A. H. Sterritt, Treasurer.

1878.—L. G. Kinne, Mayor; J. Q. Clark, G. M. Berger, H. Wagner, J. S. Moore and Benjamin Stone, Councilmen; F. E. Smith, Recorder.

1879.—L. G. Kinne, Mayor; H. J. Stiger, Recorder; W. C. Walters, R. S. Clarke, Benjamin Stone, Henry Wagner, L. Loupee and F. Junker, Councilmen.

1880.—M. Austin, Mayor; H. J. Stiger, Recorder; W. H. Stivers, David Stone, Henry Wagner, L. Loupee, Benjamin Stone and W. C. Walters, Councilmen; S. C. Leland, Attorney; F. E. Smith, Treasurer; J. H. Bates, Street Commissioner.

1881.—E. C. Ebersole, Mayor; C. R. Appelgate, Recorder; F. E. Smith, Treasurer; E. M. Bielby, Assessor; J. H. Bates, Street Commissioner; L. Loupee, W. C.

Walters, B. Stone, W. H. Stivers and Henry Wagner, Councilmen.

1882—S. C. Leland, Mayor; E. S. Wieting, Treasurer; Newton Dodd, Recorder; J. M. Camery, Stephen Stiger, W. C. Walters, David Stoner and W. H. Stivers, Councilmen; E. M. Buly, Assessor; E. A. Coates, Street Commissioner.

1883—S. C. Leland, Mayor; E. C. Ebersole, Benjamin Stone, S. Stiger, W. C. Walters, H. Wagner and J. M. Camery, Councilmen; A. J. Dingee, Recorder; P. G. Wieting Treasurer; J. H. Bates, Street Commissioner; E. J. Cannon, Marshal.

E. J. Cannon, City Marshal of Toledo, in 1883, and one of the early settlers of the county, was born in Belmont, county, Ohio, on the 30th of November, 1829. Here he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the subscription schools of that State. He was married November 2, 1852, to Miss Harriet Collins, of Ohio. By this union there are seven children living: Allie, born July 30, 1853; Adda, born August 24, 1857; Laura, born June 28, 1859; James T., born January 17, 1863; Jessie M., born December 9, 1870; Ralph L. D., born February 17, 1877 and Florence W., born March 26, 1880. In the fall of 1856, Mr. Cannon emigrated with his family to Tama county, coming by way of Iowa City, where he and his brother-in-law hired a man to bring them to Toledo, paying him \$60 in gold before starting. The team was poor and it took three days to make the trip. They spent their first winter in company with Mr. Chin's family, in a house 14x20 feet. Their goods not arriving, they were left destitute of beds and bedding, so they purchased muslin and the women made ticks

and the men filled them with straw, on which they slept. Their table consisted of a dry goods box and their other furniture corresponded. The winter was cold, and occasionally they would wake up in the morning to find their bed clothes frozen to the walls of the house. The following year Mr. Cannon and Mr. Chin engaged in the furniture business, which they followed for five years, their's being the first establishment of the kind in Toledo. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon have been identified with the village of Toledo for more than a quarter of a century, and have seen many changes since they first located. Mr. Cannon is a member of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the Iowa Legion of Honor.

POST OFFICE.

The first postmaster at Toledo was John L. Zehrung, a native of Ohio, who came to the county in 1854, engaging in the mercantile business, with the post office in his store. The office was first established with J. H. Hollen as postmaster, outside the present city limits. In those early days, when the mail came, which was received once a week, a crowd would gather about the office, to wait its distribution. When a letter was picked up and the name called out, if the person was present he would yell, "here!" at the same instant pressing his way through the crowd with eagerness to receive it. As a rule the mail looked as though it had been handled with tongs.

In the winter of 1855-6, H. C. Foster was appointed postmaster. He resigned his office in about six months, when Thomas Murray was appointed. He was

afterward postmaster at Tama City. He was succeeded by Wm. Harkins, who was followed by E. B. Bolens. The next was Mrs. Dillman, who held the office in 1883. Mrs. Dillman's husband, Sylvester S. Dillman, deceased, was born in Summit county, Ohio, December 31, 1827. His family removed while he was yet young, to Williams county, Ohio. Mr. Dillman prepared for college and took that course in Oberlin, completing his studies with the class of 1854. From that time until 1856, he occupied the position of professor of mathematics in the U. B. College, at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania. August 20, 1856, he was married to Miss Emily Loughridge, at Mansfield, Ohio. After their marriage, they came to Iowa, and were the first teachers at Western College, Linn county, the school opening January 1, 1857. In November, 1860, they removed to Toledo, Tama county, where Mr. Dillman was Principal of the public schools until the summer of 1862, then enlisted as private in Company E, 24th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. September 19, 1864, he was wounded by a shell at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, and died from the effects of the wound, September 23, four days after the battle. His body lies in the city cemetery at Winchester, Virginia, in a private lot belonging to the Wrenn family, at whose house he died. During his service he was 2d and 1st Lieutenant, and acting Captain. Mr. and Mrs. Dillman were the parents of two sons: James W. L. and George L.

EDUCATIONAL.

The greater part of the following article on the educational history of Toledo, is from the pen of Mrs. S. S. Dillman, and

was first published in the Toledo papers. The building now known as the old school house was erected in 1861, under the supervision of W. F. Johnston, who was then Treasurer of the School Board, and S. S. Dillman, who was Principal, and drew the plans. They were instructed to provide the most room possible for the sum of \$2,800.

They requested and urged the School Board to allow them enough more to carry up the second story to a full height and put on a plain and neat though inexpensive cornice. But this was of no avail, and the consequence was that the building was of necessity very plain. It was worth all it cost, however. It wasn't long, however, until the building proved to be too small and arrangements were commenced to provide more room.

The district voted several times on the subject of issuing bonds, but every time it was defeated, until finally a square structure was erected and planned so as to become a wing of another and larger building. At last, however, in the winter of 1877-8, the people came to the conclusion that the schools were suffering for the want of room, and accordingly an election was held to again get the decision of the people as to whether or not the necessary bonds should be voted to erect the new building. Plans were prepared, estimates made and the election held. At this time the people decided by a vote of nearly six for to one against the issuing of the bonds. The building was to cost \$13,000 and bonds were accordingly issued for the amount, but as is usual in all such cases, some changes and additions of the origi-

nal plans were made which made the cost somewhat in excess of the amount.

Mr. Billings, of Chicago, took the contract for furnishing every thing and putting up the building for \$11,000, and work was commenced on Monday morning, April 8, 1878. A large number of men were employed and the work pushed under the management of Mr. T. T. Moore, the foreman. But the Bankrupt Law was repealed by Congress and a date set for the expiration. There was a rush of people who were heavily loaded with debt to take advantage of it before it was too late. Among these was the contractor, Mr. Billings. After some trouble, the Board took the matter into their own hands and appointed Mr. Foster, of Des Moines, architect, retaining Mr. Moore as foreman. The Board did the best that was possible under the circumstances. Every thing was done in the most thorough and workman-like manner, and the building will doubtless stand the storm for centuries to come. It is 71x72 feet on the ground exclusive of the old part or wing. It is three stories high besides the basement, and is built of brick with a solid stone foundation. On the first floor are three school rooms 25x30 feet, respectively; on second floor are three rooms, high school room, 30 feet 4 inches by 41 feet 11 inches a recitation room 18 feet 8 inches by 30 feet 4 inches and a school room 26 feet 11 inches by 30 feet 8 inches. There is also a room in the tower for the Principal in which is kept the apparatus. The third floor contains a large hall with a good stage and seated with chairs. There are also on the first and second floors good roomy closets or wardrobes provided with

hooks for hanging clothes and packages.

The basement is fitted up for a play room with the exception of a room large enough for the fuel. Entrance is made at the tower which is provided with two large double doors, one on the north and one on the west side, hung on first-class reversible hinges. There is also a large door at the end of the hall extending through the building from north to south, at the south side of the building. The stairs leading to the second story are double, one flight being on the north and one on the south side of the hall. The doors are all hung so that they open into the hall to give better egress in case of fire or other accidents. The walls are heavy with cut stone trimmings about the doors and windows. A massive, substantial look is given to the whole. The roof is covered with slate and tin, and the cresting which is at once neat and tasty was put up by Messrs. Spayth & Fisher, the casting being done by the Union Plow Company, of Tama City. In the interior finish the same desire to have something which would be lasting as well as attractive has been made apparent. The rooms and halls are well wainscotted with Georgia pine, a species of pine which is almost as hard as oak. The floors are also made of the same wood, and both floor and wainscoting are finished in oil. The ceilings are high and neatly tinted and the whole job of finish in the interior is in oil tinting, the walls, etc., were done by P. G. Smith, of Fairfield. The exterior of the building is handsomely painted and tuck pointed, and in fact, the entire structure is built and finished in a thorough and workman-like manner. Due credit should be given to the School Board, composed of

Messrs. L. Clark, J. S. Moore, H. Galley, E. C. Eborsole, A. H. Sterritt and A. J. Wheaton.

Though the town was laid out early in 1853, the first school house was not built until 1855. It was a small frame structure and stood where the old school house now stands. It appears from the books of the first Treasurer, Franklin Davis, that order No. 1 on school house fund was drawn in favor of C. D. Fanton, who plastered the house, and No. 2 was paid to T. N. Skinner, who did the carpenter work. The house was used for a long time for Church services as there was no church building in the place. Here the first Sabbath school was organized—a union Sabbath school. The first school, numbering about thirty-five or forty pupils, was taught in the summer of 1855 by John E. Walker, assisted by Alza Wood, afterward Mrs. J. L. Graham. The next term, winter of 1855-6, was taught by Jeremiah Hardin, assisted by Margaret McLaury.

In those days there were no County Superintendents. Each Board of Directors satisfied themselves either personally or by proxy of the competence of the teacher. In this case, the Directors, T. A. Graham, Peter McRoberts and Franklin Davis, appointed Lewis Merchant and C. D. Fanton examining committee. Miss McLaury taught alone in the spring of 1856, and then resigned for the sake of the first County Clerk, D. D. Appelgate, whom she married the same year.

The summer terms of 1856-7-8, were presided over by John Shanklin; the last term assisted by Mrs. M. Shanklin, his wife. By this time the school had out

grown the house, which was afterward the residence of G. R. Struble. It is thought that the summer term of 1858 was taught by Miss Sarah Bunce, as it is known that she was a teacher about that time.

Mrs. E. N. Barker and her daughter, Miss Maria, now Mrs. L. Clark, had been teaching a select school, but in September, 1858, they went into the public school. At the same time John McClain had charge of part of the school in the building, now occupied by C. W. Conciat as a store room. Mrs. Barker and daughter taught for some time, using a small frame house that stood west of the school house for one department.

In the fall of 1860, S. S. Dillman was appointed Principal of the school, the former teachers continuing to use the basement of the Congregational church. The school was now graded. Mr. Dillman teaching the more advanced pupils in the school house.

In the spring of 1861, Mrs. Dillman taught in the basement of the church, as preparations were in progress for building a new school house. The old house was moved a little to the south and a new brick house erected on the old site. The old frame house was used for some time for a wood-house, but was burned down several years ago.

The new house was arranged for three departments, and the school was more thoroughly graded than was possible before, crowded as it was. Work commenced in the fall of 1861, with Mr. Dillman as Principal, Miss Jennie Logan teacher in the Intermediate and Mrs. Dillman in the Primary.

In the summer of 1862, Mr. Dillman went into the army and now fills a soldiers grave in Virginia. Mr. C. W. Burton was then employed as Principal.

In September, 1864, the term commenced with a Mr. Shumaker as Principal. He became discouraged and left after teaching three days and the school was left without a Principal, Mrs. Dillman teaching in the High School. In 1865 M. T. Bales was elected to superintend the schools. In 1866 J. R. Stewart became Principal and remained in that position two years, when he stepped into the County Superintendency and was succeeded in 1868 by A. H. Sterrett. After five years service he followed in the footsteps of Mr. Stewart and became County Superintendent. About that time a plan was adopted for a larger school house, and a building put up to accommodate two departments which was intended for a wing to a large house at some future time. This now is the east wing of our present fine building. In 1877 the school again outgrew its bonds and an overflow department was housed in what is known as the Bradbrook building.

The schools are made up of six departments. First, second and third Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School, with an assistant in the latter.

Below is given what is intended to be a complete list of names of teachers engaged in the school from the beginning to the present time. If any names are omitted, it is not intentional.

Teachers in District schools before grading: John E. Walker, Jeremiah Hardin, Miss Irena Bailey, Miss Lucy Bailey, Mrs. E. N. Barker, Miss Sarah L.

Bunce, Miss Alza Wood, Miss M. Mc-Laury, Miss Abby Hillman, John Shanklin, Mrs. M. Shanklin, Miss M. A. Barker and John McClain.

Principal of Graded schools: S. S. Dillman, W. C. Burton, Mr. Shoemaker, M. T. Bales, J. R. Stewart, A. H. Sterritt, J. J. Andrews and W. H. Brinkerhoff.

Assistants in High School and Teachers Department: Miss Jennie Logan, Mrs. E. L. Dillman, Miss M. A. Barker, Miss M. Omwake, Miss C. Armstrong, Miss D. Gearhart, Miss Serena Ingham, Miss Burton, Miss Carrie Fisher, Miss P. Morton, Miss J. McKnight, Miss Carrie Dodd, Miss M. Crawford, S. J. M. Bear, John B. Frazee, Miss Flora Wells, Miss A. Reynolds, Miss Lide Harlan, Miss Arrie Rogers, Miss C. Stoddard, Miss A. McClelland, Miss G. Roberts, Miss J. Brackney, Mrs. P. C. Galley, Miss Anna Bruner, Miss Lizzie Conant, Miss Etta Newton, Miss A. H. Sterrett, J. H. Rose, Miss Crittenden, L. J. Shepard, Miss H. Struble, Mrs. A. N. See, J. T. Archerd, Miss H. Guilford, Miss J. McCollister, Miss Emma Stewart, Miss Fannie Frazee, Miss LaDow, Miss Etta Fletcher, Miss Ida Loughbridge, Miss Emma Lane, Mrs. M. A. Coats, Miss E. Hazlett, Miss A. E. Loughbridge, Miss H. Hollingshead, Mrs. J. R. Stewart, Mrs. H. S. Bradshaw, Miss Ellen Graham, Miss Anna Clark, Miss Nancy Hendry, Miss Etta Musser, Miss Mary Kern, Mrs. R. E. Gallion, Miss Hattie Alden, J. J. Andrews, Principal; Hattie Alden, W. H. Whittington, M. E. Potter and A. J. Wheaton.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Hope Fire Company of Toledo was organized October 12, 1876, at which time officers were elected to serve until the fol-

lowing December. G. M. Berger was the first Foreman; W. E. Appelgate, first Assistant; Wm. Clark, Secretary and G. Richman, Treasurer. At the first meeting the name of Hawkeye Fire Company was given to the department, but at the next meeting it was changed to Hope Fire Company, the charter members of which numbered forty. Afterward they were increased to sixty-five, but finally cut down by order of the City Council to forty, which was to be the limit. Soon after the organization was perfected they were provided with a Button Hand Engine, hose-cart, 600 feet of hose and four ladders, also a few hooks. Their first outfit cost \$1,800. Sometime prior to 1883, six cisterns were built, the largest one being located at the southeast corner of the Public square, in the street, and was kept supplied with water from the town well, in the Court House square; the water being elevated by a wind-mill pump. Two cisterns were located near the school house and supplied from its eave troughs; the other cisterns were supplied from the fireman's well, which was located one block east of the Court House square. This well was dug in 1877, and was twenty feet deep by eighteen feet in diameter. The same year an engine house was built on Broadway street. The company's apparatus, in 1883, consisted of the hand engine, two hose-carts with 1,100 feet of rubber hose, forty pails, four ladders besides other appliances, all of which were valued at \$5,000. The company were uniformed at their own expense, except their caps, which belonged to the city. The first time they were called upon to do duty

at a fire was at the dwelling house of M. Gannon. They have responded to calls from Tama City at various times where they did valuable service. In 1883, they proved themselves heroic at the fire of the Toledo House. The first Chief was G. M. Berger, who was succeeded by S. Stiger, who held the position in 1883, with H. L. Fisher as Foreman.

RELIGIOUS.

The Free Will Baptist Church was organized in September, 1854, at the house of John Bishop. The first members were: Mr. LaDow, wife and son, J. J. Wilkins and wife, and A. Donaldson and wife. J. J. Wilkins was the first pastor. A church was built in 1867, at a cost of \$1,500. Rev. Brown was the last pastor.

The Christian Church of Toledo was organized at Monticello, in 1866, and continued but a short time when it was removed to Toledo, where a church building was erected. Rev. Adam Cordner was the pastor of this church at Toledo after its re-organization.

Rev. Adam Cordner was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, January 26, 1833, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Shaddock) Cordner. In 1839, his parents removed to Belmont county, and there he grew to manhood. As soon as old enough to be of service, the subject of this sketch began working in his father's woolen factory, where he remained until eighteen years of age, at which time he began studying for the ministry. In 1856, he began active labor as a minister of the gospel, by taking charge of the Christian Church, at Nottingham, Harrison county, Ohio. Mr. Cordner remained in the min-

istry until July of 1862, at which date he enlisted in Company E, 98th Ohio Infantry, as 2d Lieutenant. He was subsequently promoted to the Captaincy of said Company. Many times, while in service, he filled the place of the Chaplain of his Regiment. He participated in several skirmishes and was in one regular engagement—that of Perrysville. After eight months of service, he was compelled to leave the army because of disability, and was therefore honorably discharged. He returned to Ohio, and there again followed his chosen calling until the spring of 1864, when he came to Tama county, Iowa, and in June, of that year, located at Toledo, where soon after, he organized the Christian Church of that place and also the one at Marshalltown. In Toledo, he labored five years and then removed to Tama City, and afterward was pastor of several surrounding Churches. In 1883, he was pastor of Bethel Church in Marshall county, and also of the Church at Garwin, Tama county. In politics, he was a staunch Republican, and was an active worker in the cause of Temperance. Mr. Corder was married in 1852 to Miss M. E. Collins, a native of Ohio. They have one adopted daughter—Etta.

The Congregational Church was organized in December, 1854, by Rev. A. Manson. Nine persons constituted the Church on its organization, one of whom, a deacon, died during the first month of its existence. The Church was without a stated ministry until in 1855, when Thomas N. Skinner received a license to preach the gospel, and was ordained at Marion, July 25, of that year. After preaching for the congregation here some six months

he removed to another field of labor. On the 1st of February, 1856, Rev. G. H. Woodward commenced his ministrations at this point, his time being given alternately with a congregation at Indiantown. Mr. Woodward came under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society.

The Church at this time numbered but three members. The first meetings of the Church were held in a small building, afterward used as a wood-house for the town school, and occasionally in the old court room. In May, 1857, steps were taken to erect a house of worship. Pledges were secured for an amount sufficient to warrant the commencement of the building, and on the 9th of March, 1858, the congregation voted to begin the work. After gathering some of the materials subscribed, building the foundation and erecting a part of the frame, the work came to a stand. The hard times, which began in the east the previous year, began to be felt, money there was not and the subscriptions could not be collected. Various expedients were suggested for continuing the work, but without avail, and the unfinished building remained in the state in which it was left in the fall of 1858, till the spring of 1860. At this time, the pastor started east to visit the wealthy congregations of that locality and solicit aid. Success crowned his efforts and means were secured to complete the building. Its dimensions were 30x45 feet. It was duly dedicated to the service of Almighty God, December 13, 1860. Rev. J. A. Reed preached on the occasion, while the dedication prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Woodward. For several years, the Church enjoyed great prosperity, increas-

ing its membership from time to time, and observing all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord's house. During the rebellion, eleven of its membership, and six others connected with its congregation, served in the Union Army. Rev. Woodward's pastorate continued till February, 1867. On November 24, 1856, he preached the first Thanksgiving Sermon in the county. The first musical instrument used in a church in the county was one purchased by the pastor of this Church, in 1862. Rev. Woodward died November 19, 1877, at the age of 70 years.

The following pastors succeeded him: Revs. Wilkinson, three years; Gilbert, two years; Childs, one year; Rindell, two years; Buck, two years; Parker, two years; and Rev. Douglass, who was pastor in 1883.

The Presbyterian Church of Toledo was organized about the year 1859, with fifteen members, by Rev. L. Dodd. In the year 1862, a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,600. The original members were as follows: James Shanklin, Eliza Shanklin, John Foster, Elizabeth Foster, Malissa Foster, John Fife, David Arb, Mary Arb, Jacob Staley, Margaret Staley, Louisa Dodd, Caroline Dodd, Gilbert M. Fox, Hannah Fox and John Shanklin.

James Shanklin, Jacob Staley and John Fife were unanimously elected Ruling Elders. Messrs. Shanklin and Staley having previously served in that office, Mr. Fife was ordained and installed.

The various pastors have been Rev. Luther Dodd, from 1859 until March 31, 1866; Rev. J. L. Martin, from 1866 to 1871; during his time, in 1869, one of the

largest revivals was held, and a goodly number taken into the church; Rev. W. S. Messmer, who supplied the pulpit for a few years; Rev. D. B. Gordon, two years; Rev. James Stickel, who served for five years, leaving in 1882.

The officers of the church, in 1883, were; Ruling Elders: Isaac Struble, S. McClain and J. Q. Clarke; Trustees: J. M. Winn, Isaac Stoner and J. N. Springer.

The membership in 1883 was about fifty.

The Sabbath school was organized in 1863. John Shanklin was the first Superintendent. The enrollment in 1883 was seventy with a general attendance of sixty. The present Superintendent is J. M. Winn and Isaac Stoner, Assistant; Ida Springer, Secretary; Winnie Winn, Librarian.

The teachers in 1883 were J. Q. Clarke, Bible Class; Isaac Stoner, Charles Cunningham, Mrs. U. Kidner, Merta Jarvis, T. K. Armstrong and S. McClain.

The first Regular Baptist Church of Toledo, was organized at the house of Franklin Davis, May 26, 1855, with the following named constituent members: Rev. George G. Edwards, Lucy A. Edwards, Franklin Davis, Miranda Davis, John Higgins, Mary Higgins, John Corfman, Catherine Corfman, Benjamin Hammitt, Mrs. Hammitt, A. O. Morse and Bethany Morse. The first officers of the Church were John Corfman, Deacon and Treasurer; Franklin Davis, Secretary; J. Corfman, B. Hammitt and F. Davis, Trustees. On the 16th of June, 1855, Rev. G. G. Edwards was called to the pastorate, and on the following day the Church was recognized before a large and attentive audience. Several were added to the Church

by letter during the year, and in the winter of 1856, an interesting series of meetings were conducted by the pastor in the little old log school house, three miles east of Toledo, which resulted in a number of conversions and additions to the Church.

Soon after the organization of the Church, John C. Vermilya, County Judge of Tama county, gave and deeded to the Church, on behalf of the county, a lot upon which to build a house of worship. In 1860 an effort was made to erect a church edifice, but for lack of funds it was not completed until 1863. It cost about \$2,000. Previous to the erection of the house services were held in the first school house erected in the town, then in the old Court House, and occasionally in the Methodist Episcopal church edifice.

Since its organization the Church has enrolled 266 member, with a membership in January, 1883, of 73.

Rev. George G. Edwards the first pastor was born in Washington, Massachusetts, January 3, 1827. He removed to northern Ohio, with his parents in 1831. In early life he was a subject of religious impressions, and at the age of eleven was converted, and following in his Master footsteps in the ordinances of his house he joined the Baptist Church and feeling the vows of God were upon him, he left all and went about his Master's business, a boy preacher of only nineteen summers. At twenty-one he was ordained at New London, Ohio, where he was pastor for several years, but came to Central Iowa early in 1855. He settled at Toledo, when soon he gathered a small band of brethren together, and in May of that

year, was organized the First Baptist Church of Toledo. He was the pioneer Baptist minister in all the regions of Iowa, occupied by the Iowa Valley Association, and was for years the only Baptist minister within the radius of forty miles; and was obliged to travel far and wide across bridgeless streams and pathless prairies, to meet his appointments and attend funerals, sometimes compelled to swim the Iowa River bearing his clothes above his head. In September 1860, he was called to bury his wife, but felt that though great was his loss, yet it was her eternal gain.

In 1862, he entered the army as a private in the 28th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company F, but was at length promoted to a Chaplaincy and transferred to the 49th United States Colored Regiment, stationed in and around Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was in the first field fight of Colored troops at Milliken bend, June 7, 1863. He was the first Chaplain of a Colored Regiment. Resigning his Chaplaincy he received an appointment under the American Free Mission Society, and was stationed at Vicksburg. He was an earnest worker in the cause of Free Mission and the Anti-Slavery movements. But with the close of the war he felt that these questions of difference were finally settled, and that there were no longer any need of a division of Christian labor and sympathy, and accordingly, he entered most heartily into the support of the Missionary Union. From exposures in the south were planted the seeds of the disease, which resulted in an early death. His last sermon was preached at Belle Plaine, Iowa, on Sabbath, July 4, 1869. As long as he could sit or walk he felt

that he must tell the story of the cross, and for some months he filled his appointments at Irving when he could not stand to declare his message. He sat and preached, but often would become so engaged that he would forget himself and spring to his feet, and with all the enthusiasm of his youth, would he enforce the claims of the Gospel upon both saint and sinner.

At length he was compelled to give up his labors; he then returned to his home in Toledo. Though gradually failing he felt that he must be present at the Ordination of Brother H. A. Brown, pastor at Toledo, September 15, 1872, and though very feeble he took part in the exercises of the occasion. He gave the charge to the candidate, and as if standing at the portals of the world to come, he spoke as one who had experienced the verities of eternity and therefore was most earnest and positive in all he said. Being able to sit up he felt that he must go to the Association once more, and that if it must be so he would as soon die on duty at Marshalltown as any where else. On Sabbath, September 16, he spoke a few words to the children of the Sunday school; this was the last time he was permitted to speak in public for the master, though many were the appeals he made afterward, to those who had no hope in Jesus.

He returned to Toledo, to die of slow flattering consumption. He was a great sufferer, but in all the pain of the dissolution he had the consolation of the Gospel to sustain him, and often enjoyed much of the Masters presence. In Christ his rock he had the utmost confidence. He had only one desire, to live to preach Christ and see sinners turn to God. In his sufferings

often would he cry, "How long, O Lord." But on the evening of November 8, 1869, the message came, "child, come home," and he passed to his reward. He was married in Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio, January 3, 1848, to Miss Lucy A. Dowd, who died in Toledo, of consumption, in 1860, by whom there was one child. He was again married, in 1861, to Miss Drantha Bunce, a daughter of Charles Bunce, of Connecticut. By this union there were two children: Lucy M., now the wife of Ross E. Everett, of Tama county and George G. Mrs. Edwards is a sincere Christian and takes an active part in the cause of temperance and religion.

Rev. Addison A. Sawin was the successor of Mr. Edwards. He labored here from 1862, till May 18, 1864, when he was removed by death. He was born in Westminister, Massachusetts. After serving very acceptably several churches in the east, he came to Iowa in 1856 and settled at Lyons. He afterwards preached at Marion, Iowa, where at the suggestion of influential friends, he led the enterprise of establishing a school at Irving, on the line between Benton and Tama counties. While in the midst of his usefulness he was stricken down with small pox. When made aware of his danger, he calmly said: "If I die, I know I shall be at rest." He died, as already stated, and in the still hours of the night, was quietly interred in the cemetery at Toledo.

Rev. A. D. Low was the next pastor, and served from 1864 till 1866, being succeeded by Rev. G. G. Edwards for the second time. Mr. Edwards served one year.

Rev. H. A. Brown was called to the pastorate in 1869, and served ten years. He was a native of Ohio, born in Concord, Lake county. He graduated in the classical course, Dennison University, Ohio, in the class of 1864. He was three years Superintendent of Public Schools of Tama county, after which he was Principal of the graded schools at Belle Plaine, Benton county. At present he is filling the chair of Ancient Language in the University of Des Moines.

Rev. J. C. Johnson acted as pastor nine months, in 1881. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. L. Coppoc, who began his labors here January 8, 1882. He resides at Van Horne, where he preaches half his time. He was born near Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio.

Soon after the organization of the church, a Sunday school was organized, with Franklin Davis as Superintendent. W. H. Holstead is the present Superintendent. William Rogers held the office for several years.

In the fall of 1853, Rev. David H. Petefish was sent by the Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to form a new circuit, comprising Tama county. One of his appointments was in the immediate vicinity of the present town of Toledo. The first quarterly meeting was held at the house of Zebedee Rush, one mile southeast of the present town, in the fall of 1853. The quarterly conference consisted of Andrew Coleman, Presiding Elder; David H. Petefish, preacher in charge; Ira Taylor, class leader. John Ross was chosen as steward of this meeting. There were seven communicants present. The village of Toledo springing up

in the spring of 1855, Rev. D. H. Petefish formed a class in the village composed of the following: Ira and Dorinda Taylor, Mary Taylor, John and Elizabeth Ross, William Henry and Sally Harrison, John Zehrung, Jacob and Sally Staley, Mr. and Mrs. John Gettis, Leander and Nancy Randall. Rev. Mr. Petefish continued in the work two years and left greatly beloved by the Church. During his second year a church building was commenced, but was not completed until 1856. Mr. Petefish was succeeded by Rev. William N. Brown, who remained one year and was followed by Rev. Solomon Duntun, a local preacher of Marshalltown. In the fall of 1857, Rev. Charles Babcock was assigned to the charge. He was succeeded by Rev. John L. Kelly, in the fall of 1858. He continued two years, having as colleague the second year, Rev. S. N. Ingham, Jr. The success of the Church at this time was hindered much by the indebtedness hanging over its house of worship. In the fall of 1860, Rev. Richard Swearingen was appointed to the charge. The Church Historian says of him: "He had a heavy voice, boisterous manner and fair talent. He remained two years with middling success. He was a warm politician and worked lustily at the business."

Rev. D. C. Worts was the next appointee. He was a hard and systematic worker and remained two years, being succeeded by Rev. D. H. Mallory, with Rev. Mr. Hyde as colleague. During his first year the county appointments were withdrawn. Toledo, Tama City and Rines school house were made a separate charge, known as the Toledo charge. The indebtedness of the Church was removed this year. This

gave new life to the members, and an era of prosperity dawned upon the Church. In 1865 a small parsonage was purchased. At the close of Mr. Mallory's second year, Rev. S. A. Lee became pastor. He remained but one year but was quite successful in his work. He was a good man and a good pastor. During his year a small brick building near the church was purchased as the beginning of a permanent parsonage.

In the fall of 1867, Rev. J. S. Eberhart became pastor. He remained three years. He was a good man, a fair preacher and faithful in his work, but his physical strength was not equal to his task or will. He was succeeded by Rev. R. N. Earheart, who also remained three years. He was a man of fine education, good address and social qualities.

In October, 1873, Rev. F. M. Robertson was assigned to the charge. During his first year the church edifice was re-modeled at a cost of some \$1,200. Mr. Robertson was a man of fine address, a good preacher and an uncompromising temperance advocate. He remained two years, being succeeded by Rev. W. B. Frazelle, who continued one and a half years. The last half of his second year was supplied by Rev. H. H. Green, who was quite popular with all classes in and out of the Church. During his stay he assisted the young men in establishing a lyceum, and exerted a great influence over them. He was followed by Rev. J. B. Taylor, who remained one year. Mr. Taylor was well advanced in years, but quite vigorous and a good revivalist.

Rev. H. O. Pratt, well known throughout the State as having formerly been an

eminent politician and member of Congress, but who had renounced the world and given his all to Christ, was the successor of Mr. Green. The Church Historian says of him: "He was a man of large and strong physique, fine address in pulpit, and a good, sound doctrinal and practical preacher, with a good degree of eloquence, a good pastor and with a wife well worthy of such a man and such a minister."

In the fall of 1882, Rev. R. W. Keeler, D.D., was assigned to the charge.

The Church in this city is in good condition, with an active membership of 135. Since its organization 334 have been enrolled. The church edifice is now valued at \$5,000 and parsonage at \$2,000. During the conference year, ending October, 1882, the congregation contributed \$1,200 to the pastor's, and \$70 to the bishop's and presiding elder's, support. It contributed \$222 towards other expenses. The Sunday school, which was organized about the same time as the church, is in a flourishing condition, with A. A. Hart, Superintendent.

Rev. R. W. Keeler, D. D., the present pastor of the church, was born in Columbia county, New York, February 14, 1824. His grandparents were Methodists of the olden type. His father was, at the time of the Doctor's birth, a local preacher; but in 1832 he joined the New York Conference, and is still a member. In 1837, while attending school at the Amenia Seminary, then under the Principalship of D. W. (since Bishop) Clark, Doctor Keeler was converted and joined the church. He remained in that school three years, and thoroughly prepared himself to enter Sophomore year in College. It was his

purpose to graduate from a first-class institution of learning; consequently, in 1840, he sent his name to enter the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. But a lack of means prevented him from carrying out his cherished plan, and he, therefore, taught school and studied until the spring of 1845, when he united with the New York Conference. Late in the winter of 1844-45, he married Miss Frances E., daughter of J. L. Dickerson, a member also of the New York Conference. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Hedding in 1847, and Elder by Bishop Hamlin in 1849. His appointments in the New York Conference for the eleven years of his connection with it, were as follows: Newington, West Suffield, South Canaan, Tyringham, South Lee and Stockbridge, Courtland and Lakeville. In 1856, Bishop Simpson transferred him to the Upper Iowa Conference. This was the year that the Conference was organized, and Mr. Keeler was stationed at Fifth street, Davenport. He entered upon a most successful year of pastoral service, but before its close he was elected President of Cornell, to fill a vacancy. After one year of his administration of the affairs of that Institution, he was unanimously elected to the Presidency, and formally inaugurated. He organized its classes, arranged its departments and graduated its first class. In 1859, he took charge of Epworth Seminary, at that time also a Conference school, which had been opened two years before but was now suspended. It had been sold under a mechanic's lien, subject to the right of redemption. The trustees agreed, upon condition that Dr. Keeler would take charge of it, to re-

deem it if possible, but the terrible financial embarrassments of the country at that time, 1859, together with the breaking out of the war, rendered that absolutely impossible. He remained in charge of the Seminary five years, and though the country was in a state of great financial prostration, and the war made large drafts upon the students from time to time, yet the school was well filled through the entire time, and during the last term there were a greater number of students in attendance than the institution ever had before or since. The Seminary now passed into private hands, and at the Conference held at Waterloo, in September, 1864, he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Davenport district, succeeding Dr. Kynett. His four years in the district were marked with great prosperity in every respect. The finances of the district improved about fifty per cent. In 1868, he closed his labors in the district and was sent to Cedar Falls, where he remained three years. His labors in that city were highly appreciated, and will long be remembered by the Church and congregation. On the expiration of his three years at Cedar Falls, he took a supernumerary relation, but has since been the greater part of the time pastor of the Fourteenth Street Church, Davenport. Dr. Keeler was elected a delegate to the General Conference in 1860, 1864 and 1872. In 1858, the Ohio Wesleyan University conferred on him the degree of A. M., *causa honoris*, and in 1870, the Upper Iowa University, the degree of D. D. He has been elected Secretary of the Conference at eight out of the sixteen sessions it has held, and has published the minutes each of these years and as-

sisted in their publication two more years, making in all ten editions of the sixteen already published. In 1873, he was appointed Presiding Elder of Charles City district. Having successfully filled the constitution term, he was appointed, in 1876, Presiding Elder of the Dubuque district. His term expiring here in 1880, and it being contrary to the usage of the Church to continue the same person in the Eldership more than two terms in succession, Dr. Keeler was remanded to the pastorate and appointed to Fayette, the seat of the Upper Iowa University, he being at the time President of its Board of Trustees. After two years in this charge, he was stationed in September, 1882, in Toledo. Dr. Keeler has held the responsible office of Presiding Elder three terms, which is more than any other member of his Conference has held it. He has been elected delegate to the General Conference three times, viz: 1860, 1861 and 1872. No other member of the Upper Iowa Conference, with a single exception and that a General Conference officer, has been elected as often. In 1864, he received a larger majority of votes for General Conference delegate than any man ever received in the history of the Conference. In 1868, he was elected reserve delegate, but afterward resigned. In 1876, he withdrew from the canvass before the final vote. In 1870, he was appointed historiographer of the Upper Iowa Conference, and since that time he has been collecting material for a complete history of Upper Iowa Methodism. Dr. Keeler is forty-eight years of age, and is the father of eight children, five of whom still live to gladden his heart and home. He attrib-

utes much of his success since he entered the ministry to the steady Christian example, patient, earnest spirit and pure and noble Christian character of his wife. As an educator, Dr. Keeler has been very successful. During the fearful financial crisis of 1857-8, the number of students at Cornell College, then under his management, was greater than any preceding year. But it is in preaching that his massive intellect finds fullest scope. He stands almost unrivalled and alone, having but few equals. His sermons are productions marked with great originality of thought, eminently clear and logical, apt and forcible in illustration, practical in application and conclusive in argument. Therefore not only the "common people hear him gladly," but the educated and refined flock to his ministrations. Dr. Keeler is possessed of good business qualifications, is social and a most excellent pastor and administrator, which traits of character make him a favorite with the laity and add to his popularity as a minister. May he long live to bless the Church and the world.

The Catholic was one of the first Churches organized in Toledo. Among the original members were the following: M. Reusch and Anna, his wife; John Youngman and wife; William Roderick and Kate, his wife; John, Joseph and Anthony Menton; Adam Brecht and wife; John Boyer and wife; Madison Schrader and wife; John Haggerty and wife; Dennis O'Connor and wife; Dennis Haggerty and wife; Enright and wife; Mr. Metz and wife; Jaquog and wife; Sharey and wife; John Feeley and wife; T. McDermott and wife; Donald McDonald

and wife; John Meyer and Anton Reusch and wife.

In 1862, Father Emmons, of Iowa City, held services here. Meetings were held in private houses for a number of years. Through the influence of Father Emmons, a subscription was started and the present church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$1,000. The size of the building is 20x30 feet; a story and a half high, with a seating capacity of 125. In 1883, the pastor was Father Patrick Mahen, the membership, 102.

SOCIETIES.

The A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 23, was organized at the rooms of the I. O. O. F., in April, 1875, with the following named charter members: A. H. Sterrett, Past Master Workman; H. S. Bradshaw, Master Workman; W. H. Stivers, Overseer; W. M. Brown, Financier; D. D. Appelgate, Recorder; W. E. Appelgate, Watchman; N. A. Stewart, Guide; G. M. Berger, G. F.; L. G. Kinne, H. C. Hemperley, W. Bradbrook, H. J. Patterson, Gus Reichman, H. B. Belden, J. H. Bates, W. W. Souster, J. W. Willett and G. W. Sweatt. The Order continued until 1882, their Lodge numbering fifty-three, at which date a trouble arose between the Grand and Supreme Lodges, causing a division. Forty members withdrew, adhering to the Grand Lodge, while the other thirteen stood by the Supreme Lodge.

One death had occurred up to 1883, W. H. Blake, who died in 1880. \$2,000, was paid to the widow promptly after his death. The Lodge also paid \$115 sick benefits.

The officers for 1883 were: Peter Lichty, M. W.; H. B. Belden, Overseer; J. M.

Winn, Financier; H. C. Hemperley, Recorder; W. H. Stivers, G. F.

A. O. U. W., of Iowa, No. 23, withdrew from the Supreme Lodge in July, 1880, with forty members. The first officers after the division were: A. J. Dingee, P. M. W.; James H. Ross, M. W.; J. C. Fitzgerald, Foreman; W. E. Appelgate, Recorder; F. E. Smith, Receiver; C. E. Olney, Financier; L. Loupee, Overseer; C. H. Tode, Guide; J. H. Bates, Inside Watchman.

Officers of 1883 were: J. H. Ross, P. M. W.; J. C. Fitzgerald, M. W.; B. Stone, Foreman; L. Loupee, Overseer; A. J. Dingee, Recorder; C. E. Olney, Financier.

Toledo Lodge, No. 118, A. F. A. M., was organized under dispensation in 1857, and received its charter from the Grand Lodge under date June 2, 1858. Its first officers were: Lafayette Cheney, W. M.; S. M. Wadley, S. W. and G. M. Fox, J. W. The charter members, in addition to the officers mentioned, were Jonas P. Wood, H. A. Williamson, John Allen, J. B. Louthan and Joseph Powell. The Lodge has had a steady growth since its organization, and has accomplished much good in the community, having numbered among its members some of the best citizens of the place. The following named have occupied the position of Worshipful Master since its organization: Lafayette Cheney, John Allen, David D. Appelgate, A. J. Wheaton, David Arb, George R. Struble, A. J. Wheaton, A. H. Sterrett, A. J. Free and Isaac Stoner. The Lodge has at present a membership of forty-two, and is in a most prosperous condition, with the following named officers in the spring of 1883: George R. Struble, W. M.; George L. Bailey, S. W.; J. N. Springer, J. W.;

Isaac Stoner, Treasurer; A. J. Wheaton, Secretary; David Arb, S. D.; T. J. Sweatt, J. D.; D. Huston, Tyler.

Toledo Lodge, No. 79, I. O. O. F. was organized September 18, 1869, by Deputy Grand Master, R. How Taylor, of Marshalltown Lodge, with Robert Blake, George P. Werum, S. C. Rogers, Jacob Reedy, C. N. Knapp and W. H. Stivers as charter members. The following named were chosen officers for the first term: S. C. Rogers, N. G.; Jacob Reedy, V. G.; W. H. Stivers, Secretary. The Lodge has had a prosperous existence, and now owns its Lodge room on High street, and has it well furnished with all the paraphernalia of the order. It has ample funds in its treasury and money at interest. It pays weekly benefits of \$4.50 to each member when sick and one dollar per capita funeral benefits. Since its organization three of its membership have been removed by death—C. N. Knapp, Jacob Reedy and Henry Geibert. W. H. Stivers has been Secretary of the Lodge the greater part of its existence, and is the present Secretary, with E. J. Cannon, N. G.; W. A. McNulty, V. G.

Toledo Lodge No. 26, Legion of Honor, was organized in July, 1879, by L. F. Bassett, Deputy Grand President of the State. The charter members were as follows: C. J. Stevens, A. J. Dingee, L. B. Blinn, J. M. Winn, T. S. Free, D. Camery, C. C. Quintard, F. B. Gault, A. J. Hassell, W. H. Stivers, P. C. Jones, Isaac Stoner, F. E. Smith, Union Stoner, E. B. Coats, E. E. Stickney, E. M. Bielby, George Lichty, E. J. Connor, S. C. Leland, T. J. Sweatt, E. C. Ebersole, John Mather, S. M. Loomer, J. A. Fuhlendorf, S. Moore, A. J. Bartlett,

C. D. Coats, H. E. Wills, J. T. Wilson, G. W. Ingersoll, R. G. McIntyre, J. B. M. Bishop, G. W. Free, Jr., F. S. Harlan, Benjamin Stone, Hiram Baldwin. C. S. Jerome, E. A. Coats, C. E. S. Conger and G. R. Struble.

The first officers were: C. J. Stevens, President; J. M. Winn, Vice President; F. E. Smith, Recording Secretary; A. J. Dingee, Secretary; Isaac Stoner, Treasurer; A. J. Hassell, Chaplain; T. S. Free, Usher; John Mather, Doorkeeper; E. B. Coats, Sentinel; J. S. Moore, L. B. Blinn and T. S. Free, Trustees.

The presiding officers from the organization to the present time, were as follows: C. J. Stephens, J. M. Winn, J. B. M. Bishop, F. E. Smith, W. Stivers and A. J. Hassell.

The officers in 1883, were: J. M. Winn, President; C. E. Olney, Vice-President; Newton Dodd, Recording Secretary; Union Stoner, Financial Secretary; Isaac Olney, Treasurer; J. W. Mather, Chaplain; S. M. Loomer, Usher; E. A. Coats, Doorkeeper; John Fuhlendorf, Sentinel; W. H. Stivers, Trustee; Dr. L. H. Carey and Dr. J. W. Springer, Medical Examiners; J. M. Winn, Representative to Grand Lodge. E. H. Smith died August 2, 1882, being the only death in the Lodge since the organization. The Toledo membership, since its organization, has been fifty-three. Membership in 1883, fifty. Five of the fifty held an additional beneficiary, making fifty-five certificates in force. The Lodge was made up of the representative men of the county, and is in a flourishing condition. The society, up to 1883 have had only twenty-three assessments, making a very cheap insurance.

CHAPTER XL.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

This territory comprises all of Congressional township 82 north, range 13, west of the fifth principal meridian. It is watered by Salt creek and its tributaries, the main stream entering on section 5, and flowing toward the south and southeast, makes exit on section 36. East of this stream the surface lies gently undulating, and consists of a beautiful prairie. The soil is a rich dark loam. West of Salt creek throughout the township, the land lies quite rolling and sometimes hilly and bluffy, and the soil is a light clay. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. East of Salt creek they are mostly American, and on the west, Bohemian. There are three towns in this township, Waltham, Elberon and Vining.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This is the oldest settled township in the county, the first settlement being made in 1849, by William Riley Vandorin, a native of Jennings county, Indiana, who came from Henry county, Iowa. He took a squatter's claim on section 22, but the land having been entered by another party he was forced to leave. In 1854 he entered the west half of the northeast quarter of section 14, where he lived until 1870, when he sold out and went to Kansas. He now lives in Coon Rapids, Carroll county, Iowa, where he is engaged in blacksmithing.

Mrs. Phœbe Fowler, the second settler in this township, came in 1851 and took a squatter's claim on section 23, where she lived a few years then moved to Oneida. She died in Iowa county a few years later.

William Carruthers, a son-in-law of Mrs. Fowler came in 1852 and made a claim on section 23. He sold his claim in 1854 and removed to Kansas.

Willis and James Vandorin and Isaac Smith were early settlers here, but the date of their settlement is not positively known. Willis entered the southwest of the northwest of section 15. In 1856 he went to Irving, where he built a hotel, which he sold a year later and returned to Henry county. James entered the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14. In 1858, he returned to Henry county. Smith took a squatter's claim but did not prove up on it. He went to California a few years later and remained a short time when he returned. In 1862, he enlisted in the army, went south, where, on account of his disability, he was discharged and returned home, where he soon after died. His oldest son now lives in Oneida.

Zachariah T. Shugart, a native of North Carolina and his son Levi H., arrived here from Michigan, on the 21st day of July, 1853, and entered land in this township. Mr. Shugart entered the southeast of the

southwest quarter of section 14. The son entered the west half of the southeast quarter of section 11, and the east half of the southwest of the same section. The father lived here until the time of his death, which occurred in 1881. The son with his mother still occupy the original claim.

Zachariah T. Shugart was born in Surry county, North Carolina, November 27, 1805. He was but a small boy when his parents moved to Indiana and settled in Wayne county, where they were among the first settlers. The father bought timber land and cleared a farm and also built a mill which he operated. Zachariah assisted his father on the farm until about eighteen years of age, when he engaged to learn the cabinet maker's trade. He was married January 4, 1827, to Miss Susanna Harris, also a native of Surry county, North Carolina. They remained in Wayne county for a time, then went to Randolph county, where Mr. Shugart purchased land and after clearing a few acres, sold and removed to Grant county. He lived in several different places in Indiana until 1840, when he went to Michigan, purchasing timber land in Cass county. With the assistance of his boys he cleared a farm and made that his home until 1853, then sold and came to Iowa, settling in township 83, range 13, Benton county, now Tama county. He died January 15, 1881. His widow still lives with her son Levi. Previous to the war, Mr. Shugart was a Lloyd Garrison Abolitionist, and his house was for many years a shelter for fugitive slaves. His parents were Quakers and Mr. Shugart was for many years an elder in that Church; but

in later years he became an Universalist and died in that faith.

Levi H. Shugart came with his father in 1853 and settled on the same section. He is the oldest living settler in the township. He put up a log cabin, in which he lived several years, then built his present frame house. Levi was born in Wayne county, Indiana, October 22, 1827, and was thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Michigan. He there learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he worked until coming to Iowa. Mr. Shugart was married February 17, 1859, to Miss Nancy Overturf, daughter of Simon and Lydia Overturf. This union was blessed with two children: Laura B. and Noah Kelita. Mrs. Shugart died September 21, 1863, and August 4, 1864, Mr. Shugart was married to Miss Catherine Ashby, of Indiana. They have six children: Lucinda E., Joseph S., Lena L., Levi D., George Z. and Jessie L. Mr. Shugart has been successful as a farmer, and now owns 300 acres of well improved land.

The same year, Dr. K. D. Shugart, a native of Indiana, came and bought two acres of land of his brother Levi on section 14, where he lived about two years and practiced medicine. He then went to Irving, where he lived several years, thence to Colorado. After his return from this point he opened a drug store at Belle Plaine, and continued in business there until 1870, when he went to California and located at Riverside, where he is now following his profession.

Hankerson Ashby, formerly from Indiana, was a settler of 1853 and claimed the east half of the northeast quarter of sec-

tion 14. He sold this claim in February, 1854, and went to Michigan, and after a few years returned to this township and located at Redman, where he died in 1869.

The first land actually entered in this township was by James R. and Thomas A. Graham, natives of New York, who came here from Illinois in 1853. The former selected the northeast quarter of section 25, which he improved and lived upon until the time of his death in August 1881. His widow now makes this her home.

James R. Graham was a native of New York, born May 31, 1812. When a young man he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked in his native State until 1853, when he came to Iowa, and settled in town 83, range 13, in Tama county, purchasing land on section 25. Mr. Graham was married in 1838 to Miss Margaret Pound, a native of Orange county, New York. Seven children have been born to them, five of whom are now living: Margaret A., Charles H., James H., Jada E. and John W. Mr. Graham was one of the first township officers and was the first postmaster at Traer.

In 1853, Elijah Thompson, of New York State, came here from Michigan and settled on section 23. He went to Kansas in the summer of 1872 and in September of that year died in that State. He is remembered as a great hunter.

David Reynolds came in 1854 and settled on section 29, where he remained only a short time.

Thomas A. Graham entered the north half of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 36. In 1854 he moved to Tole-

do, where he remained until the time of his death in December, 1882.

Stephen A. Wilcox, a native of New York State, came here in 1854 and bought Hankerson Ashby's claim on section 14 and entered the land in June of that year. Afterward he sold this claim and entered 140 acres on the northwest quarter of section 3. This claim he also sold in 1855 and bought the northwest quarter of section 25. Afterward he also sold this claim and in 1856 moved to Iowa Town, Benton county, where he now lives.

Jeptha Edmunds, a native of Vermont, came here from Michigan in June, 1854, and entered the southwest quarter of section 14, where he lived until 1868, when he moved to Cedar Rapids and died there in November, 1871.

Truman Prindle, a native of New York State, arrived in June, 1854, and bought land of Stephen Wilcox on sections 12 and 14. In 1881, he sold eighty acres of his farm to the C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co., for a town site. He still lives on section 14.

Truman Prindle, was born in Onondaga county, New York, November 6, 1821. When a young man, he went to Michigan and purchased a farm in Pokagon township, Cass county. He improved the land, built a house and in 1853, sold out; then the year following came to Iowa, locating in Tama county, on sections 13 and 14, township 83, range 13, now known as York township. He lived in a log cabin for ten years, then built the frame house in which he now lives. In 1881, he sold eighty acres of his land to the C. M. & St. P. Railroad Company, for a town site, and on this land the village of Elberon was platted. Mr. Prindle was married in 1855,

to Miss Emily M., daughter of Jephtha and Candis Edmunds, and widow of William Michael. Mrs. Prindle has one son living—Arling Michael.

John Newton, a native of England, came from Will county, Illinois, in 1854, and entered land on section 36. In 1882, he sold and moved to Neosha Falls, Woodson county, Nebraska.

Simon Overturf, a Pennsylvanian, came here in 1854, and entered the southeast quarter of section 25, where he still lives.

John Wilder and John Sayles, natives of York State, arrived in 1854. Sayles bought land of T. A. Graham, where he lived about six years then sold and moved to Iowa City. He now lives in Linn county. Wilder, who was a single man, entered land in Benton county, but made his home with Sayles.

Samuel Royce, a native of York State, came in 1854, and entered the southeast quarter of section 25. The next year he sold and went to Benton county. He joined the Union Army and was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. His widow now lives at Irving.

Thomas Lewis, of York State, came in 1855, settled on the northeast quarter of section 3, remained there one year and removed to Benton county, where he died in 1877.

Lemuel Dresser, of Tioga county, New York, came in 1855, and located on section 24. He was a harness maker and carriage trimmer by trade. He made this his home until the time of his death in 1865. His widow now occupies the homestead.

George W. Selvy, from Illinois, arrived in 1855, and located on the northeast quar-

ter of section 23. In 1861, he went to Belle Plaine. He died in Illinois in 1865.

Frank McClelland, from the same State, came also in 1855 and settled on section 23. He went to the war and upon his return settled in Keokuk.

Reuben Rogers, a native of York State, came in 1856 and bought land on section 25. He improved the land and lived there until the time of his death, which occurred February 4, 1882. One of his sons now lives on the farm, while another is engaged in the lumber trade in Elberon. Reuben Rogers was born in Oneida county, New York, June 3, 1800, and was reared in Otsego county, to which place his parents moved when he was but two years of age. Here, in 1826, he was married to Miss Chloe L. Orcutt, and in 1835, moved to Ellery township, Chautauqua county, where he bought a farm and lived until 1856, at which time he came to Iowa to seek a home. He bought a farm on section 25, York township, on which he lived until his death, which occurred February 4, 1882. His wife died February 29, 1864. Of their six children, five came to Iowa: Maria, Delos, Reuben O., Amos R. and Matilda.

Amos R. Rogers, the youngest son, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, April 14, 1838, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits and received his early education in the district school. His education was completed in the Iowa State University, from the Normal department of which he graduated in 1862, being the first graduate in that school from Tama county. In the spring of 1863, he went to Colorado, spending the summer in the Rocky Mountains, and

returned home in the fall. Since then he was employed during the winter months in teaching, and in the summer seasons farming in company with his brother, on the old homestead until 1881, when he came to Elberon and engaged in the lumber business. On October 18, 1864, he was married to Miss Helen S., daughter of Lemuel and Mary (Hendry) Dresser. They have been blessed with five children: Addie M., Delos C., Mary Bertha, Effie C. and Herman G. Mr. Rogers is a man of energy and ability, as his success both in the school room and on the farm indicates.

Reuben O., third son of Reuben and Chloe (Oreutt) Rogers, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, October 14, 1835, where his younger days were spent on a farm. His education was received in the common schools. He came to Iowa with his parents in 1856, and in 1861, was married to Miss Margaret Ashby, who bore him one child and died in 1863. The child died when eighteen months old. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1869, was Miss Margaret, daughter of James R. and Margaret (Pound) Graham. They have been blessed with four children: James G., Maggie May, Charles R. and Matilda A. Mr. Rogers now occupies the farm which his father bought when he came to Iowa, and which Mr. Rogers and brother have managed for several years. Mr. Rogers is the present Assessor of the township, having been elected to that office for a second term.

Fred Williams, formerly from Vermont, came in 1856 and settled on section 26, where he continued to live four or

five years and then removed to Johnson county.

Michael Musel came in 1856 and settled on section 31, where he now lives.

Frank Matula came the same year and located on section 30 and now lives in Salt Creek.

John Budka arrived in 1856 and settled on section 30. In 1873, he went to Kansas.

John Lovenburg, a shoemaker by trade, settled on section 29 in 1856 and removed to Kansas, 1875.

Anthony Weaver and family came from Bohemia and settled in York township.

Frank, second son of Anthony and Catharine Weaver, was born in Bohemia, November 10, 1836, came to America with his parents in 1856, and settled with them in York township, this county. In 1864 he was married to Miss Mary Caslavka. They lived with her parents for two years, then settled on land that he had previously bought on section 18. Mr. Weaver now owns 120 acres of improved land and twenty acres of timber land. He has a family of seven children.

William Alexander, Sr., settled in York township in 1856, on section 9. Mr. Alexander was born in Roughazie, near Glasgow, Scotland, January 7, 1808. He was reared on a farm, receiving a liberal education in the country schools. Mr. Alexander was married in 1834, to Miss Mary Clelland, who bore him six children, three of whom are now living: Agnes, George and William. In 1851 they left their native land, came to New York City, and from thence to Chicago, where Mr. Alexander was employed in the Galena car shops. Their residence in Iowa dates

from 1856, at which time they settled in York township, Tama county, on section 9 where Mr. Alexander had previously entered land. Here they built a log house, 16x20 feet, in which they lived until 1865, then erected the frame house, where they now live. Mrs. Alexander died on the 2d day of February, 1875, being sixty-eight years of age.

William Alexander, Jr., was born September 26, 1845, and came with his parents to America, in 1851. While he lived in Chicago, William attended school, and, in 1856, came to York township February 23, 1875, he was married to Miss Mary A. McBride, by whom he has had four children: Mary E., John E., Elsea G. and Archibald J. William now occupies the farm with his father.

Michael Kupka also came in 1856, and settled on section 30, where he now lives.

Anthony Weaver settled on section 17, in 1856, where he died in 1875. His widow and son John now live on section 7.

Jacob Kuchara came in 1857 and settled on section 15, where he now lives.

Jacob Struble came this same season and located on the northeast quarter of section 24, where he now lives.

Vinsel Hubel came in 1857 and located on section 20. He now lives in Vining.

John Freeman came from Ohio in 1857 and located on section 26. He enlisted in the Union army and died while in the service. His family returned to Ohio.

The same year Michael Ulch settled on section 35, and is still living there.

Another of the early settlers of York township, is James B. Van Anken, who came here in 1858. He first lived in a log house near Redman for a few weeks, and

then moved to a farm which he had rented on sections 23 and 26. In 1859, he removed to another farm which he had rented, on section 30, and there lived until 1862. He then purchased the McKern farm, of eighty acres, on section 10, and moved there with his family. On the 24th of February, 1864, he enlisted in the 28th Iowa, Company D, went south and joined the Regiment at Kennerville, near New Orleans. Here he was taken sick and went to Washington with the Regiment, where he entered the hospital, and was soon afterward transferred to the hospital at Keokuk. In February, 1865, he was discharged from the hospital, and going south, joined his Regiment at Moorhead City, North Carolina. He served until the close of the war, being mustered out of service at Savannah in July 1865, when he returned to his home in Iowa. Mr. Van Anken is a native of York State, born in Chemung county, March 15, 1825. His younger days were spent on his father's farm, and in the pioneer schools. In 1849, he went to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in farming, and where he was married in 1850, to Miss Esther McDuffie, a native of that county, and born February 20, 1829. They have been blessed with five children: Joseph, Josephine, Jessie, James L. and John. After his marriage, he bought a farm in Van Etten township, Chemung county, New York, and lived there until 1856, when he sold his land and came to Iowa. Mr. Van Anken first purchased a farm of eighty acres, but has kept adding to it and now owns over 200 acres. Mr. Van Anken is a thorough gentleman, and is respected as a neighbor and a citizen. He has a

pleasant home and the "latch-string" always hangs out; any stranger who stops there is always treated in the most hospitable manner.

Among others who came in later years, and are now prominent citizens of the township, are: Milton H. Pierce, Samuel S. Countryman and John Struve.

Milton H. Pierce was born in Broom county, New York, on the 31st of January, 1834. He was raised in that county on a farm on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and received his education in the district schools. When eighteen years of age, he engaged with a carpenter and joiner to learn the trade, serving as an apprentice for two years and then as a journeyman. In 1856, he came to Iowa, locating in Linn county, where he remained until 1858, then came to Tama county and bought land in York township, on section 3. After making this purchase, he returned to Linn county and continued to work at his trade. On the 20th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 20th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, went south and was with the Regiment until the close of the war. The Regiment participated in many important engagements; among them were Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg, and the siege of Forts Morgan and Blakely. On his return from the war, he lived at Belle Plaine for a short time, then went to Linn county, where he worked in a wagon shop. In 1866, he came to York township and settled on his land, where he has since resided. He has built two large cattle and hay barns, as well as comfortable sheds for his stock. Mr. Pierce has been very successful in his farming operations and now has 300 acres

of improved land. Mr. Pierce was married December 26, 1867, to Miss Unity Sapp, a native of Delaware. They have one child—Roena. Mr. Pierce has been elected to offices of trust in the township, and is, at present, Secretary of the School Board. Mr. Pierce is a genial, warm-hearted gentleman and holds the respect and esteem of his neighbors.

Samuel S. Countryman was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1837. He was reared on a farm and attended the district schools of his native county. He was married September 8, 1859, to Miss Dina Walker, also a native of Somerset county. They have been blessed with twelve children, eleven of whom are living: Thomas P., Robert E., N. Frank, William J., Jacob G., George H., May E., Oscar J., Millard B., Cary C. and Nellie E. Frederick died in infancy. They lived in Somerset county until 1867, then moved to Illinois and rented land in Lee county, remaining there until 1873, when he came to Iowa and purchased land on section 1, of York township, of Micajah Emmons, a Quaker, who had lived there about ten years. On this land is a fine maple grove of twelve acres which was planted by Mr. Emmons. There was also a fine orchard which Mr. Countryman has replenished and enlarged. He has a large variety of fruits and interests himself very much in horticulture. In 1882, he erected a very large frame house and now has one of the finest residences in this part of the county.

John Struve is a native of Germany, born in Holstein, November 2, 1845. Between the years of six and fifteen he attended school, and then went to sea, visit-

ing England, Australia, South America, China and Japan. He followed the life of a sailor until he was twenty-one years of age, then came to America and located near Davenport, this State, where he was employed at farming for two years, then rented a farm until 1882. He then came to Tama county and purchased an improved farm of James Peck, on section 1, York township. He has a good set of buildings on his farm and is prepared to do thorough farming. Mr. Struve was married in January, 1876, to Miss Sena Ellis, of Scott county, this State, and they now have four children: Henry, Meta, Alvina and John.

ORGANIC.

This township assumed its present boundaries and was organized April 7, 1856. The election was held at that time at the house of J. R. Graham, and the following officers were elected: J. H. Wilder, Assessor; James R. Graham and Elijah E. Robinson, Justices; Simon Overturf, George W. Selvey and Jephtha Edmunds, Trustees; Z. T. Shugart, Clerk; Reason Overturf and J. S. Emisan, Constables; L. H. Shugart, Road Supervisor. At the general election held at Vining, November 7, 1882, the following officers were elected: Hiram Loomis and Albert Kuchara, Justices; Frank Benesh, Clerk; A. C. Michall and Joseph Wolf, Constables; R. O. Rogers, Assessor; J. H. Scott, Trustee. John Skrabale and Antoine Dudek are the Trustees holding over.

VILLAGE OF WALTHAM.

This place was surveyed and platted, in 1868, by Horace Jacobs, County Surveyor, for Charles Mason. It is located on the west half of the east half of section 3, the

plat containing fifteen acres. G. G. Mason started the first store, in 1867. Another store was started afterward by Frank Kakesh. He soon discontinued the business, but started again, and now keeps the only store in the place. The third store was opened by S. S. Dowret, about 1870, and another by Mr. Pratt, in 1879. The following named persons have been engaged in business in this village at different times: Alonzo Cady, Emerson Lovejoy, Walter Hines, Phillips Brothers, Walter Bradbrook, Joseph Glover and William Peck.

Benjamin Thompson opened the first blacksmith shop, in 1866. After a few years he sold out. John Wells, from Illinois, was foreman in Thompson's shop. It is said, that he was too much married, and hearing that one of the wives was about to visit the village, he took a spear and went fishing at Alexander's ford, on section 10. The spear was afterward found and on the handle was written, "Good bye Benjamin, you will never see me again," and that is the last that is known of him. J. H. Scott bought out Thompson in 1870, he then formed a partnership with a man by the name of Kerr, and they built a wagon shop, 20x40 feet, two stories high, where they continued in business a few years. This building has since been converted into a dwelling. The blacksmithing business is now represented by Joseph Van Anken.

A postoffice was established in what is now the village of Waltham, in 1865. Henry L. Smith was the first postmaster, and kept the office in his house, on section 3. The following named have served as postmasters, since that time: George G.

Mason, A. W. Davies, A. B. Cady, Walter Hines, G. Brown, Joseph Glover and Frank Kokesh, the present incumbent, who has the office in his store. Mail is received three times each week, from Elberon; formerly it was received from Belle Plaine, twice a week.

Henry L. Smith, the first postmaster at Waltham, and an early settler of the township, was born in Orange county, New York, October 3, 1815. When he was nine years of age, his parents moved to New York city, where Henry received his education. When he reached the age of eighteen, he engaged with a carpenter to learn the trade. He served three years as an apprentice, and then he and his brother formed a partnership as contractors and builders. Henry was married October 16, 1837, to Miss Jane Lounsbury, who was a native of Geneseo county, New York. When she was but a year old her father died and her mother moved to New York city. In 1856, Mr. Smith came to Iowa and settled in Irving, where he found employment as carpenter and millwright for five years, then came to York township and settled on section 3, where he purchased an interest in a grist mill. He made this his home until the time of his death, which occurred May 8, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had a family of four children: Daniel O., Joseph H., Mary C. and S. Elizabeth. Daniel O. was born in New York, August 2, 1838; died at Irving, August 6, 1861.

Alfred W. Davies, who was postmaster here for some time, was born in Hereford county, England, November 4, 1832, and when quite young was apprenticed to learn the miller's trade. He served an appren-

ticeship of three years, then worked in the different flouring mills in Worcester and Stafford counties until the breaking out of the war with Russia, in 1853, when he enlisted in the Royal Lancers, joined the Regiment at Bristol and went to Russia, serving until the close of the war. He was in the famous battle of Balaklava, and was one of the Light Brigade, immortalized by Tennyson in his poem:

Half a league, half a league.
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of death
Rode the six hundred.
"Forward the Light Brigade!"
Charge for the guns!" he said,
Into the valley of death,
Rode the six hundred.
* * * * *
When can their glory fade?
Oh, the wild charge they made!
All the world wondered.
Honor the charge they made!
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred."

Mr. Davies was also in the battle of Inkaman and other minor engagements. At the close of the war, he returned to England and resumed work at his trade. In 1857, he came to America, arriving at New York city on the 17th day of April, and went from there to Wayne county, where he was engaged at farming for a while, after which he was employed in a saw mill. On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he enlisted in Company F, 8th Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry, and went to Washington. In 1862, the regiment was ordered to the Shenandoah valley. Mr. Davies participated in the battles of Winchester, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Beverly Ford, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Culpepper

Court House. In the latter engagement, August 1, 1863, while charging a rebel battery, he was wounded in the left arm near the shoulder. Amputation was performed on the battle field, and he was sent to Douglass Hospital, at Washington, D. C. He was honorably discharged October 14, 1863, and returned to Wayne county, New York. In July, 1865, he started with a horse and wagon for Iowa, and from Michigan he helped to drive 2,500 sheep to Tama county. In 1866, he went to Michigan and returned to this county with 1,500 sheep. He then engaged in herding cattle, and in 1867, bought the mail route between Belle Plaine and Waltham. In 1869, he was appointed postmaster at Waltham, and served one year. In 1870, he returned to New York and was there married to Miss Elizabeth J. Corlett. They returned to Waltham, purchased a residence and now make that their home. They have three children: Benjamin F., Alice J. and Hiram H.

Since the railroad came through the township, other towns have started and Waltham is not in a very flourishing condition. In fact it is almost defunct, the trade being transferred to other towns. After its commencement, for some time it was considered that it would make a place of some importance, but its projectors seem doomed to disappointment, and other places seem destined to make the important towns of the township.

VILLAGE OF ELBERON.

This place was surveyed at the instance of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in September, 1881. It is located on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14 and the

northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 13. The first building was a temporary shanty put up by N. L. Brown for a boarding house. The first permanent building in the village was erected by Amos Rogers for a lumber office. The first store building completed by N. L. Brown; located on the southeast corner of Main and First Streets.

The first store, doing business here, was in a building moved from Waltham where J. Glover & Co. opened a drug and grocery store, and yet remain in the trade.

William C. Gotthold opened the first dry goods store in December 1881, and is still in the business, having a general stock of goods. William C. Gotthold was born in Canton, Ohio, February 11, 1861, and when he was but eighteen months old, his mother came to Iowa to join her parents who resided on a farm near Chelsea. His father was in the army at the time and died on his way home. William attended the district school, and also the high school in Irving, and completed his education at the business College at Canton Ohio. After completing his education, he engaged as clerk in a store in Chelsea, this county, and in December, 1881, came to Elberon and opened the business in which he is now engaged. He does a good business in the dry goods line.

John Skrable started the first hardware store, in 1882, and remains in the business. He is a son of Joseph and Magdalena Skrable, and was born in Bohemia, November 10, 1845. He attended the common schools until ten years of age, then went to college for two years. At this time his parents came to America and located for two years at Iowa City, then

came to Tama county and settled in York township, in 1857. When John was fifteen years old he went to Belle Plaine and hired as clerk in a hardware and dry goods store for eight years. Then, on account of his health, he returned to York township and engaged in farming, on section 24. He remained on the farm until 1881, at which time he located in Elberon, erected a building and opened a hardware store. Mr. Skrable was married in 1868 to Miss Barbara Kvidera, who has borne him seven children: Mary, Fannie, Abbie, James, Emil, Joseph and Frank. Mr. Skrable has taken a lively interest in affairs of local importance, has held the offices of Constable and Assessor, and has been in some office every year for the past fifteen years. Mr. Skrable is educated in both Bohemian and English.

The postoffice at Elberon was established in January, 1882, and N. S. Brown was appointed postmaster, with the office in his store. This was a special office at that time, and the mail was received from Belle Plaine twice each week. The mail service was established on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad on the 10th of April, and mail is now regularly received daily. This town was first called Halifax, and was afterward changed to Elberon in honor of the place so intimately connected with the death of President Garfield. The railroad was completed to this point in October, 1881, and there seems to be a prospect for a town here of some importance in the future.

Charles Skrable engaged in the grain trade at Elberon in 1881, and in 1882 built an elevator with a capacity of 10,000 bushels. Mr. Skrable still continues his

business, doing a large trade. He is the youngest son of Josephine and Magdaline Skrable, born October 5, 1835. He came to America with his parents and was reared on his father's farm in York township, receiving his education in the district school. His marriage with Miss Mary Uleh, took place February 4, 1876. Mr. Skrable was employed at farming until 1881, when he moved to Elberon, built a warehouse and engaged in the grain trade. In 1882, as mentioned above, he erected one of the best elevators in the county and is now doing a large business. Mr. and Mrs. Skrable have one child—Anthony J., born July 4, 1880.

The medical profession was first represented here by Dr. E. E. Holroyd, who came in January, 1882. He removed to Chicago, and is now a professor in a Medical College. The profession is now represented by Dr. Frank S. Smith. See Medical Chapter.

The first livery stable was opened in the spring of 1882, by A. C. Michall. In March, 1883, however, he rented his stable and went to Missouri.

In November, 1881, a saloon was started by Henry Boke, who still continues his business.

VILLAGE OF VINING.

This place was surveyed and laid out in the fall of 1881, by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and is located on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 20. During the same fall the first building was erected by John Kotas, in which he opened a dry goods and grocery store, early in the winter.

Albert Uleh completed the second building, in which he opened a grocery store in January, 1882.

Frank Benesh put up a building during the winter, and opened a hardware store the following spring, and still continues his business. Mr. Benesh was born in Bohemia, in 1844. He received a liberal education in the schools of his native country, and, in 1859, came to America with his parents, who settled in York township, of this county. In 1865, Mr. Benesh was united in marriage with Miss Barbara Bistricky, and settled on a farm, where he followed farming until 1872, at which time he removed to Belle Plaine and engaged as clerk in the hardware store of C. W. Gore. In 1882, he formed a partnership with Mr. Gore and opened a hardware store in Vining. Mr. Benesh is one of the leading citizens of the town and is at present Township Clerk, elected in November, 1882. He converses and reads in both Bohemian and English. Mr. and Mrs. Benesh have eleven children: Frank J., Charley, William, Emil, Theodor, Joseph, George, Mary Anna, Blanche, Emilie and Berta.

Frank Simon and his son Joseph came to Vining in 1882, and engaged in the general merchandise business, which they still continue. Mr. Simon was born in Bohemia, in 1832. In 1852, he was married to Miss Kate Krejsa, who bore him two children: Kate and Joseph. In 1869, they came to America and located at Racine, Wisconsin, where Mr. Simon worked at the tailoring business. He remained there but a few months, then came to Tama county and worked on the railroad at Montour for six months. He

next went to Chicago, worked two years at his trade, then returned to this county, and after working at tailoring for a few months, opened a general merchandise store, continuing in that business until 1882. He then came to Vining, and in company with his son engaged in his present business. His son Joseph, postmaster at Vining, was born on the 22d day of February, 1858, and came to America with his parents, with whom he made his home until 1873. He then engaged as clerk for James Brice, for whom he worked until his father opened his store in Chelsea. He then went to work for his father and in 1882, father and son formed a partnership to carry on a mercantile business at Vining. Joseph was married, April 7, 1879, to Miss Sofie Macek. Joseph is a young man, full of energy and pluck, and bids fair to be one of the leading business men in the township.

Joseph Michal opened the first saloon, in the fall of 1881, in a building moved here from Vining.

Albert Kuchara opened the first harness shop, in the spring of 1882. The same spring Frank Musle started in the lumber trade in company with J. W. Shaler. Musle now continues the business alone.

The postoffice here was established in the spring of 1882 and Joseph Simon appointed postmaster. He kept the same at his store. The first mail arrived the first day of May.

A warehouse was erected in the fall of 1881 by Joseph Ineck, and he is yet engaged here in the grain trade. This young town consists mostly of Bohemians and is in a prosperous condition.

POSTOFFICES.

Dryden postoffice was established in Oneida township, in 1868, with Miss Nettie Kenner postmistress, and the office was kept at her home, on section 36. It was moved to York in 1872, when B. A. Peck was commissioned and the office was in his house, on section 1. It was moved from there to Benton county a few years later, and was discontinued in 1881. It was on the route between Belle Plaine and Dysart.

Fox Point postoffice was established in August, 1879, and Miss Laura Fox appointed postmistress. It was kept at her house, on section 23, and was discontinued when an office was established at Elberon, in 1882. It was also on the route from Belle Plaine to Dysart.

MILLS.

Alvin Clark built a saw mill on Salt creek, in 1855. But little lumber was sawed, when it was converted into a grist mill, with one run of stone. Mr. Clark sold out to Simon Dykeman in 1857. Dykeman sold a one-half interest to John Allen. Henry L. Smith bought John Allen's interest in 1861, and a few months afterward purchased Dykeman's interest. In 1867, he sold one-half interest to S. A. Lewis. The mill is now owned and run by S. A. and Charles Lewis. They do custom work and manufacture first-class flour. Jacob Yount commenced building a flour mill on Salt creek, on section 22, in 1873, but before completion sold an interest in it to his two sons, David and Daniel, with R. O. Rogers, A. Pryne and Hottel. In 1874, William White bought an interest and the mill was completed that year. In 1876, Adam and Benjamin Bruner purchased the mill. In 1879 Ben-

jamin Bruner sold his one-half interest to John Beal, and they sold a third to Samuel Barrett. It now has three run of buhrs and all the necessary machinery for the manufacturing of first-class flour. It is operated at present by Bruner & Barrett, both of whom are first-class millers, and are obliged to run the mill to its fullest capacity night and day to meet the demand. The success of this mill dates from the time that the Bruner brothers bought it.

Adam Bruner, senior partner of the above named firm, is the fifth son of Christian and Sophia Bruner, born in Sandusky county, Ohio, June 8, 1842. His parents came to Iowa when he was but ten years of age. He made his home under the parental roof until in January, 1856, when he was married to Miss Annie M. Fromm and settled in Howard township, where he engaged in farming until 1876. At this time he and his brother Benjamin came to York township and purchased the flour mill with which he is now connected. Mr. and Mrs. Bruner have been blessed with five children: Albert C., Norman C., Agnes T., Clara M. and Howard E. Mr. Bruner is a first-class miller, a man of enterprise and enjoys the trust and respect of his neighbors.

Samuel Barrett, of the above named firm of Bruner & Barrett, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, March. 4, 1834. His parents moved to Knox county, Ohio, in 1836. Samuel remained at home until sixteen years of age, then with the foolish whim of boyish thought, he ran away. He was fortunate in finding work in Clark county, Pennsylvania, in a saw mill. After two years he returned to

Ohio, and in 1852, he came to Marietta, the county seat of Marshall county, Iowa. Here he engaged with John Hill in building a flouring mill. Afterwards he run the same mill for thirteen years, giving entire satisfaction to all his customers. After this he moved to Nebraska and bought a farm of eighty acres and farmed one year, then sold and returned to Iowa and again engaged in milling in Coon Valley, Green county, for six years, and later in Cass and Guthrie counties. In 1875, he bought the flouring mill at Irving, and lived there until 1882. At the present time he is interested in Bruner's mill, having bought an interest in it in 1882.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

Anthony Weaver was frozen to death, December 23, 1856, while on his way home from the mill at Irving. His body was found two weeks later by a deer hunter. His brother was in company with him and went for help to a house about one mile distant. Having secured assistance, they started back, but could not find him in the blinding storm which was raging. This brother, whose name was John, had his feet badly frozen and is now living in the township.

The first marriage occurred April 16, 1854, and celebrated the nuptials of Jacob Bruner and Susan Ashby. The marriage was performed by Judge John C. Vermilya.

The second death was that of Mrs. Jeptha Edmunds, which occurred on the 6th of March, 1856.

The first reaping machine was introduced into this township, in the summer of

1859, by J. B. VanAnken and E. N. B. Dreser. It was sent here by L. B. Dodd, and was manufactured at Mendota, Illinois.

The first school was kept in L. H. Shugarts house on section 14, in 1854, and was taught by Miss Sarah Simpson.

The next school was taught by Miss Libbie Graham in a log house on section 25, in 1855.

The first school house was erected at Redman in the fall of 1856, and the first school in this house was taught by Sarah Simpson.

One of the early marriages was that of Joel S. Edmunds to Miss Melinda Shugart, February 17, 1856, at the house of the bride's parents. They settled on section 14, where she died the 22d day of April, 1859. He enlisted in the army and died while in the service.

The first religious service in the township was held in L. H. Shugart's log cabin, in 1855, by Elder Wilkins, a Baptist preacher. He preached in this same place for some time.

Elder Dwight was another Baptist preacher of an early day.

A child belonging to Jacob Kuchara was lost during the summer of 1860. It was but two years old and had wandered away from the house. The neighborhood was aroused and search began, which grew more and more exciting as the days passed by and no trace was found. It was thought it might have been taken by the wolves, and hole after hole was dug and searched. At length its body was found in Troublesome creek.

William Riley Vandorn, the first settler as before stated, squatted on Salt creek bottom. He was not familiar with the

country and built his cabin on low ground, and when the rains came, the creek rose, overflowed its banks, and the little cabin was surrounded with water. He took his family in a dug-out which had been made for a feed trough, and thus transferred them to high ground.

The streams of this section rise rapidly after heavy rains. On one occasion an Indian chief, Bearskin, was camping on the bottoms with his family, when a sudden rise compelled him to seek safety by swimming to the bluffs. His family climbed trees, where they were obliged to remain until taken away in boats.

RELIGIOUS.

A Methodist Episcopal Class was organized at the school house in Waltham, in 1874, by M. A. Goodell. Dr. W. C. Beam was the class leader, and the following named succeeded the pastor: Haywood Barnes, Dolph Hoskins and Mr. Littler. Preaching was discontinued in the fall of 1882.

A Catholic Church was built on section 21, in 1875, and is the only church building now in the township.

A United Brethren Society was organized in Oneida township, and moved to Waltham in 1864. Rev. O. H. Crawford was the preacher at the time and meetings were held in the school house. G. G. Mason was appointed class leader.

A Sabbath school was organized that spring, with G. G. Mason as Superintendent and Aaron Mason, Secretary. Rev. John Ollaman succeeded Crawford in the ministry here, followed by the following named: J. H. Vandever, H. B. Potter, Hyte Rodgers, L. B. Hicks, John Smith, George W. Benson and H. W. Rebok, the present pastor. Meetings are held at the school house in Waltham. Charles Mason is the present class leader.

EDUCATIONAL.

The school interests received attention in this township at an early day. In 1856, a school house was built at Redman, and Sarah Simpson taught the first school in this building. From that time to the present, the schools have kept pace with the settlements, and houses have been built and schools maintained in all localities where there was a settlement, until now, within the limits of the township, there are nine organized districts, all, with one exception, having good school buildings, well furnished. The population has increased here, until in some districts the houses are not sufficiently large to accommodate, comfortably, the children, but as a rule educational facilities are abundantly furnished to every district in the township, and immediate steps will doubtless be taken to secure additional buildings where needed.



CHAPTER XLI.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The criminal history of Tama county may be said to have started with the murder of a young man named Samuel Keen (frequently miscalled Reed) on the upper part of Whiskey bottom, in 1854 or 1855. The murderer was unknown. A company of five men, in company with Keen, one spring day started for a turkey hunt on the Iowa bottoms. When in the woods they divided, three of the men going in different directions. Keen was in company with William Schamerhorn and another man. After being out some time the three men sat down on a log to rest. While conversing, the report of a gun was heard and Keen fell over on his face. Upon examination, it was found he had been shot in the back of the head. Suspicion was fastened upon Schamerhorn as having some knowledge of the shooting, or of being connected with the crime in some way, as some feeling of jealousy had existed between Keen and him concerning a woman in the settlement, which had become public talk. Schamerhorn was arrested upon suspicion, but nothing could be proven. Keen was a single man and had no relations here. Soon after his examination, Schamerhorn left the county and pushed further west, leaving the matter, as to the guilty party, a mystery.

In the winter of 1854-5 the dead body of a man was found on Wolf creek. The

body could not be identified as it had been partly devoured by the wolves. It was supposed he had been murdered.

Sometime in June, 1856, a man came to Toledo calling himself "Jim Harris," representing that he came from the northern part of the county and had some business to attend to. At Monticello he made a few purchases from the Brush Brothers and passed a suspicious looking \$5 bill, upon them. He next came to Toledo, and in a dicker with Tom Murray, left a like bill with him. The Brush Brothers made up their minds, soon after he left, that the bill was counterfeit, and at once started for Toledo to have the fellow arrested. Tom Murray came to the same conclusion, and it came to be noised about the village, that the fellow was a counterfeiter. C. J. L. Foster, a lawyer, hearing the report, and seeing the fellow crossing the public square, started out, called him, and detained the fellow by conversation until an officer arrived and made his arrest. Upon search, \$600 of counterfeit money was found in his pockets. The whole Harris tribe, consisting of this fellow and his relations, were a rough set.

In September, 1855, Dr. P. L. Baldy had a valuable horse stolen from him. It had been tied out to pasture and quietly disappeared, remaining unheard of for nearly a year. In the summer of 1856, Pete

Conklin, a brother-in-law of Harris, drove into old Guinntown, having with him several horses. At this place, the brother of Dr. Baldy's wife was keeping hotel, and the family at once recognized one of the horses as the doctor's stolen one. Conklin imagined they suspected him and feared he would be arrested, so he got rid of a lot of counterfeit money which he had in his pockets by dropping it through a hole in the plastering, and it fell to the cellar, where it was picked up afterward by the landlord. Finally Conklin was told that he had Dr. Baldy's stolen horse, but he strenuously denied it. They persisted, and it was agreed, that, in case the animal recognized an old path which Dr. Baldy's horse had been accustomed to traveling, it should be conclusive that it was the doctor's horse. When the animal came within several rods of the path, he started on a trot and turned directly up it. At this point Conklin tried to escape by making a break for the woods: but he was captured, and taken to Iowa City to jail and the horse returned to Dr. P. L. Baldy. When his trial took place at Toledo, another incident occurred. While the crowd was at the court house, at about ten o'clock at night, some of the horse-thief gang attempted to get up a sensation in another part of town, hoping thereby to cause a stampede from the court house, and thus give the prisoner a chance to escape, knowing that if he could get a single rod's start, he was so fleet of foot, no one in the village could keep in sight of him. At the hour named, Mrs. H. G. Baldy heard some one at her kitchen window, and upon examination it was found to have been raised. After waiting for

some time and hearing various noises indicating that burglars were about, Mrs. Baldy finally made up her mind to see what was the matter. She took down the gun, and quietly stepped out of the back door into the pitch-like darkness and drizzling rain. She then went around the house, and a man sprang up from almost directly under her feet and ran away. She then turned to go into the house, and the back door was opened by the girl who exclaimed, "There's a man right behind you!" On wheeling, Mrs. Baldy stood face to face with the ruffian, who held a revolver in his hand. She at once brought the gun to bear, and in the same moment he moved off in the darkness. Dr. H. T. Baldy was sent for, as there was an invalid at the house on whom the shock had had a bad effect, and he came at once from the court house. When he learned what had happened, a company of men were raised, and the surroundings carefully searched; but the intruders had gone. The following day Mrs. Baldy went to the court house and singled out from the crowd the man who had stood in the door-way the night before, with the revolver, and he was accordingly arrested.

In 1857, the settlers of Tama County were startled by the brutal murder of William Stopp. The particulars of the affair are related as follows: A short time previous to 1857, a German, named Olleslaugher, a man named Butler, who had more than ordinary education and attainments and a professional lawyer, came to this county and setteled on a farm in Grant township. If reports are correct, they were of overbear-

ing and quarrelsome dispositions. William Stopp, a young man of but fourteen years of age, from Cincinnati, Ohio, accompanied them to this county. The three occupied a small cabin on section 23. Both of the men drank and caroused, and at times cruelly abused the boy. One severe, cold night, nearly in the dead of winter, they stripped the boy and gave him a shameful beating, then thrust him under the floor of their cabin, into a small cellar, where he died before morning from the effects of the cruelty received from the infuriated men, and from exposure to the severe cold. It was but a short time before the news spread over the entire neighborhood, and a crowd of excited people at once proceeded to the scene of the murder. In due time both Olleslaughter and Butler were arrested and placed under bonds. On the 23d of May, 1857, the grand jury found a true bill of indictment against them, and the same day they were brought before the court. A change of venue was asked and granted to Johnson county. The case was tried at Iowa City, but they finally escaped their just punishment through some lack of evidence or informality of the law. Shortly after, they left the country, leaving the whole matter a mystery, at that time, as to the true facts in the case, and their object in dealing so foully with the boy. But some time subsequent to their trial it was ascertained by the attorneys for these men, that the boy, Stopp, who at the time of the murder was about fourteen years of age, was to fall heir to a valuable property in Ohio when he became of age, and that Butler had succeeded in securing the legal guardianship over him, and without much

doubt, removed with the boy to Iowa, to do what was finally accomplished, using Olleslaughter for the purpose, as the gravest charges, the last severe beating and exposure, were done directly by him, but with the approval of Butler.

In 1859, the wife of John Connelly, a resident of Buckingham township, was missing, and to all questions as to her whereabouts, Mr. Connelly would give no definite answer. The neighbors thought she had been murdered, and a thorough search was made, but no trace of the missing woman could be found. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Connelly, but he was not to be found. A jury was empanelled and the forms of trial were gone through without the presence of the defendant; but as there was no evidence against him, the matter dropped. Connelly was soon married again. From some unknown cause, the family quarrelled, and a son of Connelly's informed on him, by saying that he had killed his wife by striking her on the head with an ax; that he first buried her for a few days, under the straw, and coarse manure of the stable, and a few days later removed her body, and with his son's aid, buried her on the southeast quarter of section 30, on the farm of Leander Clark, in Geneseo township. The old man was consequently arrested on a warrant issued by Nathan Fisher, Justice of the Peace, of Toledo, and by whom, after hearing the evidence of the case, he was held to appear before the next District Court for indictment and trial. But when the time for trial came, the son, who was the only witness, was not to be found, and the necessary testimony was not at hand. However, Con-

nelly was not discharged from custody, and H. C. Foster, Constable, took him home with him on the evening after the trial, intending to start with him the following morning for the jail at Marion, Linn county. About dark, while Connelly and Foster were seated near the open door in the front room of the latter's house, the Constable fell into a doze. Upon waking he found that his prisoner had flown, and snatching up his hat, dazed and bewildered, he blindly started out in rapid search of the escaping man. After spending sometime in fruitless quest, he returned and aroused the town; but in the darkness all traces of the prisoner were lost and he succeeded in making good his escape. While Connelly had been in jail, his second wife sold the property and moved from the county.

The year 1860 was a memorable one in the history of Tama county, made so by the hanging of the Bunker boys. It was the first and last hanging affair in the county. The Bunker boys, says a local writer, Charles and William, were members of a large gang of cut-throats. These men were the representative characters of the gang. The operations of the gang extended from one end of the country to the other—from Texas up through the Indian Territory, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa to Wisconsin; from the Ohio river, at Pittsburg, through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, to the Missouri river, as far as civilization extended. Their depredations were directed against society everywhere, and they preyed upon the substance of honest toilers, merchants and business men, with reckless and daring impunity, sparing no one who was not

in some way allied with their plunder-stained combination. In 1860, a gentleman by the name of Small, a resident of Polk county, had three valuable colts stolen from the prairie just east of the city of Des Moines. When Mr. Small missed his colts, he procured the assistance of Constable Seaman, of the same county, and started on the trail, which they followed to the residence of the Bunkers in Hardin county, where they very soon found the colts. Advancing to the house the pursuers were met by the mother of the Bunkers, who barred their way, ax in hand. At length, and without violence, an entrance was effected and one of the boys arrested. Securing him, they kept guard until daylight, when another Bunker came in sight, and after a long chase, he too, was captured. The colts were haltered and the party started for Des Moines. While in Tama county they were joined by Stephen Klingaman, and, as the story goes, it was proposed to hang one of their prisoner until he should reveal the names of his partners in crime. They had succeeded so far as to suspend one of them in mid-air—without, however, intending to continue the process until he was dead—when the other Bunker sprang away and started for freedom at a lively gait. Klingaman and Seaman started in pursuit, leaving Small to take care of the aerial Bunker. Small became so much interested in watching the pursuit and flight, that he forgot to lower the body and by the time Kingaman and Seaman returned with the recaptured brother, the first was as dead as a snail. As a matter of precaution and to prevent his telling tales, the other Bunker was submitted to

the same strangling process and with the same result. Thus both bodies were left suspended on a Tama county tree in what is known as National grove, in Perry township. They were found hanging soon after the perpetrators had gone. Klingaman, it is said, was drowned the next spring, near Helena, in the Mississippi river, having fled to that point, and Seaman and Small were arrested shortly after, but escaped. The former was never seen, or heard of, afterward. Small, after passing several years in the Rocky Mountains, returned to his farm and family in Polk county. In 1877, Small was arrested at Des Moines by Deputy Sheriff, William E. Appelgate, and again escaped from custody, but afterward gave bond for his appearance at the February term of Court, in 1878. At this time he was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree. A new trial was asked and granted by Judge Shane. At the February term of the District Court, in 1879, the case was dismissed, Small paying all costs of prosecution.

During the afternoon of the 8th of October, 1866, A. H. Felter murdered his wife, Charlotte, by striking her a blow with the butt end of a Springfield rifle, crushing and fracturing the skull diagonally from one eye to the opposite ear. Mrs. Felter was in the act of leaving the premises, having gotten just outside the door when the blow was given. Their little daughter, Ida, an only child, eight years old, ran to the nearest neighbor, Robert Provon, and informed them of what had happened. After striking and killing his wife, Felter set fire to the house; then with razor in hand he attempted to

sever the jugular vein in his neck, and would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the heavy beard covering his throat and face, which so dulled the instrument that the vein was left bare, but not cut. He then ran to the stable and stacks and laid down, evidently expecting he would soon die. In that condition he was soon found and taken to Buckingham village, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Daniel. He was then arrested and held for examination on the charge of murder by W. H. Stivers, then County Attorney. After remaining a short time in Buckingham, he was taken to Toledo and there had a preliminary examination in the court of Squire Fisher, who bound him over to answer to the District Court for his crime. In consequence of having no jail in Tama county, he was taken to Iowa City and lodged there until the time set for his trial. His first trial was held in Vinton and he was sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for life, where he remained for one year and was then brought back to Marion and re-tried by order of the Supreme Court. He was again found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced, by Judge Rothrock, to imprisonment during the remainder of his natural life. Felter was a man of industrious habits, but had an uncontrollable temper, which, when irritated, knew no bounds. It was thought by some at the time that he contemplated killing his child as he followed her a short distance from the house. However, he deeded his real property in trust for her maintenance.

On the 14th of July, 1873, the Toledo postoffice was robbed of all the letters in the mailing and alphabetical boxes. No

trace of the letters was obtained until late in the fall, when they were found in the brush near the residence of James Ross, who, together with Frank Graham, examined and pronounced them torn and so faded by the heavy rains as to render them illegible. Among the letters taken was one from Frankfort, Germany, addressed to Carl Rest, which contained a New York draft for the sum of \$71.19 gold. It was not definitely known at the time the letters were taken, that such a letter was in the office, but it was considered probable, as the letter had left Frankfort and had never reached the person to whom it was addressed. In April, 1873, the postmistress, Mrs. Dillman, went to examine the pile of old letters as they were left in the brush, and among them she found the draft referred to, in a state of almost perfect preservation, and it was accordingly turned over to the owner.

On Monday, July 27, 1875, another murder took place and passed into the history of Tama county. In the eastern part of the county, in the Bohemian settlement, two neighbors lived; Thomas Roubicek owning forty acres of land, and John Prusa, eighty acres. There seems to have been a quarrel between these two families for some time, and each had warned the other from their premises. There being no public highway near these farms, a by-road was used which crossed both pieces of land. On the day mentioned, Mr. Prusa went to a neighbors, about a mile west, for an animal, and while coming back and crossing the farm of Roubicek, the terrible deed was committed. When Roubicek saw Prusa coming he and his wife both rushed down the road, he carry-

ing an axe and she a knife. Prusa was struck by the axe in the forehead, both claiming in their testimony to have struck the first blow and seemingly proud of it. In trying to ward off the blow, he received a cut on the right arm, and it is supposed that the woman then stabbed him in the abdomen, there being two gashes there. He grabbed the knife and was cut to the bone by the woman drawing it from him. Another blow from the axe laid the victim low, when the brutal murderers struck him twice after he was down, mashing his head almost to a jelly. They then went off and left him, while his life blood flowed in a stream down the wagon track. This was the shape in which he was found and the coroner was immediately summoned. After the inquest both parties were arrested, charged with murder in the first degree. The trial resulted in a verdict of guilty for the man and acquittal for the woman. Roubicek was sentenced to sixteen years in the penitentiary at hard work together with cost of the suit.

A singularly shocking crime came to light at a Coroner's inquest, held at Traer, on the 21st of January, 1877. The deceased was a new born babe, born to Miss Catharine Carstensen. Mr. J. C. Averill was sworn and testified that this Catharine Carstensen was hired by himself, to do house work; that on the night of January 20, he and his wife went to bed at about 9 o'clock, and the girl retired a little later. About 11 o'clock, they were awakened by Miss Carstensen, who came down stairs and said she was very sick. Mr. Averill told his wife to get up and make her some ginger tea. The tea was made, but the girl would drink but little of it, saying,

that nothing but lawlanum would ease her pain. Mr. Averill finally got up and started out for the drug store to get some laudanum for the girl, who by this time was suffering terribly. In the meantime, Mrs. Averill went to bed to wait until her husband should come back. The girl sat in the dining room for a few moments, then went into the kitchen and made such a racket with her groans and moving things about, that Mrs. Averill was afraid to venture out. She called the girl by name several times, but received no response. Finally the husband returned with the medicine, and went to go into the kitchen, when the girl sharply told him to go back. Mr. Averill left the medicine on the table and went to bed. He had been in bed but a few moments, when the door of the kitchen, leading out of doors, opened and shut, and the noises ceased. Mr. Averill told his wife that the girl had gone out of doors and would catch her death, out in the bitter cold night, and that she had better go after her. Mrs. Averill got up and went to the door, when Miss Carstensen came in looking white as death, and shaking as with a severe chill. There was blood on her cheek, and Mrs. Averill asked, "Why, Catharine, what's the matter now?" "Oh," was the reply, "you don't know what I have passed through; I haven't been unwell for two months; but it's all right now;" and going to the basin, washed her hands and face and started for bed. Mrs. Averill following to see her safely in. When she got into bed Mrs. Averill noticed that her clothes were in a terrible condition, being literally saturated with blood. Mr. Averill, during this time, was courting sleep, with but little success. The

occurrences of the night had so thoroughly wrought him up, that it seemed impossible to sleep. Suddenly he heard the cry of a child's voice, and raising up in bed, listened carefully, but heard nothing more. His wife soon came down stairs and told him the condition of the girl, and he at once decided that a child had been born. He and his wife then went up stairs and told the girl what they believed had happened; but she said it was not so. They came down stairs, and taking a lantern, Mr. Averill went out and around the house, but could find nothing. He then went to the coal shed, and looking behind a large box saw a large tin pail, in which was a newly born babe. The child was dead, and he carried bucket and all, into the house. He immediately went for Doctor Morison, who gave some medicine to the girl, and took the body of the infant. Dr. Morison testified that the child weighed six and a half pounds, was a sound healthy child and in his opinion, was alive when born. The jury found that deceased came to its death by involuntary exposure to the severe weather, the exposure being intentional on the part of the mother.

In July, 1877, another murder was committed in Tama county. On the ninth day of the month named, C. S. Whitely, a Constable and highly respected citizen of Carroll township, attempted to arrest Martin Meshek upon a warrant for assault and battery. Meshek resisted, and in the struggle that ensued Whitely was shot and killed. Meshek was arrested and in September, 1877, the Grand Jury found an indictment against him for murder in the first degree. He was tried, found guilty

and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of ten years. After the sentence was pronounced, the attorneys for the defendant asked for a new trial, which was overruled, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, where a new trial was granted at the June term, in 1879. The case was then remanded to the Court of Tama county, where a change of venue was taken to Benton county. There he was tried for murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. He was then taken to the penitentiary and his case was again carried to the Supreme Court, where, in 1883, it was pending.

In 1877, D. M. O'Connor was arrested for a crime and was placed in jail at Toledo to await trial. There were four others in the jail at that time. In the latter part of June, of the year named, the prisoners succeeded in obtaining possession of the key for a few moments while the Sheriff was in the room. A bar of soap, a small piece of hard wood and a case knife enabled them to make a hardwood duplicate of the key. The case knife was then made into a saw, which severed the bars, the wooden key opened the iron door, the weight of five men forced the wooden door and the prisoners were free. Four of them were captured within a short time, but Murphy gained a hiding place in the brush, where he laid low the next day. The second night he secured passage in a stock car, and was punched out before morning; but finally succeeded in beating his way to Chicago; boarded a vessel and landed safely in Canada, where he remained about two years. He then went to Pennsylvania, thence to Vicksburg, where he

remained about one year. Then he made Minneapolis and St. Paul his home for a time, and finally went to Milwaukee. In February, he was married to a lady of that city, who in a short time became convinced that he was a hard case. She gave him away and he was arrested by the police. In April, 1881, Sheriff J. C. Fitzgerald went for him and brought him back to his old resting place in the Tama county jail.

On the morning of the 29th of August, 1878, Michael Straka, a Bohemian, was murdered in the woods near the village of Chelsea. The perpetrator of this foul and dastardly act has never been brought to justice. Mr. Straka came to Chelsea from Quarry Station, Marshall county, on the day before his murder, for the purpose of purchasing a team of horses. He entered a saloon and got recklessly drunk, showing money to the amount of several hundred dollars, which he was then carrying on his person. That evening he went out to a friend's house, near the village, and remained there all night. The next morning he started after his horses and when in the woods was shot by some unknown person. He succeeded in crawling to a house nearby, and lived long enough to partially describe the murderer; but his description was not sufficient to criminate any one. He had about \$250 on his person, which was stolen by the man who killed him.

On the 14th day of September, 1878, the residents of Carroll township were horrified by the murder of Perry Wheaton. The circumstances were as follows: Perry Wheaton was mowing grass on his father's farm near the house of one Mr. Taylor. The latter's cattle came upon the hay field,

doing considerable damage by tossing and trampling the hay shocks. Mr. Wheaton set his dog on the cattle and drove them away. At this, William Taylor, a young man about eighteen years old, went to his father's house, and was seen coming back with a shot-gun in his hands. He approached the hayfield where young Wheaton was at work, and angrily asked why he had dogged those cattle. Perry replied, that he did not dog the cattle but that his father did. "Well," said Taylor, "I'm going to shoot the — dog anyway." Wheaton told him he had better not, and advanced a few steps. Taylor retreated several paces and Perry again advanced, when young Taylor raised his gun and fired. Perry turned toward the mower, took a few steps, then fell over on the grass and in fifteen minutes was a corpse. Taylor then started on a run toward his home, and was there met by his father who started with him for Toledo. In the meantime the county Sheriff had been notified of the crime, and he at once started out to arrest the murderer. A few miles out of town he met Taylor, came into town with him and lodged him in jail. The grand jury found an indictment against Taylor for murder in the first degree. The case was brought before the District Court of Tama county, and a change of venue was taken to Benton county court, where he was tried and convicted of murder in the second degree, being sentenced to ten years in the State penitentiary, at hard labor. He is now serving out his sentence.

On the same day of the murder of Perry Wheaton, another tragedy was being enacted in Buckingham township. W. H.

Houd and J. L. Smith, with others, were helping Mr. Dale with his threshing. After dinner, Mr. Houd was telling William Greene of a difficulty about a pitchfork which he had had with Smith in the morning, when Smith came up calling Houd a liar. The latter paid no attention and went on with his conversation. Smith then called him a — — — liar and made for Houd. Houd picked up a piece of a wagon tongue and threw it at Smith, striking him on the breast. The latter snatched up the club and again came toward Houd, who secured another stick and stood ready for battle. They faced each other with raised clubs, Houd getting in the first blow, knocking Smith down. It was a terrible blow, and Smith sustained a bad fracture of the skull, which caused his death. He died on the 16th day of August, two days after receiving the injury. The murderer was indicted by the grand jury of Tama county, for murder in the first degree. He was tried and convicted for manslaughter, at the February term of the District Court, being sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at hard labor.

In May, 1882, the store of L. Sime was broken into and about \$500 worth of goods were stolen. The perpetrators of this deed were William Henry, Ralph McCroff and Mike and John Hironimus. They went down into the cellar, beneath the store room, and sawing off several boards in the floor, came up into the store. They bundled a lot of goods together, furnishing goods and jewelry, took them to W. E. Appelgate's livery stable, divided the property and each took care of his own share. Fifty dollars reward was offered

by Mr. Sime, for the detection of the thieves and recovery of the stolen property. William Henry, one of the participants in the theft, was at this time clerking in the Stickney Hotel, and on the night of the robbery, did not return to the house until about four o'clock in the morning, and as the doors were securely locked he raised a window and clambered in. This awakened Mr. Stickney, and on hearing of the burglary the next day, his suspicions were aroused, and he determined to retain his clerk to watch him, and if he was one of the guilty party, to fasten the guilt where it belonged. A few days after the robbery, Mr. Stickney noticed that Henry was wearing a brand new shirt; so when it was put among the clothes, gathered together for the weekly washing, he examined it and took a copy of the trade mark of the manufactory, and the cost mark of the firm. He then went to Mr. Sime's, priced a number of his shirts, and without informing Mr. Sime, found that the marks were precisely the same as those he found on the shirt which young Henry had put into the washing. This fact strengthened his suspicions, making him almost certain that Henry was one of the thieves. About this time, or a few days later, Mr. Stickney came into the office suddenly and caught Henry in the act of removing the hinges from off a door of a small closet, where there was a quantity of cigars. Henry, the next day told the boys of this, and wondered why Mr. Stickney did not discharge him at once, but Mr. Stickney was not yet through with him; he had an object in retaining him in his employ. Somewhere about two weeks after the robbery,

one rainy morning, Henry was missing from the house. Just before noon he returned, attended to his chores and came in to dinner. Mr. Stickney waited for some time in the office for him, but he did not return. The proprietor then went into the dining room and asked where Henry had gone. He was told that he had gone into the barn. Mr. Stickney suspected then that the stolen goods had been brought to the barn, and, going in, he caught a glimpse of Henry in the act of wringing water out of some garment. Instead of halting, Mr. Stickney went rapidly by, saying that he had to take a man to Tama City and that he wanted his team gotten out at once. Henry hitched up the team, drove around to the front of the hotel and then Mr. Stickney told him he might drive the man to Tama City, as he (Stickney) had another engagement up street. As soon as Henry was out of sight Mr. Stickney went for Mr. Sime, and, returning with him to the barn, they found a large package of the stolen property, which apparently had been kept in some very damp place and was quite wet. They at once telephoned to the marshal at Tama City to arrest and detain Mr. Henry until he should be sent for. The proper papers were then made out and the Sheriff started to make his arrest, returning after a short absence with the guilty man, who then knew *why Mr. Stickney had not discharged him*. The culprit was taken to the law office of Ebersole & Willett, where he was searched and a quantity of the stolen jewelry found on his person. When he saw that he was completely caught, he divulged the manner of his associates in the theft and before night

they were all arrested. A preliminary examination was held before John McClaskey, Justice of the Peace, who bound them over to the District Court. Link West was also brought before Mr. McClaskey, but as there was not sufficient evidence in his case he was discharged. When their trial came off, the boys plead guilty and were all sentenced to one year in the county jail, with the exception of Ralph Mocroff, who, on account of being but a boy, was given only nine months. Nearly all of the stolen property was recovered and Mr. Stickney was paid \$50 as a reward for his services as private detective.

On Monday night, October 23, 1882, Gladbrook was the scene of a fearful riot. About fifteen railroad laborers, at work on the Diagonal, became drunk and disorderly, creating a great disturbance on the streets. The Marshal warned them to desist and drove them off into another part of the town. About 10 o'clock in the evening they returned and after breaking some windows in his house, returned to the east part of town. The Marshal gathered a small posse of men, in which were Mr. C. R. Appelgate, of Toledo, temporarily there on business; Mr. M. L. Hess, Mr. Blodgett and one or two more. They found four or five of the disturbers in the east part of town near some cars, and when they proceeded to arrest them, suddenly the remainder of the gang appeared from their ambuscade and made a charge on the Marshal and his posse. The Marshal was struck several times and severely hurt, being knocked insensible early in the engagement. His wounds were mostly on his head, but one severe blow from a stone

or bullet struck his watch in his vest pocket. If it was a pistol shot, the watch saved his life. Mr. Appelgate and Mr. Hess were both prostrated and were then pounded and disfigured in a horrible manner. Mr. Hess was terribly cut and bruised about the head and face, and while Mr. Appelgate appeared less bruised, he was in reality very severely hurt, the blows he received being heavier. Mr. Appelgate fainted on his return to his boarding place, where he was taken and remained until Tuesday evening, when he was placed on a cot and taken to his home in Toledo, on the cars. His injuries were so severe as to cause the blood to flow from his ears and nose. Dr. Thompson and Mr. Appelgate's father went up to see him by train long before daylight Tuesday morning, having learned of the affair from Mr. C. Emerling, who came to Toledo to give the information. Deputy Sheriff Ross also went to Gladbrook at the same time. Mr. Blodgett was also considerably cut about the head and face. It did not take long, however, for other citizens of Gladbrook to learn of the state of affairs, and arming themselves with revolvers, shot guns, axes and pitchforks, they soon surrounded several of the roughs in the basement of an elevator and then arrested them. A few others were captured at their camp before daylight, and Deputy Sheriff Ross, after his arrival with a posse went out and succeeded in securing three more, making eleven in all. Attorney J. W. Willett, went up to Gladbrook and fled information before Mayor Soleman; then a change of venue was taken before 'Squire Blakely and the parties held for further examination, when

the witnesses should have sufficiently recovered to appear and to testify against them. The Deputy Sheriff, with aids, brought the entire eleven to Toledo on the train on Tuesday evening and safely placed them in jail. One of the rioters was shot through the wrist. Late in November, Mason Hess died from his wounds. Coroner Kendrick held a post mortem examination, and after a careful investigation the jury found that he died of abscess of the brain caused by a blow from some blunt instrument, on the base of the skull, inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury. In February, 1883, the rioters were indicted by the grand jury, for assault with intent to kill. The trial on the first charge was held during the last week of the February term of District Court, 1883, at Toledo. William Cooley was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary at hard labor; Matt Gleason was found guilty of an assault with intent to commit great bodily injury, and was sentenced to a year in the county jail; and John Gleason and Charles Johnson were found guilty of an assault and were given sixty days in the county jail; James McCarty was released on bail, and fled from the country; the remainder were discharged on preliminary examination. In September, 1883, they are to be tried on the charge of murder. One of the worst of the rioters, and about the hardest character in the gang, was shot through the shoulder, but escaped during the night after the fracas.

Another bold robbery occurred in the fall of 1882. The safe of Gore & Benesh, merchants of Vining, was blown open and burglaried of money to the amount of

\$2,000. The robbers left no clue by which they might be traced.

The postoffice at Dysart was broken into early in the spring of 1883, and several hundred dollars worth of stamps stolen. There was no clue to the robbers.

On the 11th of March 1883, Wallace Pattison broke into the store of Porterfield Bros., merchants of Dysart, and stole goods to the amount of about \$60. He was arrested and part of the goods found on his person. He was brought to Toledo and lodged in the county jail. He will be tried September 17, 1883, at the next term of the District Court. He has made confession of the crime.

GOLD IN TAMA COUNTY.

In 1858 a furore of gold excitement swept over Iowa, in consequence of some having been found in small quantities in various parts of the State. Tama county had a slight attack of it, but it soon passed off. A very little gold was found in the northern part of the county, but hardly enough to pay for the search of it. The *Toledo Tribune*, which was published at that time by E. B. Bolens, ridiculed the idea, saying: "The gold fever which has been raging with such contagious rapidity in many portions of the State for some time past, has at length taken hold of Tama county and produced its results. Several of our citizens having caught the disease, showed the furious symptoms thereof, and the result is—gold has been found. We have seen several specimens of both the dust and lump kind. The largest lump found was about the size of a partridge egg; the dust we saw was in a vial. Quite an excitement is now raging. We will receive Tama county

gold in payment for subscriptions for the *Toledo Tribune*, at the usual rates, and to the person paying in the gold in the largest lumps, the paper for two years upon payment of one year's subscription."

A BLIZZARD.

One Sabbath afternoon in December, 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Crampton were visiting at a neighbor's, in the northern part of the county, when a storm came up and in a short time became a terrible blizzard. Mr. and Mrs. Crampton started for home, a distance of half a mile, became lost and perished in the storm. The next day parties went out in search of them. The body of Mrs. Crampton was found near by and that of her husband was discovered twelve miles distant.

ACCIDENTS.

On the second day of September, 1868, Tama county was startled by the announcement that a little son of John and Nancy Hiley (or Healy) of Spring Creek, had either been kidnapped or lost. The story was circulated to the effect that he had been kidnapped, and on the ninth of September, the Board of Supervisors offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the kidnapper and return of the child. This reward was published for a number of weeks in the county papers. The citizens of Spring Creek township and vicinity turned out *en masse* to join the search, and the child was tracked by keen scented hounds to the banks of a small stream, where the trail was lost and the search finally abandoned as fruitless. The child was given up by the parents, and all hopes of ever hearing of the little one gone. Early in the following spring,

however, the remains were found near the creek by Mrs. Mary Blakely.

Another sad case of drowning came to light on the 5th of April, 1869. The body of a girl between eighteen and twenty-five years of age was found in Deer creek, about a half mile from Toledo. On investigation, the body was identified as one Catherine Carstensen who had been missing from home for about five months. Different views were held as to how she came to her death; but it was finally decided that while in a fit of insanity she had committed suicide by throwing herself into the creek. There were no marks on the body indicating violence or foul play. The night she left home she showed unmistakable signs of insanity; but as she was sometimes taken with these spells, as they were called, her folks thought but little of it. Some time after her disappearance from the house a letter was found, written by the missing girl, and containing these words: "The cats are squalling—the dogs are howling—the rain is pouring, and now's my time for eternity. Farewell." It is evident from this that she contemplated destroying herself.

William Guilford, of Toledo, was drowned in the Iowa river, on May 7, 1873. He, in company with William Free, had gone to the mill dam, about eight miles southeast of Toledo, for the purpose of fishing. While there, he got into a boat, that was above the breast of the dam, and, in endeavoring to cross, the boat got into the daw, and becoming unmanageable, went over the dam. Below, was a boiling cauldron, from which it was difficult to make an escape. As the

boat passed over the dam it struck a snag, staving a hole in the side, and William, having more confidence in his ability to swim than in the boat, abandoned it, and endeavored to swim to a bunch of willows. The backward current rendered it difficult to make headway, and after some effort, he gave up the attempt, and after bidding those on the shore "good bye," sank back into the whirlpool which swallowed him up immediately. The body was found on the evening of the following day, about thirty feet from where he was last seen. The unfortunate young man was reading law with Appelgate & Kinne, and had a bright prospect for the future. He was eighteen years and eight months of age, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

On Thursday evening, June 5, 1873, two sons of Mr. Houston, in Toledo, aged about fourteen and sixteen years, respectively, went down to the confluence of Deer creek, and a small tributary, both of which were high, and went in swimming. They got beyond their depth, and a younger brother who had accompanied them, soon gave the alarm that his brothers were drowned. The bodies were soon recovered, and immediate action was taken to resuscitate them, but all efforts failed. A large number of persons gathered on the creek bank, but nothing could save the lives of the unfortunates. They were both buried in the same grave.

A most shocking affair occurred at Toledo on Sunday, July 27, 1873, the particulars of which are described by the *Toledo Chronicle*, as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. Reusch went to attend service at the Catholic Church and left

two children at home, the older being about eleven years old. During the parents' absence, he built a fire in the kitchen stove. After starting the fire, he took a half-gallon can nearly full of kerosene and removing one of the stove lids commenced pouring in the kerosene upon the wood. An explosion occurred, bursting the can and throwing a large portion of its contents upon the unfortunate boy. His clothes caught fire and immediately he started out of the house with his clothes, which were saturated with kerosene, all ablaze. Dr. Thompson, who lived just across the street, heard the explosion and the screams of the boy and rushed to his assistance. Before he reached the boy, he had fallen down and given up to the flames that enwrapped him. In tearing the clothes from him, the doctor burned his right hand severely. Others soon were on the ground and the boy was carried into the house and everything done that was possible. The heat had been so intense that the flesh was burned almost to a crisp, and the sight was simply heartrending. He suffered terribly until about two o'clock, when death relieved his suffering. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon."

On the 29th of July, 1873, while Anthony Corrigan, of Buckingham, was cutting grain his horses became frightened and ran, throwing him upon the sickle. He fell upon his hip, cutting out a large piece of flesh. The sickle entered the right side and cut forward, exposing the lungs, ribs and bowels, literally cutting him in twain. He was conscious after the accident and dictated a will. At the time the doctor left, he was still alive, but

soon died. Mr. Corrigan was about forty years old, was a hard worker, an industrious man and was highly respected by all of his neighbors.

In August, 1873, a Bohemian woman living about eleven miles northeast of Toledo, was burned to death. She had spilled kerosene on the floor and set fire to the oil to burn it, when an explosion occurred conveying the flames to the bed clothes and other combustible material in the room. She lived in great agony for about twelve hours after the fire.

A sad accident occurred early in November, 1874, in which John Saddler, a son of Mark Saddler, who resided about three miles northwest of Toledo, lost his life. The following is a brief history of the accident: It seems that John had taken the old army musket and left the house for a hunt. After going about eighty rods he saw a rabbit and prepared to shoot. Somehow, in stepping upon an old dead log that he might get a better view of the game, he missed his footing and slipped, striking the lock of the gun on the opposite side of the log, which inclined the muzzle towards him, and discharged the load of shot into his body. It made an ugly wound, not unlike that which a minnie ball would have made under like circumstances, except that the incision was much larger, and the cut not so clean.

The charge entered the body about the center of the abdomen and ranged upwards and a little to the left, lodging about the back of the stomach a little below the left lung, lacerating severely the intestines, stomach and pancreas in its passage. After receiving the wounds, the boy walked to the house, put up his gun on the rack, pulled out a bed and laid down, after which he got up again, went out of the house and called his brother from near by, his parents being absent at the time. He then entered the house and went to bed again. When his brother came in he told him of the accident, and requested him to go for a surgeon. The parents were also summoned and arrived about the time the physicians did. A brief examination disclosed the fact that the case was hopeless. At 10 o'clock that evening death ensued.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN TAMA COUNTY.

The following affidavit explains itself:

"COON RAPIDS, JUNE 4, 1883.

This is to certify that we, William Riley Vandorin and wife, Rachel, settled in the territory which now comprises Tama county, Iowa, on the 21st day of May, 1849.

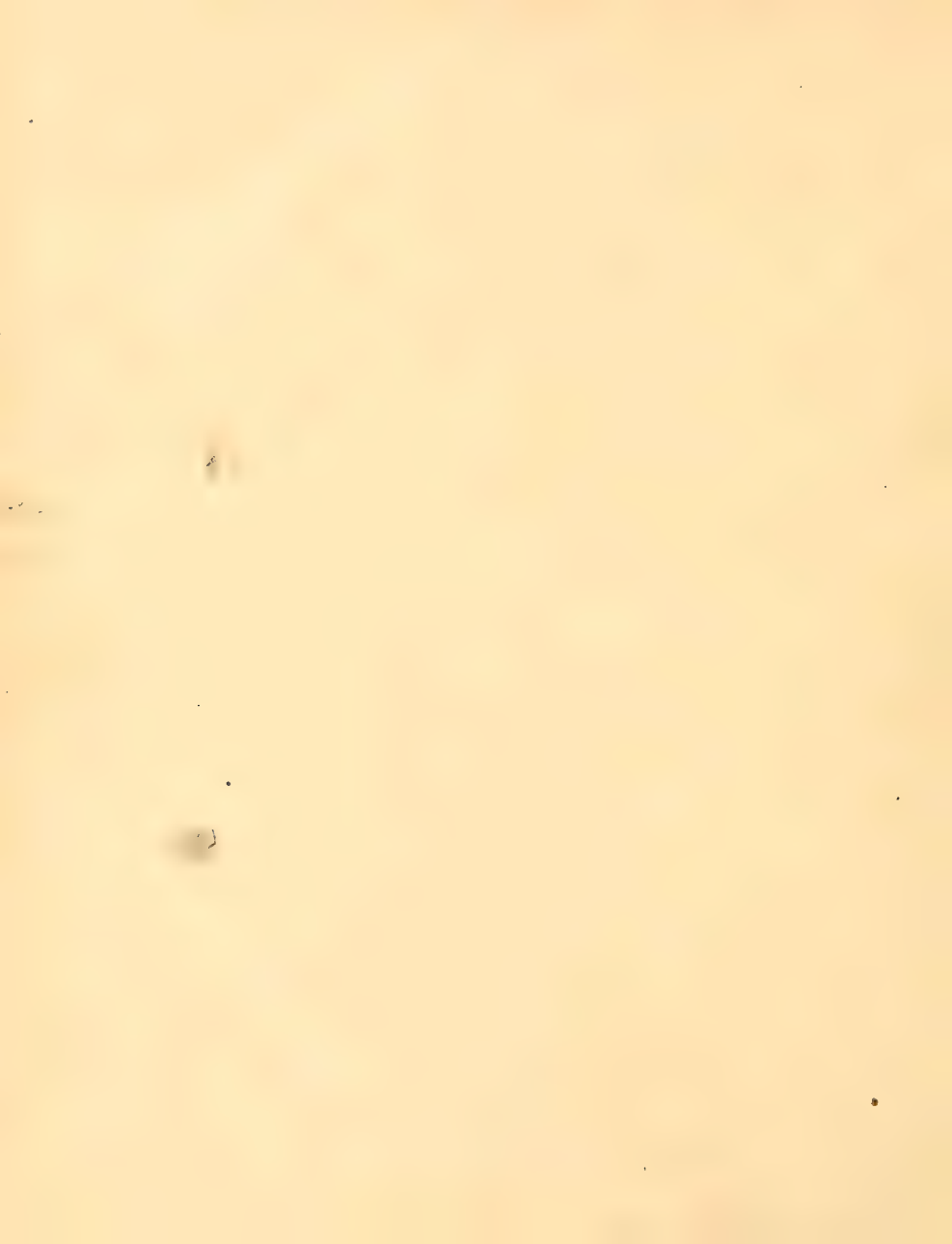
[Signed.] WILLIAM R. ^{his} X VANDORIN,
mark
RACHEL VANDORIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1883.

S. PRESTON,
Notary Public in and for Carroll county, Iowa."













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